Volume 166 No. 13

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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Laboratory data sheet

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Roche has 3 types of riboflavin for your manufacturing needs

The table below summarizes for quick reference helpful facts about the 3 types of Roche riboflavin. Samples of these products and a technical brochure giving complete information are available without charge. Ask your Roche representative or the Vitamin Division.

Type & Name	Properties and Uses	Solubility	Crystal Micron Size	Melting Point	Moisture Content
RIBOFLAVIN U.S.P. Roche Regular	Density and low electrostatic properties, plus virtual non-hygroscopicity provide easy handling in preparing powdered dietary supplements, pharmaceutical tablets, soft gelatin capsules and dry enrichment premixes.	0.140-.200 gram. per liter (See Note 1)	Under 20	275°-280°C.	0.8-1.5%
RIBOFLAVIN U.S.P. Roche Solutions Type	For use in parenteral solutions which approach or slightly exceed the maximum solubility of B_2. Less likely to crystallize out.	0.120 gram per liter (See Note 1)	Under 20	285°-290°C.	0.2-1.5%
RIBOFLAVIN-5'-Phosphate Sodium-Roche Theoretical B_2 content: 73% Roche product: 70-73%	Preferred for all solutions. Solubility properties allow high concentrations without use of solubilizers (See Note 2). Better taste; no bitter aftertaste as in riboflavin. Specially valuable for highly concentrated oral and parenteral multi-vitamin solutions (with or without ascorbic acid), elixirs, syrups, water-dispersible multivitamin formulations in gelatin capsules, tablets, lozenges.	Depends on pH (See Note 2)	Very fine crystal	Decomposes above 200°	Small percentage of water of crystallization

Note 1 In water at room temperature after shaking with excess for 24 hours.

Note 2 Solubility in water varies with pH as shown in table at right:

pH	Solubility
3.8	43 mg. per cc.
5.6	68 " " "
7.0	112 " " "

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Source: Vitamin Division

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Volume 166 No. 13 | 30 Church Street, New York 7, N. Y. | September 27, 1954

GATT Hearings Set For Industry's Views

Industries concerned about the tariff concessions contained in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) have been given the opportunity by the State department to air their views and complaints next month before the Committee for Reciprocity Information.

Announcement was made last week by the department that the committee will begin a series of hearings October 18 on the question of revising Article XXVIII of GATT and testimony is being invited from all interested persons on the advisability of modifying the article or any individual concession which the United States has received or granted under GATT.

Article XXVIII, as it stands at present, provides that on or after July 1, 1955, any country may withdraw tariff commitments with regard to any particular product. However, a country wishing to withdraw a concession first must try to reach some basis of agreement with other interested contracting parties concerning such withdrawal.

Possible New Concessions

It was explained by the department that a possible basis for agreement would be the granting of new concessions as compensation for the withdrawn concession. If such efforts to arrive at agreement fail, the country can nevertheless proceed with its intended action and the other interested country then becomes free to withdraw equivalent concessions in order to restore balance in the agreement.

The hearings relate to one of the most important questions contained in GATT and mark the first time since the Torquay agreement of 1950-51 that industries have been given an opportunity to review the concessions and seek modifications on an overall basis in the light of changed trade conditions. They take on added significence also in view of plans to bring Japan into the general agreement and the intentions of this government to negotiate a trade agreement with that country.

Formal announcement of intentions to negotiate this agreement is expected to be made by the State department at any time within the next thirty to sixty days. Tentative arrangements have been made for the contracting parties to GATT, includ-

—*Continued on page 70*

Chemical Exports, Imports Registered Declines in July

United States foreign trade in chemicals and related products declined $8,400,000 during July below the June level, with most of the reduction occurring in imports, according to preliminary tabulations of the Bureau of Census released last week. Exports of chemicals in July were valued at $87,400,000 as compared with $91,100,000 in June, while July imports were valued at $16,100,000 as against $20,800,000 in June.

The same declining trend was experienced for merchandise generally during July, according to the bureau. General exports decreased from $1,473,700,000 in June to $1,289,800,000 in July and imports declined from $945,000,000 to $821,300,000. July exports were about 5 percent below the July, 1953, total of $1,358,400,000 and 2 percent below the 1953 monthly average of $1,314,900,000. July imports were approximately 9 percent below both the July, 1953, total of $907,900,000 and the 1953 monthly average of $906,100,000. Military exports decreased from $359,300,000 in June to $267,600,000 in July.

During the first seven months of 1953, exports, including MSP (military) shipments, were valued at $8 985,800,000, or approximately 5 percent below the comparable 1953 seven month total of $9,471,800,000. MSP exports amounted to $1,615,400,000 during the first seven months of 1954, totaling $750,300,000 less than shipments valued at $2,365,700,000 during the first seven months of 1953. With MSP shipments excluded, exports during the first seven months were valued at $7,370,400,000, or about 4 percent above the comparable seven month total of $7,106,100,000. Imports for the period totaled $6,052,500,000 or 7 percent below the 1953 seventh-month value of $6,539,000,000.

Oil, Gas Lands Offered Off the Coast of Texas

Submerged lands of the government on the outer continental shelf adjacent to Texas are being offered for oil and gas leasing by the Department of the Interior at a bid opening to be held at 11 a.m., November 9, by the director of the Bureau of Land Management, Washington 25, D. C.

Approximately 111,700 acres are involved in the offering, composed of thirty-eight tracts of from 1,440 acres to 5,760 acres each. The conditions of sale are the same as those which apply to the opening scheduled for October 13 on continental shelf lands adjacent to Louisiana. The royalty is set at 16⅔ percent and a minimum rental of $3 an acre. Bids will be considered on the basis of the highest cash bonus offered for a tract, but no bid amounting to less than $15 per acre will be acceptable.

Atomic Non-Military Energy Subject of New Investigation

Opportunities for non-military use of atomic energy will be studied jointly by the National Planning Association and Resources for the Future, Inc., it was announced last week. A fund of $200,000 has been made available to carry on the study.

The investigation will be directed primarily, but not exclusively, at the economic implications of electric energy from nuclear reactors. It will deal with the particular needs and potential developments during the next five to twenty years of the United States as a whole and in some US regions with high power costs or insufficient supply.

Special attention also will be given to government-industry relationships and to workable methods of cooperation among national and international bodies in the economic use of nuclear energy.

Pyrethrum Flowers Export Rules From Congo Changed

The Bureau of Foreign Commerce reported last week that pyrethrum flowers to be exported from the Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi must conform to detailed specifications of quality. Also, the containers in which they are to be shipped must be marked with the name of the exporter, region or province in which produced, grade number of the product, and number of certificate of quality. The new regulations were established by legislative ordinances dated July 6, published in the *Bulletin Administratif du Congo Belge* of July 17.

California Forgets Its Plan To Tighten Up Drug Rules

The California State Board of Pharmacy has decided against taking any action at this time in connection with the amending of its "dangerous drugs" list to include all antihistamines, somnifacients and adrenergic preparations. Its decision to abandon the proposal stems from drug industry and State Pharmacy Association protests at a hearing September 16.

Representatives of the manufacturers who attended the hearing described the matter as pretty much a "tempest in a teapot," pointing out that it was largely the result of a misunderstanding all around. They said that within an hour after the hearing started, it was evident that someone had erred in setting the matter down for hearings. As a result of a series of actions taken later by the board, it appears likely that nothing further will be done.

Basis of Hearing

The hearing to consider expanding the dangerous drugs list was called as a result of about a dozen letters that had been received over a period of years by the board against unrestricted sales of drugs in these three fields. Nearly all of the letters had been written by laymen with no expert knowledge of the drugs. None of the letter writers, incidentally, showed up at the September 16 hearing to support their complaints.

In testimony and letters submitted by the manufacturers and drug trade organizations, it was pointed out that the addition of these drugs to the dangerous drugs list would conflict directly with federal law and create confusion for both makers and sellers. This was emphasized in a statement of the American Pharmaceutical

—*Continued on page 69*

Drug Makers Plan Parley On Foreign Business Tax

A representative group of drug manufacturers has drawn up plans for meeting with a similar group of national business organization representatives shortly to seek an amendment to the federal tax laws in congress next session. Specifically the aim is to reduce the taxes on income from foreign business operations.

An effort to provide this relief in the general tax bill passed last session failed when differences developed in the drug industry on the one hand and several of the major business organizations on the other relative to the criteria that a concern with foreign operations had to meet in order to be eligible for tax relief.

Under a proposal urged by the Foreign Trade Council, a firm would be eligible for tax relief on its foreign income only if it had a substantial investment in physical properties abroad. The drug industry insists that bricks and mortar should not be the deciding factor and a firm with no

—*Continued on page 57*

US Strategic Materials Buying Target Shifted

A revised purchase directive covering procurement of certain strategic and critical materials for the 1955 fiscal year was sent to the General Services Administration last week by Arthur S. Flemming, director of the Office of Defence Mobilization. The directive provides for the acquisition of materials toward minimum and long-term objectives under the national stockpiling act and suggests a list of materials that may be acquired for the supplemental stockpile authorized in the agricultural trade development and assistance act.

The minimum stockpile program provides for speedy preparedness in strategic and critical materials. These objectives are to be achieved as quickly as possible without interfering with the current defense program and without unduly disturbing the markets for materials, it was explained. This part of the program involves an expenditure of about $545,000,000 through purchases on the market and transfers under the expansion programs.

New Procurement Materials

New procurement toward minimum objectives, it was estimated, will amount to about $145,000,000 and will involve the following materials:—

Aluminum, asbestos (amosite and chrysotile), bauxite (Jamaica type), beryl, chromite (refractory), diamonds (bort), feathers and down (waterfowl), fluorspar (metallurgical), manganese ore (battery and chemical), mica (block and film), nickel, opium, platinum, selenium, silk, talc (steatite block), tantalite, rare earths (processing) and tungsten (processing).

Transfers to the national stockpile, involving approximately $400,000,000 of materials which are being delivered to the government under expansion programs previously undertaken, include these materials:—

Aluminum, asbestos (chrysotile), beryl, chromite (metallurgical), cobalt, copper, mica (block), molybdenum, nickel and tantalite.

The long-term stockpile program provides additional security and preparedness in the materials area. The objectives are calculated by discounting completely all wartime foreign sources of supply excepting a limited group of countries to which wartime access can be had with the same degree of reliance as afforded within the United States. The long-term program also provides for upgrading and

—*Continued on page 69*

Fertilizer Use in Germany At Record High This Year

West Germany's consumption of nitrogen, potash and lime reached a new high during the 1953-54 crop year, according to the Bureau of Foreign Commerce last week. Sales of phosphates in the fertilizer year were exceeded only by those in the preceding year, 1952-53.

Sales in 1953-54 consisted at 439,900 tons of nitrogen, 455,300 tons of phosphates, 829,800 tons of potash and 842,600 tons of lime. These tonnages represent increases over the preceding year's sales of 5 percent for nitrogen, 15.6 percent for phosphates, 7.7 percent for potash and 13.8 percent for lime.

The popularity of mixed fertilizers is also growing in Germany, the bureau reported. Of the 1953-54 fertilizer sales, 15 percent of the nitrogen, 16.6 percent of the phosphates and 13.6 percent of the potash were in the form of mixed fertilizers.

Opiate Proposal Unopposed

The Bureau of Narcotics failed to receive any comments from interested persons to a proposal to add the chemical 4,4-diphenyl - 6-dimethylamino - 3 - hexanone to the list of addiction-forming or addiction-sustaining drugs subject to strict federal control over distribution and sale, it was stated last week. The deadline was September 21. Officials stated that since there were no objections raised, it may be expected that a proclamation will be issued in due course adding the drug to the list.

Plant Nutrient Supply Rise Seen

The Department of Agriculture estimates that on the basis of present production expectations and assuming no change in the import-export balance, the supply of the three primary plant nutrients—nitrogen, phosphoric oxide and potash—in the 1954-55 fertilizer year will exceed the 1953-54 year by about 5 percent.

In the department's annual fertilizer outlook report, prepared by J. N. Lowe, fertilizer staff specialist of the food and materials requirements division, who has since transferred to the Department of the Interior, it was also predicted last week that prices of fertilizer in 1954-55 will be about the same as those of 1953-54 or slightly lower. Prices during 1953-54 were irregular, it was noted, averaging slightly below those prevailing during the previous year.

Supply Rising Since 1938-39

The report stated that in the aggregate the available supply of the three primary plant nutrients has reached a new high each year since 1938-39. During the first half of the year ended June 30, 1954, fertilizer movement within the trade was exceedingly slow. However, the year's total deliveries was 6,215,000 tons compared with 5,957,000 tons delivered the previous year, and this increased supply was absorbed by consuming channels with less apparent carryover than that for the previous year.

The report's comments on the supply and outlook for each of the three plant nutrients follows:—

Nitrogen—It is currently estimated that the 1954-55 supply of nitrogen (N) available for fertilizer purposes will be approximately 2,200,000 tons. This is a preliminery estimate based on current rate of production, plant capacity, storage facilities, and assuming an import-export balance at about the 1953-54 level. The estimated 2,200,000 tons for 1954-55 would represent an increase of about 8.9 percent over the 2,020,000 tons reported for 1953-54.

The completion of three new urea production facilities with a combined annual capacity of about 260,000 tons of 45 percent material will tend to stabilize the proportion of solid to wet nitrogenous materials available in 1954-55. Based on trade deliveries, it is estimated that the supply of solid nitrogen materials (dry nitrogen) available for 1954-55 will comprise approximately 55 percent, and solution and liquid materials (wet nitrogen) about 45 percent of the total supply as compared

—*Continued on page 69*

Mineral Discovery Lag Behind Use Underlined

There is a widespread conviction that exploration and discovery of new sources lag behind our increasing use of minerals, Felix E. Wormser, assistant secretary for mineral resources of the Department of the Interior, stated last week before the American Mining Congress at San Francisco.

Pointing out that although we have achieved record levels of production in some minerals, Mr. Wormser stated that not all of the domestic mining industry has been able to expand proportionately. "Domestic production of lead and zinc has declined," he stated. "Antimony production has virtually ceased. Domestic copper production has continued to supply about the same proportion of national consumption only by exploitation of lower and lower grade ores."

The government's policy in closing the gap between domestic production and consumption has been aimed, first of all, at increasing investment interest in segments of the mining industry, Mr. Wormser stated. The growing role of research as it relates to the production and utilization of minerals was cited as another phase in the government's program. Steps to streamline and improve the organizational efficiency of the Bureau of Mines and the Geographical Survey formed a third aspect of the government's plan, according to the speaker.

The congress also heard Orme Lewis, assistant secretary for public land management of the Department of the Interior. He spoke on the effects of the reorganization of the Bureau of Land Management on the mining industry. A basic purpose of the reorganization, Mr. Lewis stated, was to reverse the tendency of the past to centralize authority in Washington.

"Following the recommendation of the Bureau of Land Management survey team," Mr. Lewis explained, "the adjudication of cases arising under the United States mining laws was delegated to the bureau's state land offices. A decentralization program was immediately undertaken to carry out this recommendation, and by the end of the fiscal year the processing of all applications for mineral patents and the adjudication of mineral claims was decentralized.

"The reorganization and decentralization is providing service at the state level on matters that were formerly sent into Washington and which can now be handled much more satisfactorily, both as to time and as to more detailed knowledge and attention of all bureau field personnel involved in serving the mining interests of the country," Mr. Lewis said.

Gulf Sulphur Registers Intended Stock Offering

Gulf Sulphur Corporation, North Kansas City, Mo., has filed a registration statement with the Securities & Exchange Commission seeking registration of 92,310 shares of 60 cents cumulative convertible preferred and participating stock, 10 cents par value. All but 35,000 shares are to be offered for public sale "as a speculation" at $10 per share by an underwriting group who will acquire the securities from the company at $8.50 per share.

The remaining 35,000 preferred shares are to be sold to V. V. Jacomini, a partner of Tehuantepec Company, on an investment basis, at $8.50 per share. Gulf has entered into an agreement with Tehuantepec Company, of Houston, Tex., under which Tehuantepec has agreed to provide all services, labor, materials and equipment necessary to erect a suitable plant for production of sulfur from the Mexican "Mezquital" concessions owned by a subsidiary of Gulf in the State of Veracruz.

Net proceeds to be realized from the sale of the 92,310 preferred shares are to be used for operating expenses and exploration development. A portion of the funds my be used to make payments to Tehuantepec Company for the plant it is erecting.

Olin Mathieson Expands

Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation has acquired a substantial interest in Hunter Engineering Company of Riverside, Calif. Hunter is engaged in research and development in methods of fabricating nonferrous metals. The company has under construction at Riverside a facility which will be fully equipped for research and development in the casting, rolling, forging, extrusion and fabrication of aluminum. The initial facilities are expected to be completed this year. Joseph L. Hunter, president of Hunter Engineering, will continue as chief executive officer of the firm.

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Chemical Health Center Being Weighed by MCA

An independent health research center to study the effects of chemicals on humans is now under consideration by the Manufacturing Chemists' Association, William C. Foster, president, told the Seventh Industrial Health Conference in Houston, Tex., last week.

A committee of MCA made up of "leading executives and scientists" is being established to study this and other proposed industry actions in the field of public health, Mr. Foster said in his keynote address.

The chemical industry, Mr. Foster said, has invested millions of dollars and manhours in toxicological research to determine the effects of chemicals on humans. If a central research center is found feasible, the results from the correlation of existing data and of original research would be available. The sum of this research, Mr. Foster said, would make such an institution "a benefactor to all mankind." Ideally such a research center would not be controlled by government or an individual company or a segment of the industry, but perhaps would be endowed by industry funds, the MCA head suggested.

Cargill Names Baldwin To Head Up Its Research

Cargill, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn., has named Dr. Arthur R. Baldwin director of research. Dr. Baldwin, who will take up his new post October 1, was until recently associated with the chemical division of Corn Products Refining Company, Argo, Ill. Winner of the 1951 Norman award in Hamburg, Germany, Dr. Baldwin joined Corn Products Refining in 1944, directing that company's research development in fats, oils and food products.

Refrigerant Price Reduced

General Chemical Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York, last week announced a reduction of $40 a ton in the selling price of monochlorodifluoromethane, which refrigerant it markets under the trade name "Genetron 141." The material is used as the refrigerant for the new "package type" air conditioners and home freezers, as well as for low temperature industrial process work. General's new "Genetron 141" plant at Baton Rouge, La., recently went on stream and is reported to have come into full production ahead of schedule.

Ammonium Sulfate Output Rise Due This Year in India

Ammonium sulfate production at the Sindri fertilizer plant in India is expected to exceed 300,000 metric tons in 1954, according to the Bureau of Foreign Commerce. This plant, which began operation in March, 1952, has an annual capacity of 350,000 tons but full production has not yet been attained, output in 1953 having amounted to 265,602 metric tons. The aggregate production of ammonium sulfate from the beginning of operation through July, 1954, totaled 592,883 tons.

A battery of sixty cokeovens capable of producing 600 tons of coke per day was put into operation last month. These cokeovens will not only provide self-sufficiency of gas for present capacity but will make available an additional 6,000,000 cubic feet. Facilities are available for recovery from the coke oven gas of such byproducts as ammonia, tar, and benzol. The surplus coke oven gas may be used later for production of urea and ammonium nitrate.

Disodium ATP Form Is Announced by Pabst

A new crystalline form of Pabst disodium adenosine triphosphate (ATP) has been announced by Pabst Laboratories, the research division of Pabst Brewing Company, Milwaukee, Wis. The product has replaced the 95 percent ATP previously produced. Pabst crystalline disodium ATP is reported to be virtually pure, according to chromatographic and electrophoretic evaluation and is free from non-adenine nucleotides. A reduction in price of the crystalline disodium ATP, due to improved production technics, has also been announced.

DuPont Rubber Chemicals Position to Robert Harwick

Robert F. Harwick, former assistant regional sales manager for petroleum chemicals, has been named assistant sales development manager of the rubber chemicals division of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del. He succeeds F. L. Shackelford, who was recently appointed chemicals sales manager in the dyes and chemicals division. Mr. Harwick's first post with duPont was that of sales promotion manager in the petroleum chemicals division at Wilmington. Early this year he became assistant regional sales manager of that division for the Gulf coast area, based in Houston, Tex.

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, Vol. 166, No. 13, September 27, 1954. Published every Monday by Schnell Publishing Company, Inc., 30 Church Street, New York 7, N. Y., U. S. A. Subscription prices—United States and possessions, $5 a year; Canada and Newfoundland, $7; other countries, $10. Entered as second-class matter, January 15, 1884, at the New York Post Office under the act of March 3, 1879.
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Price Index Off Slightly

The overall OPD price index fell back slightly last week, dropping 0.02 point to stand at 105.64. Leading the markets that showed reductions was the drugs, fine chemicals and botanicals group. Ascorbic acid, sodium ascorbate, thiamin hydrochloride and thiamin mononitrate were lowered by substantial amounts. Lobelia herb and white squill moved upward. Cobalt salts were reduced among the heavy chemicals section. Lowered were cobalt acetate, cobalt chloride, cobalt nitrate, cobalt phosphate, and others. There were no advances in this section. Among petroleum derivatives prices remained steady at previous levels.

Nonyl phenol prices dropped 5c. per pound, representing the only change among coal chemicals. Price changes among textile and leather chemicals were confined to an advance for potato starch and reductions for Brazilian and Siamese tapioca flour. Metallic lead paste was stronger in the protective coatings section. Philippine copal gum was also stronger, while Singapore dammar gum and Argentine casein were lowered. There were no changes in the agricultural chemicals group.

The market in essential oils, aromatics and flavorings was less active, pricewise, than usual. Bois de rose and peppermint oils were higher, while celery seed oil declined. Other changes included advances for Mexican anise seed, cassia, cinnamon, and black pepper, and declines for caraway seed, celery seed, white pepper, and Italian and Cretan sage leaves. The oils, fats and waxes market firmed, with advances noted for copra, greases, soybean meal, and the following oils:—Coconut, linseed, oleo, olive and tung. Reductions in this group were made for capric acid, caprylic acid and coconut fatty acid. Also lowered were lard, Ceara wax, and corn, oiticica and soybean oils. A reduction in refined white sucrose was the only price activity noted in the industrial organic chemicals market.

Prices Advanced

Acid, oleic, 1c. per lb. (67).
Stearic, 1c. per lb. (67).
Tallow, fatty, 1c. per lb. (67).
Anise seed, Mexican, ½c. per lb. (60).
Spanish, 5c. per lb.
Syrian, ½c. per lb.
Cassia, Batavia, longstick, cracked, 1c. per lb. (60).
shortstick, ½c. per lb. (60).
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, 2c. per lb. (60).
Copra, $7.50 per ton (67).
Cottonseed meal, $1 per ton (67).
Greases, ¼c. per lb. (67).
Gum, copal, Philippine, pale chips, 1c. per lb. (63).
Lead, metallic paste, ½c. per lb. (63).
Linseed meal, $1 per ton (67).
Lobelia herb, 45c. per lb. (53).
Oil, bois de rose, 25c. per lb. (60).
Coconut, crude, ⅛c. to ¼c. per lb. (67).
Linseed, ½c. per lb. (67).
Oleo, ½c. per lb. (67).
Olive, 5c. per gal. (67).
Tung, ½c. per lb. (67).
Peppermint, 25c. per lb. (60).
Pepper, black, 3c per lb (60)
Potato starch, Idaho, 0.45c. per lb. (51).
Soybean meal, $3 per ton (67).
Tallow, edible, ½c. per lb. (60).
inedible, ¼c. per lb.
White squill, 7c. per lb. (53).

Prices Reduced

Acid, ascorbic, USP, $35 per kilo (53).
Capric, 1c. per lb. (67).
Capyrlic, 2c. per lb. (67).
Coconut, fatty, 1c. per lb. (67).
Caraway seed, ¾c. per lb. (60).
Casein, Argentine, ½c. per lb. (63).
Celery seed, Indian, ½c. per lb. (60).
Cobalt acetate, 7c. per lb. (37).
Carbonate, 13c. per lb.
Chloride, 7c. per lb.
Hydrate, 18c. per lb.
Nitrate, 12c. per lb.
Phosphate, 10c. per lb.
Sulfate, crystals, 6c. per lb.
Monohydrate, 9c. per lb.
Cocoa butter, 3c. per lb. (67).
Cumin seed, Turkish, ¼c. per lb. (60).
Gum, dammar, Singapore, 2c. per lb. (63).
Lard, ⅜c per lb (67)
Nonyl phenol, 5c per lb. (48).
Oil, celery seed, $1 per lb. (60).
Corn, crude, ½c. per lb. (67).
refd., ½c. per lb.
Cottonseed, crude, ¼c. to ½c. per lb. (67).
refd., ¼c. to ½c. per lb.
Oiticica, ½c. per lb. (67).
Soybean, crude, ⅜c. per lb. (67).
refd., ⅜c. per lb.
Pepper, white, 6c. per lb. (60).
Sage leaves, Cretan, ½c. per lb. (60).
Italian, 1c. per lb.
Sodium ascorbate, $34 per kilo (53).
Sucrose, refd., white, 15c. per 100 lbs. (46).
Tapioca flour, Brazilian, spot, 1c. to 1½c. per lb. (51).
Siamese, ¼c. per lb.
Thiamin hydrochloride, USP, $5 per kilo (53).
Mononitrate, USP, $5 per kilo.
Wax, No. 3, crude, Ceara, 1c. per lb. (67).
Parnahyba, 2c. per lb. (67).
Yellow, No. 1, Parnahyba, 2c. per lb. (67).

OPD Price Index

THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

(100—1949 average)

September 24 1954	September 17 1954	September 25 1953
105.64	105.66	105.56

Polyester Unit Completed

Completion of a new polyester production unit at the Azusa, Calif., plant of Reichhold Chemicals, Inc., White Plains, N. Y., has been made known by Henry H. Reichhold, chairman of the board. The unit, which has just begun to produce, has an estimated capacity of 10,000,000 pounds annually, and has been designed so that additional capacity can be added as needed.

GSA Draws Boundaries On Foreign Oil Buying

The General Services Administration has modified the Buy American act exemption applicable to petroleum purchases of the government so as to limit the exemption to purchases on the east coast. Elsewhere in the country, including the territories of Alaska and Hawaii and American Samoa, vendors under GSA contracts will be required to supply petroleum products refined substantially from crude oil from domestic sources.

The modification in purchasing requirements is effective with respect to all future bid solicitations of GSA and is the outgrowth of demands of the independent petroleum producers objecting to the rising amounts of foreign oils coming into the United States. The east coast purchases were exempted from the Buy American requirement because of the practice of industry to commingle foreign with domestic petroleum in refinery operations.

The new action applies to petroleum products procured under GSA contracts for all civilian agencies as well as to petroleum products sold from service stations to military agencies under GSA federal supply schedules. Nationwide purchases under GSA contracts have been estimated at 111,800,000 gallons of fuel oil and 178,000,000 gallons of gasoline a year.

The exemption from the Buy American requirement extends to thirteen states and the District of Columbia. The exemption will apply also to residual fuel oil in four southeastern states—North and South Carolina, Georgia and Florida. The other thirteen states are:—Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia.

Ammonia Project Is Planned By Indiana Standard, Sinclair

Standard Oil Company (Indiana), Chicago, and Sinclair Refining Company, New York, last week jointly announced plans for an ammonia plant at Hammond, Ind., near Indiana Standard's Whiting, Ind., refinery and Sinclair's East Chicago refinery.

Both refineries will feed by-product hydrogen and other gases into the plant by pipeline. The plant, which will have a daily capacity of 300 tons of anhydrous ammonia, will also be equipped to produce solutions of ammonia and ammonium nitrate.

A new company will be formed to own the plant. Indiana Standard, which will supervise construction and later operate the facility, under contract with the new concern, in obtaining bids from contractors. Site preparation is planned to start late this fall, with the beginning of construction tentatively scheduled for next spring. Target date for completion of construction and initial operation is early in 1956.

Products of the plant will be marketed chiefly in the midwest area. Indiana Standard and Sinclair will each market their share of the products separately. Shipments out of the plant will be made by tank truck and tankcar.

Pittsburgh Consolidation Coal Research Now Under Reichl

Eric H. Reichl has been named director of the research and development division of Pittsburgh Consolidation Coal Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., it has been announced by Joseph Pursglove, jr., vice-president. Mr. Reichl succeeds Howard S. Turner, who has been named vice president of research and development for Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation, Pittsburgh. "In his new position Mr. Reichl will direct the most extensive private research program in the coal industry," Mr. Pursglove said.

Mr. Reichl joined Pittsburgh Consolidation early in 1948 and shortly thereafter was promoted to research manager. Among the firms with which he has been associated are Babcock & Wilcox Company, Winkler Koch Engineering Company, Standard Oil Company (Indiana) and Standard Oil Company of California.

Fluor Buys Into N.Y. Firm

Fluor Corporation, Ltd., Los Angeles, has bought a majority interest in Singmaster & Breyer, Inc., New York, specialists in process engineering for the chemical and metallurgical industries. The remaining stock is owned by the partners of the New York firm, including Frank Breyer, senior partner and co-founder, who will become a member of the board of directors of Fluor.

Diamond Research Chief

Dr. Albert W. Meyer, in charge of U. S. Rubber Company's new materials department at Passaic, N. J., for the past three years, has been named to the newly-created post of director of exploratory research for Diamond Alkali Company, Cleveland, Ohio C. C. Brumbaugh, Diamond's director of research and development since 1946, has been appointed to the new post of director of research—atomic energy, alkali and electrolytic products. Thornton F. Holder, patent counsel for the company for the past eight years, has been made research coordinator and patent counsel.

Drew Appoints Ira Hurd Textile Unit Sales Manager

E. F. Drew & Co., New York, has announced the appointment of Ira Hurd as sales manager of its textile division. For more than eight years he was textile sales manager of Warwick Chemical Company division of Sun Chemical Corporation. Prior to that he was assistant superintendent of the finishing plant at Dan River Mills and was associated with Rohm & Haas Company for eight years as a technician. John P. Redston has been named field sales manager while Edward Baxter will represent Drew in North Carolina and southern Virginia.

Hydrogen Plant of Airco Is Undergoing Enlargement

The capacity of the Air Reduction Company's "Hygirtol" hydrogen plant in Louisville, Ky., is being enlarged by Girdler Company, Louisville, Ky., a division of the National Cylinder Gas Company. The job is expected to be completed this month. The capacity of the plant is being increased by the addition of some parallel purification facilities and a few modifications in the reformer furnace. Girdler catalysts for carbon monoxide conversion and methanation will be employed.

Gov't Receives Over Thirty Bids on Fertilizer for Korea

More than thirty offers were received September 21 by General Services Administration to supply all or part of the 4,000 metric tons of P_2O_5 in the form of superphosphate to be purchased by the agency for shipment to Korea under the Foreign Operations Administration program. About half the offers were made through the Department of Agriculture.

This was an unusually large number of bidders for the contracts in comparison with recent past bid openings and it was thought probable that the proposed policy change of FOA of allowing some of the fertilizer tonnage to be moved in the higher priced American flag vessels was instrumental in increasing the number seeking the contracts. As of the date of the opening, however, GSA had not been instructed to follow the new transportation policy.

Wide Price Range

Prices ranged widely among the bidders from a low of $119 to a high of $222 per metric ton of P_2O_5. It was noted that prices offered for the superphosphate of domestic origin also was less than the prices of the foreign material in a number of instances. No date has been set for the award of the contracts, but they are not expected before the end of the month.

The following is a list of the bidders, the prices offered and the origin of the material. Except where noted, all prices are on the basis of a metric ton of P_2O_5, f.o.b. vessel, foreign or domestic port.

Marubeni Company, Japan, 225 tons of P_2O_5 or 500 tons of 45 percent material, $222.22 per ton, Japanese origin.

General Fertilizer Corporation, New York, 2,000 tons of P_2O_5 or 10,000 tons of 20 percent material, $128.75 per ton, domestic material. A late wire reduced the price to $125 per ton but it was disallowed because the bids had closed September 14.

Smith Douglas Company, Norfolk, Va., 1,000 tons of P_2O_5 or 5,000 tons of 20 per-

—*Continued on page 56*

Chloromethane Facility Is Started Up by Solvay

Start-up of production of its chloromethane plant at Moundsville, W. Va., was announced today by Solvay Process Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York. The new plant, which has been under construction for over a year, will produce methyl chloride, methylene chloride, chloroform and carbon tetrachloride.

Methyl chloride will be sold in tankcar lots, f.o.b. Moundsville, freight equalized with recognized producing points. Methylene chloride, chloroform and carbon tetrachloride are being offered on a delivered price basis. These products may be obtained in drums or in tankcar quantities.

In addition to its four new products, Solvay has been producing chloride and caustic soda at Moundsville since last December, and is now also making by-product hydrochloric acid and anhydrous hydrogen chloride at that location.

Drug Wholesalers Told Planning Board Needed

R. T. Blackwood, president of the Federal Wholesale Druggists' Association, at the organization's thirty-ninth annual meeting in White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., last week, told the gathering "the time has come for the creation of a planning board which would give wholesalers an opportunity to show manufacturers some of the phases of a wholesale drug operation which accomplish no real purpose, yet drive operating costs up and up.

After citing such difficulties as out-of-date distribution policies, return goods procedures and the financing of "one-time" promotions, Mr. Blackwood pointed out that "a number of years ago the wholesale grocery industry remade its operations and was able to keep operating costs at a minimum." He added, "Surely we must have some executives in the drug industry with the ability and brains to do a like job.

Cost of Medications

Newell Stewart, executive vice-president of the National Pharmaceutical Council, spoke on "Some Drug Problems." He told the group that "uppermost in the minds of most of our pharmacists today is the complaint from the public about the cost of medications. You and I know we do not have to justify our charges, but do we let the public know? Do we accept the figure of $15,000,000,000 as the total cost of illness, with our drugs and drug sundries comprising only 10 percent of this overall total?

"The $15,000,000,000 cost of illness represents only about 5 percent of our national income, and the 10 percent spent for all forms of drugs represents one-half of 1 percent of that income. When compared with expenditures made for many of the luxuries we enjoy, the amount becomes insignificant. We are certainly called upon to inform, not only the public but also the members of our associated health professions, that they are purchasing health and even life at a phenomenally low figure. Pharmacists are making available types of medication which have long since passed the old 'shotgun' type of prescription. These old mixtures, with their hit or miss reactions, have been replaced by today's especially tailored medications—medications which have progressively decreased the length of illness with its attendant costs," Mr. Stewart said.

Public Misinformation Scored

"The widespread public position that drugs are excessively expensive, due to collusion between pharmacists and drug manufacturers, is economically irrational and politically dangerous. Yet, millions of persons who are involved in buying for less and selling for more, or manufacturing at one price and selling at a profit, hold that opinion. To tell them they are illogical is not especially persuasive. Perhaps this is because the public has a tenable position in relation to the cost of drugs. Not tenable in fact, but tenable in terms of the public's psychological reaction to the purchase of drugs," Mr. Stewart told the group.

P.A.'s-Eye View of Business

Composite view, September 26, of purchasing agents composing the Business Survey Committee of the National Association of Purchasing Agents.

The favorable points are brighter in the industrial business survey by purchasing agents for September. Again, there is a sharp reversal of the recessionary trend of a year ago and a step-up in September over August. New orders and production increases outbalance decreases three to one in the reports, while the order improvement continues to be better than production. Prices show more strength and stability. Inventories are lower, with a strong trend to stabilize. Employment is up, with good prospects for further increase in October. Buying policy remains conservative, sixty days and under with a further slight extension of future coverage.

To the special question on home construction, the replies from a hundred localities indicate a continued strong market. Very few areas show a decline in operations. Generally, the lower priced new homes are selling fast. The medium and higher cost homes are moving well, though buyers have become more selective. Old houses are slow and declining in price.

Reviewing the statistics and the comments in the September industrial purchasing agents' survey, it is apparent that a normal seasonal pickup is in progress and may continue to improve over the balance of the year. No quick spurt is expected, but a gradual, steady increase in activity in a highly competitive buyers' market.

Commodity Prices

Strength and stability mark the industrial price structure in September. While the August trend to advance has abated somewhat, the number reporting decreases is the lowest since March, 1951. Fabricated items of steel, aluminum, lead and zinc are beginning to reflect the higher prices of the base materials. Keen competition is retarding a general upward movement.

Inventories

Industrial inventories declined again and at a slower pace than that recorded last month. The current trend is to stabilize, with a slight move to increase, caused by improved production demands and short-time delivery required by customers. Stocks are generally in balance and most materials are readily available.

Employment

Industrial employment is up. Twenty-four percent, the highest number since March, 1953, report additions to pay rolls, while the lowest number since Septem-

—*Continued on page 45*

Union Carbide Elects Bunn, Hannan to Board

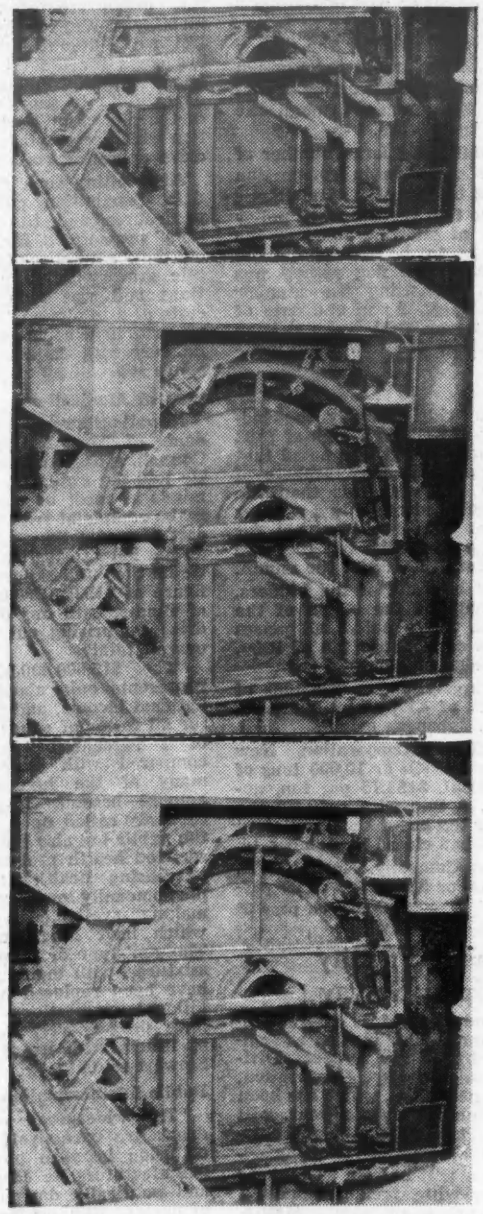
Howard S. Bunn and Kenneth H. Hannan have been elected directors of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York, according to an announcement made last week by Morse G. Dial, president.

Mr. Dunn has been a member of the Union Carbide organization since 1922. After serving as manager of the Pyrofax division and later the plastics division of Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company, a Union Carbide division, he became successively vice-president of that company and vice-president and president of Bakelite Company, a Carbide subsidiary. In 1953 he was elected a vice-president of Union Carbide.

Mr. Hannan joined the law department of the corporation in 1936 and the finance department in 1945. He became secretary and assistant treasurer in 1949, and treasurer in 1952. In 1954 he was elected a vice-president of the company.

Nat'l Starch Talking Merger

Frank Greenwall, president of National Starch Products, Inc., New York, and Richard Moss, chairman of the board of Clinton Foods, Inc., New York, last week jointly confirmed that discussions are taking place looking to a merger of the corn processing division of Clinton Foods with National Starch Products. No final agreement has been reached, it was stated.



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Association Meetings

This Week

Atomic Industrial Forum, Plaza hotel, New York, September 27-28.

Air Pollution Control Association, semi-annual technical conference, Biltmore hotel, Los Angeles, November 4-6.

American Chemical Society, Chicago section, national chemical exposition, Chicago Coliseum, October 12-15; Dallas-Fort Worth, Tex., section, southwest regional meeting, Fort Worth, December 2-4.

American Council of Independent Laboratories, annual meeting, Roosevelt hotel, New Orleans, La., November 3-6.

American Drug Manufacturers' Association, research and development section, Claridge hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., October 7-9.

American Institute of Chemical Engineers, annual meeting, Statler hotel, New York, December 12-15.

American Oil Chemists' Society, fall meeting, Radisson hotel, Minneapolis, Minn., October 11-13

American Petroleum Institute, Conrad Hilton hotel and Palmer House, Chicago, November 8-11.

American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association, combined midyear and eastern section meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, December 6-8.

Association of American Feed Control Officials, annual meeting, Shoreham hotel, Washington, D. C., October 13-14.

Association of American Fertilizer Control Officials, annual meeting, Shoreham hotel, Washington, D. C., October 15.

Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers, annual meeting, symposium, Belmont Plaza hotel, New York, October 26.

Association of Economic Poison Control Officials, annual meeting, Shoreham hotel, Washington, D. C., October 16.

Association of Official Agricultural Chemists, annual meeting, Shoreham hotel, Washington, D. C., October 11-13.

Boston Conference on Distribution, Statler hotel, Boston, October 18-19.

Chemical and Plastic Industries Equipment Salon, Parc des Expositions, Paris, France, December 2-12.

Chemical Market Research Association, Book-Cadillac hotel, Detroit, Mich., November 17.

Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, New Yorker hotel, New York, December 6-8.

Combined Pharmaceutical Contact Committee of ADMA and APMA, fall meeting, Sheraton-Park hotel, Washington, D. C., November 9-10.

Commercial Chemical Development Association, Bedford Springs hotel, Bedford, Pa., October 7-8.

Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, annual meeting, Palmer House, Chicago, November 18-20.

Magnesium Association, annual meeting, Chase hotel, St. Louis, Mo., November 15-17.

Manufacturing Chemists Association semi-annual meeting and winter conference, Statler hotel, New York, November 23.

National Association of Retail Druggists, annual convention, Houston, Tex., October 10-14.

National Chemical Exposition, Chicago Coliseum, Chicago, October 12-15.

National Fertilizer Association, southern convention, Hollywood Beach hotel, Hollywood, Fla., November 10-12.

National Industrial Conference Board, annual conference on atomic energy, Commodore hotel, N. Y., October 13-15.

National Paint Salesmen's Association, annual meeting, Willard hotel, Washington, D. C., October 21-23.

National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, annual meeting, Palmer House, Chicago, November 15-17

National Pest Control Association, annual meeting, Di Lido hotel, Miami Beach, Fla., October 18-21.

National Safety Congress and Exposition, chemical section, Chicago, October 18-22.

National Wholesale Druggists Association, annual meeting, Hollywood Beach hotel, Hollywood, Fla., November 13-18

Packaging Institute, annual forum, Roosevelt hotel, New York, October 25-27.

Parenteral Drug Association, annual meeting, Barbizon-Plaza hotel, New York, October 20-22.

Pittsburgh Conference on Analytical Chemistry and Applied Spectroscopy, William Penn hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa., February 28-March 4, 1955.

Plastics in Building Conference, sponsored by the Society of the Plastics Industry, the Manufacturing Chemists' Association, and the Building Research Advisory Board, National Academy of Sciences, Washington, D. C., October 27-28.

Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry, third sales clinic, Commodore hotel, New York, October 11.

Society of Chemical Industry, chemical industry medal award dinner, Palmer House, Chicago, October 12.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, monthly luncheon meeting, Commodore hotel, New York, October 13.

Schenley Post to Gilbert

The election of George R. Gilbert, vice-president in charge of international operations for Schenley Laboratories, Inc., to the company's board of directors has been announced by R. Blayne McCurry, president. Mr. Gilbert is a veteran of thirteen years with the Schenley organization and has spent more than eighteen years in the drug industry.

Chemicals Seen Following Steel's Footsteps, Undergoing Shake-Out

The chemical industry is going through a shake-out period, similar to the one experienced by steel producers after World War I, John A. Sargent, president of Diamond Alkali Company, Cleveland, Ohio, suggested last week in an address before the Chemical Market Research Association at Manchester, Vt.

Pointing out that there were a substantial number of mergers in the steel industry at the time, Mr. Sargent said that non-integrated companies were unable to withstand the competitive pressure and, therefore, were compelled to go out of business. Survival, he added, was keyed to consolidation.

The parallel in chemicals today, with a marked step-up in competition during the past year and a half and a pronounced trend toward mergers, is readily apparent, the speaker felt. He was also of the opinion that this situation is likely to go on. A major factor, he said, has been the fact that many chemical products have been undergoing a transition from a specialty to a commodity status. Cited as examples were DDT, penicillin and acrylonitrile.

Opportunity for Market Research

This shift, Mr. Sargent asserted, offers market research a prime opportunity to serve through accurate predictions of coming price structures. These forecasts, he noted, can provide a basis for sound future decisions on changes in distribution policies necessary to meet new situations.

Market research must attack its problems with creative methodology, Stuart de J. Osborne, executive vice-president of Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation, New York, declared. What must be avoided, he said, is over-adherence to historical patterns and too close attention to the activities of competitors.

His company's rapid growth to billion-dollar status within six years, Mr. Osborne stated, was based mainly on a market research plan whose findings were interpreted with great sensitivity to market changes and to the economics of growth through the acquisition of going concerns, rather than via the erection of new facilities.

For example, he said, market research played a major role in the company's acquisition of the government ammonia plant at Morgantown, W. Va. When engineering studies showed a $5,000,000 rehabilitation cost, market research indicated that a write-off on normal terms would be unduly prolonged. Thus, he said, by special agreement with the government, profits devoted to writing off rehabilitation costs were declared tax free.

Squibb, Olin Mergers Explained

His firm's merger with E. R. Squibb & Sons, New York, came through earlier than anticipated because of pressure from the Squibb management, Mr. Osborne revealed. The consolidation with Olin Industries, East Alton, Ill., developed, he said, because both companies were proceeding in the same direction, though in different fields, and because their working relationship in the hydrazine operation had been satisfactory.

Hugo Riemer, president of the Nitrogen Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York, said that market research must be sceptical in its approach. It must pay attention not alone to markets, he emphasized, but to overall conditions of our economy as well.

Standing as it does in the middle of a company's research, development and sales functions, Mr. Riemer continued, market research must not neglect basic studies of old line, bread-and-butter products that are on the verge of obsolescence. Market research must envision not just this country, but the whole world, he concluded.

Carl Gerstacker, treasurer of Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., pointed out that financial operations of a chemical company lean heavily on market research in every decision except that of fixing a rate of depreciation. Only market research can predict sales in advance and allow an estimate of how much internal cash will be generated in a coming year, he said.

Dow Technics Outlined

Market research, he went on, can help determine working capital requirements, can indicate a need for outside financing and is essential in timing new issues and determining their type. To judge the outlook for a business, Mr. Gerstacker said, market research must find out the business being done by one's customers' customers. Thus, he reported, Dow uses market research on a broad front, with overall projections for ten years, five years and down to three months in dollars of sales and pounds of production.

Market research often errs in the over-emphasis on sales and under-emphasis on purchasing problems, it was noted by L. J. Finnan, director of purchases, Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del. Frequently, he said, this tendency causes disappointment with the earnings of new products which have been entered into without due consideration of materials available and future cost. However, the speaker saw an encouraging trend toward closer cooperation between market research and purchasing, possibly due to increasing employment of technically trained buying personnel.

Technical Training in Purchasing

He said that in a recent and as yet unpublished survey of large concerns, 83 percent of the respondent purchasing officers stated technical training as a basic requirement. Purchasing can also help market research, he continued, because of its close contact with top management. In the same survey, he said, 57 percent of the replies show purchasing reporting to the president, 33 percent to the vice-president and the balance to other executives on the level of the treasurer.

Application of market research to purchasing is unlimited, it was pointed out by H. K. LaRowe, director of purchases, American Cyanamid Company, New York. It must not be used just to break down prices, he said, but to chart future costs, uncover alternative materials and to call attention to the technical impact of new products.

Only through careful, critical, open-minded analysis, Mr. LaRowe indicated, can purchasing perform its basic function —timely delivery of materials at the point of application at the lowest cost. Purchasing research is not news reporting, he said. It is digging beneath the surface of the market for long-lying relationship.

Watch on World Price Trends

Worldwide price trends, particularly in the Ruhr, must be kept under observation, he said, for the effect of foreign production on our domestic market will gain in importance. Citing many instances of effective use of market research by his own and other companies for a variety of materials, the speaker urged constant exchange of information between the purchasing, market research and new product development departments of a chemical company.

Dr. Emil Ott, director of research for Hercules, felt that market research and chemical research must function in close partnership because of the immediate impact that the results of each have on the activities of the other.

Dr. M. L. Moore, vice-president of Vick Chemical Company, New York, asserted that market research should evaluate market potential in terms of the advantages of a new product itself, instead of spending too much time on trying to estimate the exact size of the market for the product. Often, he said, a new product may expand the whole market and also may frequently open up entirely new markets.

Cosmetic Chemists Hear Report on 4 Fiber Types

A report of four different fiber types that have been studied to determine the ortho-para character (bilateral structure), of their cortices was among the papers presented last week at the seminar of the Society of Cosmetic Chemists in New York.

J. H. Dusenbury and E. B. Jeffries, of Textile Research Institute, Princeton, N. J., pointed out that the results obtained when alkali solubility is measured after varying times of acid exposure are in general agreement with other indications of cortex heterogeneity such as dye staining results, tendencies to curl in alkali and cystine contents.

Results obtained to date indicate that a domestic wool sample shows ortho-para asymmetry, a kid mohair sample appears to be chiefly ortho, and a human hair sample seems to be para, the paper said. A B.A. fleece wool sample shows some char-

—Continued on page 75

UK Weed Control Parley Set

The British weed control conference, organized by the British Weed Control Council, will be held November 2 to 4 at the Majestic hotel, Harrogate, England. Among the subjects to be covered at the three-day parley are "The Present Position of Herbicides in British Agriculture," "Rotation of Weed Killers," "Legal Aspects of Spray Damage" and "Weed Persistence and Dispersal."

ADMA's Research Unit Maps Conclave Agenda

The research and development section of the American Drug Manufacturers' Association has announced the program for a meeting to be held October 7 through 9 at the Claridge hotel, Atlantic City, N. J.

On the opening day Dr. Raymond H. Ewell, assistant director of the National Science Foundation, will speak on "The National Science Foundation Survey of Research," to be followed by Dr. Walter D. Woodward, psychiatrist with American Cyanamid Company, who will speak on "The Care and Feeding of Research Directors."

During the afternoon the pharmaceutical development committee will hold a round table on "Intrinsic Factor." Dr. Charles Rosenblum, of Merck & Co., will speak on "The Non-Hematological Evaluation of Intrinsic Factor Concentrates" and Dr. Kenneth Thompson, of Organon, Inc., will have as his topic, "The Cobalamine Protein." The discussion leader will be Dr. Morrell A. Nunn, of Merck & Co.

Physical Chemistry Program

The physical chemistry committee will hold a round table on "Physical Characterization of Fine Powders," with Dr. K. J. Frederick, of Abbott Laboratories, presiding. The following papers will be presented:—"Determination of Particle Size Distribution," by R. E. Payne, The Sharples Corporation, and "Specific Surface of Powders," by S. S. Ober, Abbott Laboratories.

The research administration committee will hold a round table with Dr. Richard S. Schreiber, of Upjohn Company, speaking on "Interrelationships Between Sales and Research" and Roland J. Dahl, of the E. R. Squibb & Sons division of Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation, serving as discussion leader. "Laboratory Space Requirements for Research" will be the topic of Dr. Howard M. Winegarden, of Cutter Laboratories. The discussion leader will be Dr. George H. Mangun, of Warner-Chilcott Research Laboratories.

The October 8 sessions will begin with a round table sponsored by the pharmaceutical development committee. Dr. Walter Gakenheimer, of Merck & Co., will speak on "Pharmaceutical Aspects of Hydrocortisone" and Dr. G. F. Cartland,

—Continued on page 50

Mineral Wool Association Chooses Clark as President

E. K. Clark, vice-president of Johns-Manville Sales Corporation, New York, has been elected president of the National Mineral Wool Association. Mr. Clark succeeds John W. Brown, vice-president of National Gypsum Company. Mr. Brown was elected to the board of directors.

Eldred Cayce, manager of the building products division of Tennessee Products & Chemical Corporation, Nashville, Tenn., has been elected vice-president of the association. Paul A. Voigt, of Johns-Manville, has been re-elected treasurer. Besides Mr. Brown, the following have been elected to the board of directors:—Walter C. Skuce, manager of the residential building materials division of Owens Corning Fiberglas Corporation; J. R. Addington, president of American Rock Wool Corporation, E. R. Stevens, vice-president of Baldwin-Hill Company; Malcolm Meyer, vice-president of CertainTeed Products Corporation; Meade M. Morris, merchandise manager for insulation products, Celotex Corporation, and H. E. Carney, jr., president of Carney Company.

Parenteral Drug Association Details Annual Meeting Plans

The Parenteral Drug Association has drawn up plans for its annual meeting, to be held October 20 to 22 at the Barbizon-Plaza hotel, New York. Papers to be delivered at the three-day parley are as follows:—

"Efficiency and Safe Utilization of Ultraviolet Germicidal Lamps," Dr. William T. Anderson, jr., director of Hanovia research laboratory, Hanovia Chemical & Manufacturing Company, Newark, N. J.; "Toxicity of Mercurial Preservatives," Dr. Louis C. Barail; "Maintenance of Uniformity of Aqueous Suspensions," N. C. Kirsch of Schering Corporation, Bloomfield, N. J., and "Changes Affecting Parenterals in USP XV and NF X," Dr. Lloyd C. Miller, director of revision, United States Pharmacopeia.

Also, "Score Break Ampuls," Walter F. Gavigan, Wheaton Glass Company, Millville, N. J.; "Use of Silicones in Parente-

—Continued on page 57

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When you need Lead Salts in tonnage lots, call in the Baker Representative. Baker's enlarged facilities permit us to serve a few more volume buyers.

Check the Lead Salts specifications below. You'll find their physical form convenient to use – their chemical purity closely controlled – their availability scheduled to your production needs.

LEAD NITRATE, Technical
Crystal

$Pb(NO_3)_2$ — F. W. 331.226

Assay ($Pb(NO_3)_2$)	99.0 %
Insoluble Matter	0.010%
pH of 20% Solution at 25°C.	3.0-4.0
Substances not precipitated by H_2S (as SO_4)	0.30 %

Color—White

LEAD ACETATE, Technical
Crystal
Small Crystal
Granular 4-20 Mesh
Powder

$Pb(C_2H_3O_2)_2.3H_2O$ — F. W. 379.35

Assay ($Pb(C_2H_3O_2)_2.3H_2O$)	99.0-105.0%
Insoluble Matter	0.020 %
pH of 5% Solution at 25°C.	5.5-6.5
Substances not precipitated by H_2S (as SO_4)	0.20 %

Odor: Faint Acetic Acid
Colorless and free flowing

Crystal—Size:
3" and finer

Small Crystal—Mesh:
Max. 25% On U.S. No. 4 Sieve
Min. 75% On U.S. No. 40 Sieve
Max. 20% Thru U.S. No. 140 Sieve

Granular 4-20 Mesh:
Max. 15% On U.S. No. 4 Sieve
Max. 5% Thru U.S. No. 20 Sieve
Bulk (untapped): 50 Gm ⇔ 35-42 ml.

Powder—Mesh:
Max. 1% On U.S. No. 20 Sieve
Min. 85% Thru U.S. No. 40 Sieve
Bulk (untapped): 50 Gm ⇔ 39-56 ml.

LEAD DIOXIDE, Technical
Powder

PbO_2 — F. W. 239.21

Assay (PbO_2)	90.0 %
Insoluble in HNO_3	0.20%
Mesh	Max. 1% on U.S. No. 325 Sieve

Color—Light Chocolate Shade

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Current Market Quotations

Chemicals and Related Materials

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Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, September 24 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views.

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A

Acacia (see Gum arabic)

Acenaphthene, below 92.5 C., m.p., dms. works lb. .40 —

above 92.5 C., m.p., bbls., dms., works lb. .41 .50

Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .1250 .1435

l.c.l. frt. equald lb. .1350 .1535

tanks, frt equald lb. .1050 .1300

Acetaldol (see Aldol).

Acetanilide, tech., bbls., c.l., dlvd. lb. .29 - —

ton lots lb. .30 - —

smaller lots lb. .30½ - —

USP, bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .80 - —

smaller lots lb. .81 - —

Acetic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .15½ - —

l.c.l. dlvd. E lb. .17 - —

tanks, dlvd. E lb. .14 - —

Acetoacetanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .75 - —

l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .76 - —

Acetoacet-o-chloroanilide, fib., dms., c.l. dlvd lb. 1.27 - —

l.c.l., dlvd. lb. 1.28 - —

Acetoacet-o-toluidide, fib., dms., c.l. dlvd lb. .78 - —

l.c.l. dlvd lb. .79 - —

Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .10 - —

l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .11 - —

tanks, dlvd. lb. .08 - —

Methyl (see M)

Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —

l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —

Acetophenetidine, USP, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 1.15 1.17

Acetophenone cns., dms lb. 1.21 - 1.85

tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .75 - —

p-Acetylaminobenzaldehyde thiosemicarbazone, dms, frt. adjusted. lb. 17.50 -21.00

N-Acetyl-p-aminophenol, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.75 1.85

Acetyltributyl citrate tech. dms., c.l., works lb. .33½ - —

l.c.l., works lb. .34½ - .38½

tanks, works lb. .32 - —

Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .37½ - —

l.c.l., works lb. .38½ - —

tanks, works lb. .36 - —

Acid, abietic, coml., dms., c.l., works lb. .12 —

l.c.l., ex whse lb. .1490 —

cryst., dms. c.l. works lb. .06½ —

l.c.l. works lb. .07 .07½

Acetic, coml., or redist., 28%, bbls. 100 lbs. 4.80 - —

56%, bbls. 100 lbs 8.25 - —

70%, bbls. 100 lbs. 9.95 - —

80%, bbls 100 lbs. 10.45 - —

glacial, syn., CP, dms., dlvd. 100 lbs. 15.00 -16.00

tech., dms., c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 10.50 -12.00

l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 11.00 -13.00

tanks, dlvd 100 lbs. 10.00 - —

USP cbys., inclusive, dlvd., 100 lbs. 24.00 -25.00

Acetic anhydride (see Acetic anhydride above).

Acetylsalicylic, USP special, bbls., makers, primary distrib., point of shipt., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .60 - —

standard, fine, cryst., gran., (30-40 mesh) powd., (80 mesh), bbls., 1,000-lb. lots. lb. .55 - —

Freight equald, shipt. identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.

Adipic, fib. dms., works lb. .37 - .37¼

Aminoacetic, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.75

p-Aminobenzoic, tech., dms., works lb. 1.74 - 1.77

USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. 2.50 - —

smaller lots, works, same basis lb. 2.55 - 2.60

p-Aminosalicylic, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted lb. 4.00 - —

smaller lots, same basis lb. 4.05 - 4.50

Anthranilic, bbls., frt. equald lb. 1.21 - —

Arsenous, tech., (see Arsenic, white).

USP (see Arsenic trioxide).

Ascorbic USP dms., 25-50 kilo lots. kilo. 16.00 - —

10-kilo lots kilo. 16.25 - —

5-kilo lots kilo. 16.75 - —

bots., 1-kilo lots kilo. 17.00 - —

500-gram lots kilo. 17.50 - —

Battery cbys. c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 2.35 - —

l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 2.65 - 3.45

Benzoic, tech., bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .44 - —

USP, bbls., dms. 100-lb lots or more lb. .54 - —

Betahydroxynaphthoic (see Acid, b-Oxynaphthoic).

Betaoxynaphthoic (see Acid, b-Oxynaphthoic).

Boric, tech. 99½%, cryst., bgs., c.l., works ton. 124.25 - —

ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 172.00 - —

smaller lots, same basis, ton. 177.00 - —

bbls., c.l., works ton. 148.75 - —

ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 196.50 - —

smaller lots, same basis. ton. 201.50 - —

gran., bgs., c.l., works ton. 99.25 - —

ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 147.00 - —

smaller lots, same basis, ton. 152.00 - —

bbls., c.l., works ton. 123.75 - —

ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 171.50 - —

smaller lots, same basis. ton. 176.50 - —

bulk, c.l., works ton. 94.25 - —

Acid, boric, tech., powd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 104.25 - —

ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 152.00 - —

smaller lots same basis. ton. 157.00 - —

bbls., c.l., works ton. 128.75 - —

ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 176.50 - —

smaller lots same basis. ton. 181.50 - —

Boric acid in kegs $45.50 per ton higher than in paper bgs. USP boric acid $25 per ton higher.

Broenners, bbls lb. 1.76 - —

Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .34 - —

l.c.l., works lb. .34½ - —

tankcars works lb. 32½ —

Cacodylic, bots lb. 10.50 -13.00

Camphoric, nat., dms lb. 4.00 - 4.75

syn., dms. lb. 4.00 - 4.75

Capric, dms lb. .25¼ - .27

Caprylic, dms lb. .27¾ - .29½

Cassella dms., 100% basis, frt., alld lb. 1.44 - 1.75

Castor oil, split, dms lb. .35½ - .36

Chicago, bbls., frt alld lb. 3.21 - —

Chloroacetic, mono-, purified, flake, 99% dms. lb. .23½ - .25¼

tech., flake, 96-97%, frt., equald, dms lb. .20 - .21

o-Chlorobenzoic, fib. dms., works lb. 1.13 - —

p-Chlorobenzoic, fib. dms., works lb. 1.59 - 1.62

Chlorosulfonic dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0465 —

l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .0515 —

tanks, frt equald lb. .0415 —

Acid, chlorosulfonic, in stainless steel dms. ½c. per lb. higher.

Cholic, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms. lb. 6.00 - 6.25

Chromic 99¾%, dms., c.l., works lb. .27½ —

l.c.l., works lb. .28 - .29

NF (see Chromium trioxide)

Cinnamic, refd., bots lb. 2.50 - 3.50

Citric, USP, anhyd., gran., fine gran. dms., c.l lb. .28¾ —

10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt. lb. .29¼ —

smaller lots lb. .29¾ - .31¼

hydrous gran., fine gran., dms., c.l lb. .27 —

10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt. lb. .27½ —

smaller lots lb. .28 - .29¼

Powdered citric acid ½c. higher.

Acid, Cleve's, mixed, bbls lb. .79 - —

Coconut oil, dist., dms lb. .23¾ - .25½

tanks lb. .22 - —

dbl. dist., dms lb. .24½ - .26¼

tanks lb. .23¾ - —

Corn oil, dist., dms lb. .14¾ - .16½

tanks lb. .13 - —

Cottonseed oil, dist., dms lb. .13 - .14¼

tanks lb. .11¼ - —

2,3-Cresotic, dms., ton lots, works, lb. .66 - —

smaller lots lb. 1.82 - 2.00

Cresylic, coaltar, dom., 50% 207°C or above ret dms. c.l., frt. equald gal. .98 - —

l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.03 - —

non-ret., dms. c.l., same basis gal. 1.01 - —

l.c.l. same basis gal. 1.04 - —

tanks, same basis gal. .90 - —

204° to 207°C., ret., dms., c.l. same basis gal. 1.03 - —

l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.08 - —

non-ret., dms. c.l. same basis gal. 1.06 - —

l.c.l. same basis gal. 1.09 - —

tanks, same basis gal. .95 - —

imp. 75% at 215°C. or over, dms. ex whse gal. .75 .90

petroleum, dom., 195° to 213°C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .71 - —

l.c.l., same basis gal .73 - .75

tanks, same basis gal. .58 - —

200° C. to 222° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .58 - .63

211° C. to 236° C., non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .63 - —

l.c.l., same basis gal. .65 - .67

tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —

220° C. to 242° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .50 - .53

245° C. to 298° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .46 - —

Crotonic, fib. dms., c.l., 200 lbs. or more, works lb. .44 - —

Cyanoacetic, tech., bbls lb. .90 - 1.25

Dehydrocholic, injection, fib. dms. 100-lb. lots lb. 14.75 - —

oral, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 10.25 - —

Desoxycholic, fib. dms, 100-lb. lots. lb. 15.00 - —

Dichlorophenoxyacetic (see under 'D' 2,4-D)

Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital)

Diglycolic, bgs., works lb. .14 - —

Acid, 2-ethyl hexoic, dms., c.l., works lb. .35 - —

l.c.l., works lb. .35½ - —

tanks, works lb. .33½ - —

F, crude, paste, bbls., works lb. 2.10 - —

Folic, bots., fib. cns kilo-lots or more gram. 1.60 - —

Formic, 85%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .1570 - —

l.c.l., works lb. .1620 - .1720

90%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .1625 - —

l.c.l., works lb. .1675 - .1775

Fumaric, tech., bgs., dms lb. .27 - .28

Gallic, NF VII, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.80 —

smaller lots lb. 1.82 - 2.00

technical, bbls., 1,000-lb lots lb. 1.58 —

smaller lots lb. 1.69 1.78

Gamma, dry, ground, bbls., frt. alld lb 1.50 - —

paste, bbls., frt alld lb 1.45 - —

Gentisic, 100-lb. fib. dms lb. 8.50 - —

Gluconic, tech., 50% bots lb. .25 - .35

cbys. lb. .19 —

dms. lb. .15½ —

l-Glutamic, 99½% fib. dms., 100 lb lots works lb 2.45 2.53

25-lb. lots, works lb. 2.54 - 2.60

Glycerophosphoric, 35%, dms., works lb. 2.25 2.35

Glycolic (see Acid hydroxyacetic).

H, dry, bbls., works, 100% basis, lb. .82 - —

paste, bbls., works, 100% basis, lb. .80 - —

Hydriodic, 1.50 s.g., cbys lb 2.94 - —

1.70 s.g., cbys lb. 3.23 - —

Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd E lb .37 - .43

Hydrochloric, anhyd. (see Hydrogen chloride).

18° cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.50 - —

l.c.l., dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.05

tanks, works, frt. equald ton. 28.00 - —

20° cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.60 - —

l.c.l., dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.00

tanks, works, frt. equald ton. 30.00 - —

22° cbys. c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.15 - —

l.c.l., dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.25 - 4.50

tanks, works, frt. equald ton. 35.00 - —

CP, USP, consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., works lb. .11¾ - —

l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¼ - .13¾

5-pint bots., extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .16¾ - —

l.c.l. same basis lb. .19¼ - —

Acid, hydrochloric, CP, USP prices to dealers 1½c per lb less.

Hydrocyanic, cyls., frt. alld lb. .75 - 95

dilute NF 2% 5-lb bots lb .40 —

Hydrofluoric, anhyd. (see Hydrogen fluoride).

tanks, works lb. .21 - —

70%, steel dms., works lb. .18½ - .22¼

Hydrofluosilicic, basis 30%, dms., works lb. .06 - —

Hydroxyacetic, tech., 70%, non-ret. bbls., Phila., 100% basis lb. .136 - —

tanks, Belle, W. Va., 100% basis lb. .095 - —

Hypophosphorus, purif., 50%, cbys lb. 1.30 - 1.33

USP, cbys lb. .88 - —

Isonicotinic, 100 lb fib dms, works lb. 5.00 - —

Hydrazide (see Isoniazid).

J, bbls., works, 100% basis lb. 2.50 - 2.85

Koch, bbls., frt. alld lb. .64 - .70

L, bbls., works lb. 1.25 - —

Lactic, edible, 50%, bbls., 20 or more lb. .17 - .20

smaller lots lb. .1750 - .2100

80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .30 - .3640

smaller lots lb. .305 - .3690

NF, 85%, cbys lb. .65 - .68

plastic grade, 50%, bbls., 20 or more, works lb. .2175 —

1 to 19 lb. .2225 - .2278

80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .3818 —

tech., 22%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.30 - —

l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —

cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.20 -12.20

44%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.45 -11.98

l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.15 -12.50

Laurent's, bbls lb. .60 —

Lauric, 90%, dms lb. .36¼ - .38

Linseed oil, dist., dms lb. .2125 —

water white, dms lb. .2425 —

Maleic, cryst., powd., dms lb. .37 - .38

Malic, tech., dms lb. .50 - —

Mandelic, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots. lb. 2.35 - —

smaller lots lb. 2.40 - 2.50

Metanilic, dms., works lb. .57 - .75

Methacrylic, glacial, 98%, dms., truckloads, works lb. .54½ - —

smaller lots, works lb. .55 - —

Molybdic, 85-92%, dms. works lb 1.27 —

Monochloroacetic, purif. (see Acid, Chloroacetic mono-).

Muriatic (see Acid, hydrochloric)

Myristic, dms lb. .28 - .29¼

Naphthenic, 220-230 acidity, dms., works lb. .13¼ - —

tanks, works lb. .11¼ - —

Naphthol (1)-4-sulfonic (see Acid Nevile and Winthers).

Naphthol(1)-5-sulfonic (see Acid, L).

Naphthol(1)5-sulfonic,8-amino (see Acid, S).

Naphthol(1)-3,6-disulfonic,8-amino (see Acid H).

Naphthol(2)-6,8-disulfonic (see Acid, Gamma)

(5)-7-Sulfonic,2-amino (see Acid, J).

Naphtholsulfonic, mixed (see Acid, Cleve's, mixed).

Naphthylamine(1)-5-sulfonic (see Acid, Laurent's).

(2)-6-sulfonic (see Acid, Broenner's).

(2)-7-sulfonic (see Acid, F).

(2)-1-sulfonic (see Acid, Tobias).

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

alld.	allowed	distr.	distributor	NNR	New and Nonofficial Remedies
amorph.	amorphous	djns.	demijohns	No.	number
AMP	American melting point	dlvd.	delivered	nom.	nominal
anhyd.	anhydrous	dms.	drums	o-	ortho
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	dom.	domestic	ord.	ordinary
artif.	artificial	E.	east	oz.	ounce
ASTM	American Society for Testing Materials	e.p.	end point	p-	para
Atl.	Atlantic	equald.	equalized	Pac.	Pacific
Be.	Baume	exp.	expressed	pf.	proof
bbls.	barrels	F.	fahrenheit	phos.	phosphate
bgs.	bags	ferment.	fermentation	photo.	photographic
bls.	bales	f.f.a.	free fatty acid	pkgs.	packages
bots.	bottles	f.f.c.	free from chlorine	powd.	powdered
b.p.	boiling point	fib.	fiber	precip.	precipitated
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	f.o.b.	free on board	prod.	producer
b.r.	boiling range	f.p.a.	free of prussic acid	pt.	point
bxs.	boxes	frt.	freight	pulv.	pulverized
C.	centigrade	gal.	gallon	purif.	purified
cbys.	carboys	gran.	granular	redist.	redistilled
CD	completely denatured	grd.	ground	refd.	refined
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight	i.&a.	iron and aluminum	refy.	refinery
cks.	casks	i.b.p.	initial boiling point	reg.	regular
c.l.	carlots	imp.	imported	resub.	resublimed
cns.	cans	incl.	included	ret.	returnable
coml.	commercial	indust.	industrial	SD	specially denatured
conc.	concentrated	kgs.	kegs	s.d.	single distilled
CP	chemically pure	l-	laevo	S. E.	southeast
cps.	centipoises	lacq.	lacquer	sec.	secondary
cryst.	crystal	lb.	pound	secs.	seconds
cs.	cases	l.c.l.	less than carlots	s.g.	specific gravity
ctns.	cartons	liq.	liquid	shipt.	shipment
cyls.	cylinders	m-	meta	soln.	solution
d-	dextro	m.a.p.	mixed aniline point	s.u.	standard unit
dbl.	double	min.	minimum	syn.	synthetic
denat.	denatured	m.p.	melting point	tanks.	railroad tankcars
dest-dist.	destructive-distilled	N-	nitrogen	tech.	technical
dl-	dextro-laevo	n-	normal	tert-	tertiary
dist.	distilled	nat.	natural	USP	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
		neut.	neutral	vis.	viscosity
		NF	National Formulary	VM&P	varnish makers & painters
				W.	west
				whse.	warehouse
				w. w.	water-white

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

Acid, Nevile and Winther's — Alcohol, Ethyl

Acid, Nevile and Winther's, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.20 - —
Nicotinic, USP, dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 9.00 9.30
Amide, USP, (see Nicotinamide).
Nitric 36° Be cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 5.55 - 6.35
38° Be cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.05 6.80
40° Be, cbys., c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.55 - 7.35
42° Be cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 7.05 - 7.85
58.5 to 68% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 3.40 - —
94½ to 95½% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
CP, NF, consumers, cbys., extra c.l., works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - .15½
5 pint bottles, extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - .25
p-Nitrobenzoic, dms., c.l., works lb. .72 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .73 - —
Oleic, single dist., dms lb. .15¾- .17½
tanks lb. .14 - —
double dist., (white), dms lb. .18¼- .20
tanks lb. .16½- —
Oleum (see Acid, sulfuric, fuming).
Orthochlorobenzoic (see Acid, o-Chlorobenzoic)
Orthocresotinic (see Acid, 2,3-Cresotic).
Oxalic, bbls., c.l., works lb. .16½- —
10,000-lb. lots, works lb. .16¾- —
smaller lots, works lb. .17¾- —
b-Oxynaphthoic, bbls., works lb. 1.14 - —
Palm oil, double dist., dms lb. .13¼- .15
Para-aminobenzoic (see Acid, p-Aminobenzoic)
Acid, para-aminosalicylic (see Acid, p-Aminosalicylic).
Parachlorobenzoic (see Acid, p-Chlorobenzoic)
Paramethylphenylcinchonic (see Neocinchophen)
Paranitrobenzoic (see Acid, p-Nitrobenzoic)
Paratoluidinmetasulfonic (see Acid, p-Toluidine m-sulfonic)
Phenylacetic, pure, cryst., cns. lb .75 - 1.70
Phenylcinchoninic (see Cinchophen).
Phenylglycolic (see Acid, mandelic).
Phosphoric, food grade, 75%, cbys. c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.80 - 8.30
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.10 - —
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .08½- —
l.c.l. works lb. .09 - .09½
Picric, NF, bbls. lb. .60 - —
tech., bbls. lb. .34 - .35
Propionic, syn., pure, dms., c.l., works lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .22 - —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —
Pyrogallic, NF, (see Pyrogallol)
tech., bbls lb 2.76 - 2.99
Ricinoleic (see Acid, castor oil, split).
S, bbls., works lb. 3.25 - —
Salicylic, crude, fib. dms lb. .37 - —
sublimed, tech., fib. dms., c.l. lb. .39 - —
l.c.l. lb. .46 - —
dyestuffs grade, fib. dms lb. .41 - —
USP, cryst., fib. dms lb. .48 - —
powder, fib. dms lb. .53 - —
Sebacic, purif., dms., c.l., works. lb. .64 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .66 - .70
Soybean oil, dbl. dist., dms lb. .17½- .18¾
tanks lb. .15¾- .16
s. d., dms lb. .17 - .18¾
tanks lb. .15¼- —
Acid, stearic, dbl. pressed, bgs lb. .12¾- .14½
single pressed, bgs lb. .12¼- .14
triple-pressed, bgs lb. .15 - .16¾
Succinic, purif., cryst., bbls., works lb. .62 - .75
Sulfanilic, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .21 - —
Sulfuric, 60° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
tanks, works ton 18.60 - —
66° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.55 - 3.35
tanks, works ton 22.35 - —
98%, tanks, works ton 23.50 - —
99-100%, tanks, works ton 23.95 - —
CP, NF, consumers cbys. extra, c.l., works frt. equald lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11¼- .11¾
5 pt. botts., extra, cs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¾- .20¼
Oleum, 20%, tanks, works ton 25.00 - —
40% tanks, works ton 29.00 - —
65% tanks, works ton 39.50 - —
Tallow, dist., dms lb. .12½- .14¼
hydrogenated, bgs lb. .11¾- .15½
rubbermakers, bgs lb. .10¼- .12
Tannic, NF, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb lots lb 1.59 - 1.60
smaller lots lb 1.65 - 1.76
powder, bbls., 1,000-lb lots lb 1.50 - —
smaller lots lb 1.51 - 1.69
tech, dms lb .95 - —
Tartaric, USP, dom., 230 or 250-lb., dms., c.l lb. .37 - —
10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt. lb. .37½- —
smaller lots lb. .38 - —
100-lb dms lb. .39 - —
small dms lb. .41 - .47
imp., bgs. lb. .34 - .35
Acid, thioglycolic, refined, cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.80 - 1.86
Tobias, bbls., frt. alld lb. .74 - —
Toluenesulfonic, dms., c.l., works, lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .17½- —
p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic, bbls., works lb. .92 - 1.04
Trichloroacetic, bots. lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Trichlorophenoxyacetic (see under "T" 2,4,5T)
Undecylenic dms. lb 1.40 - —
Aconite root, bls. lb. .50 - .55
Aconitine, cryst., potent, bots oz. 78.00 - 85.00
Acrolein, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47½- —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .34 - —
tanks, works lb. .31 - —
ACTH, cryst., bulk, 1,000 units/gram, bots gram 15.00 - —
Adeps lanae (see Lanolin).
Adrenocorticotropic hormone (see ACTH).
Agar, USP, Kobe No. 1, strip, bls. lb. 2.90 - 3.10
powdered, 30 mesh, fib., dms lb. 3.40 - 3.50
dl-Alanine, dms., works lb. 8.50 - 11.00
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble).
light, dms., c.l. lb. .65 .90
Egg, edible, flake, bbls lb. 1.27 - 1.29
powder, bbls lb. 1.31 - 1.33
tech., cryst., bbls lb. .85 - .87
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .33 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 - —
Amyl, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil, ref.)
ferment., refd., 128°132°C., dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .34 - —
ACS grade, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .36 - —
ex-pentane, mixed, amyls, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .18 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .15 - —
primary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .20¼- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .17¼- —
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld., works lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .19 - —
tanks, works lb. .16 - —
tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .18 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .15 - —
1-pentanol (synthetic normal), dms., c.l., works lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .43½- —
tanks, works lb. .40 - —
2-pentanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .65 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .70 - —
tanks, works lb. .60 - —
Benzyl, NF, dms lb. .64 - .79
tech., dms., dlvd lb. .47½- .49
n-Butyl fermentation, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .16 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .13 - —
n-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13 - —
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11 - —
tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .12 - —
Capryl, 85%, dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .18½- —
tanks, works lb. .16½- —
95%, dms., c.l., works lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .20 - —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Cetyl, extra, bp., cns., 500-lb. lots or more lb. .73 - —
smaller lots lb. .80 - 1.15
NF, 6b., cns., 140-lb lots or more lb. .58 - .82
smaller lots lb. .59 - .82
Cinnamic, bots lb. 2.15 - 2.75
Decyl, bots lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Industrial (see 1-Decanol).
Denatured, CD12, CD13, CD14, CD17, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .54½- —
l.c.l., same basis. gal. .59½- .65½
tanks, dlvd., same basis gal. .41½- —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Unit.
Proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .56 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .61 - .67
tanks, same basis gal. .43 - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Unit.
SD1, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .55½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .60½- .66½
tanks, same basis gal. .42½- —
SD2B, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .54 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .59 - .65
tanks, same basis gal. .41 - —
SD3A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .53 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .58 - .64
tanks, same basis gal. .40 - —
SD23A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .55½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .60½- .66½
tanks, same basis gal. .42½- —
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .56 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .61 - .67
tanks, same basis gal. .43 - —
SD29, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .54½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .59½- .65½
tanks, same basis gal. .41½- —
SD30, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .53 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .58 - .64
tanks, same basis gal. .40 - —
SD35A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .56 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .61 - .67
tanks, same basis gal. .43 - —
SD40, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .54 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .59 - .65
tanks, same basis gal. .41 - —
Diacetone, acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12 - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½- —
Ethyl, 190 pf., USP, tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies. gal. 20.48 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 20.53 - 20.59
tanks, same basis gal. 20.35 - —
tax free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .53 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .58 - .64
tanks, same basis gal. .40 - —
absolute, 200 pf., tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies. gal. 21.58 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 21.63 - 21.69
tanks, same basis gal. 21.45 - —

DPPD

GET YOUR DPPD FROM BOWMAN

Bowman Feed Products, Inc., has been appointed as a distributor of DPPD for the Feed Industry by

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DPPD is currently being added to Broiler Mashes, Chick Starters at the rate of ¼ lb. per ton.

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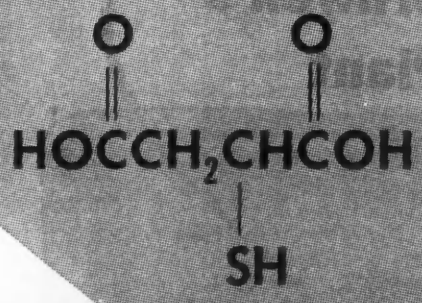

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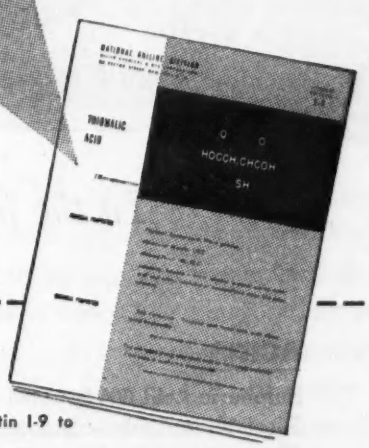

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Alcohol, 2-Ethylbutyl — Ammonium Sulfide

Alcohol, 2-ethylbutyl, dms. c.l., works lb. .29½- —
l.c.l. works lb. .30 —
tanks, works lb. .28 —
2-Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .21¾- —
Furfuryl, cns., works lb. .29 —
dms., c.l., Cedar Rapids, Ia lb. .21 —
Newark, N. J. lb. .21½- —
l.c.l. Cedar Rapids, Ia lb. .22 —
Newark, N. J lb. .22½- —
tanks, Memphis, Tenn lb. .184 —
Isoamyl (see Alcohol, amyl, fermentation refined)
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14 — —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .15 — —
tanks, dlvd lb .12 — —
Iso-octyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23 — —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24 — —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .21 — —
Isopropyl, refd., 91%, dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .48 — —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .55 — —
tanks, dlvd. gal. .35 — —
95% dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .50 — —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .57 — —
tanks, dlvd gal. .37 — —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .52 — —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .59 — —
tanks, dlvd gal. .39 — —
Lauryl, bots lb 2.00 2.50
Methyl (see Methanol).
Methylamyl (see Carbinol, methylisobutyl).
Octyl, perfumers grade, bots lb 1.75 3.25
tech. (see Octanol, normal).
2-Phenylethyl, extra, dms lb. 1.14 - 1.45
standard, dms. lb. 1.26 - 1.35

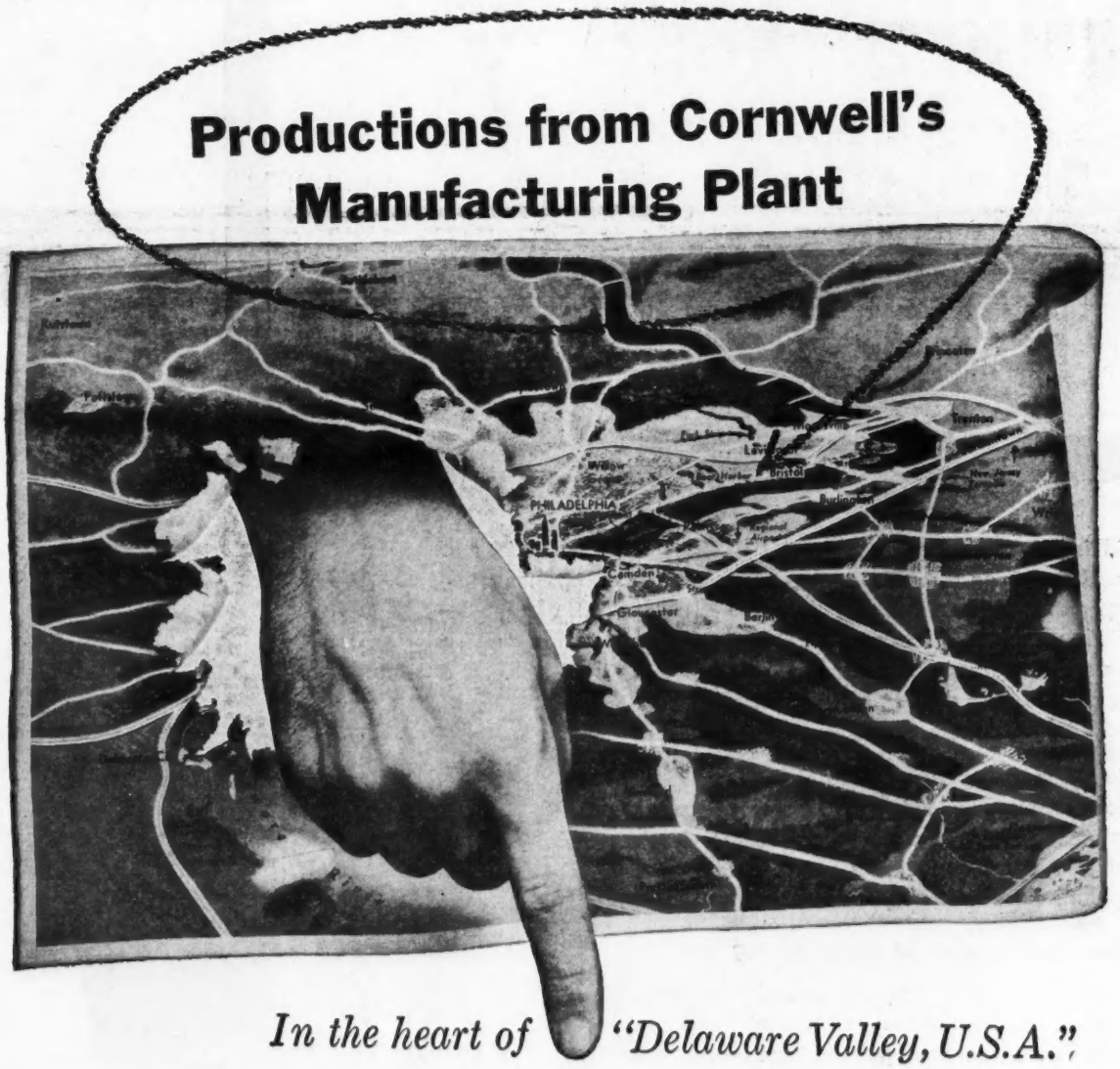
Alcohol, n-propyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .13 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .10 - —
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns., Cedar Rapids, Iowa lb. .54 - —
dms., c.l. Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .44½- —
l.c.l., Newark, N. J., Cedar Rapids, Ia lb. .47 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y lb. .43 - —
indust. grade, dms., c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y lb. .305 - —
l.c.l., Newark, N. J., Cedar Rapids, Ia lb. .33 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .29 - —
Wood (see Methanol).
Aldol, 95% dms. works lb .23 - —
denaturing grade dms gal 2.15 - —
Aldrin, 60% soln., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb .538 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .588 - —
Aletris root, bgs lb. 1.75 1.85
Algin (see Sodium alginate)
Allethrin 100% dms frt. alld lb 32.00 - —
90%, dms., frt. alld lb. 29.15 - —
solution 20% dms 100-lb lots lb. 6.80 - —
frt. alld lb. .90 1.25
Allspice (see Pimento).
Allyl bromide cnys., works lb 1.35 1.40
Chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd lb .15 - —
Starch, solid dms. works lb .52¾- .54¼
solution 40% toluol-butanol, dms., works lb 25½ .26¼
Aloe, Cape, cs. .36 - —
powd., cs. lb. .50 - —
Curacao, kgs. lb. .55
Socotrine, kgs. lb. No prices

Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs lb. 3.75 - 3.83
Alphanaphthol (see a-Naphthol).
Alphanaphthylamine (see a-Naphthylamine).
Alphanitronaphthalene (see a-Nitronaphthalene).
Alphapicoline (see a-Picoline).
Alphaterpineol (see a-Terpineol).
Alphatocopherol (see a-Tocopherol).
Alum, ammonium, gran., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
lun.p, dms., works 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
powd., dms., works 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
USP, burnt, dms lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms. lb. .07¾- .08
Potassium, gran., bgs., works, 100 lbs. 4.55 - —
lump, dms., works 100 lbs. 5.30 - —
powd., dms., works 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
USP, burnt dms lb. .20 - .21
hydrous dms lb. .07¾- .08
Potash-chrome, dms. lb. .17 - —
Sodium, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .0385- —
l.c.l., works lb. .0410- .0510
Aluminum acetate, basic solut., 24%, bbls. l.c.l works lb. .14 - —
Chloride, coml., anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt equald lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. works frt equald, lb. .1550- —
cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .1030- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1070- —
soln. 32° cbys., c.l., works lb. .0369- —
l.c.l., works lb. .0435- .0960
tanks, works 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
NF, gran., dms., works lb. .29 - .31
Fluoride, tecn., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. 15.75 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 16.75 -18.75
Aluminum fluoride, tn fib. dms., 0.35c. per lb. higher.

Aluminum formate, basic soln, cbys. lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works lb 10 —
Hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald ton. 60.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 65.00 -85.00
light bgs. dlvd lb. .17 —
Hydroxide, gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15%. Al_2O_3 fib dms., works lb. .22 - —
contract, works lb. .21 - —
9-9½% Al_2O_3 fib dms., works lb. .19 - —
contract, works lb. .18 —
dried, USP. XIV, fib., dms., works lb. .82½- —
contract, works lb 79½ —
tech., powder (see Aluminum hydrate).
Metal, 99% +, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .222 - —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. .20½- —
Oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined).
Paste lining, extra-fine, dms lb. .63½- —
standard, dms lb. .43 - —
Powder, lining, extra fine, dms lb. 1.02½- —
standard, dms lb 72 —

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c per lb for 100-lb dms., 1½c per lb for 50 lb dm 3c per lb for 10-lb can and 5c to 12c per lb for smaller containers Deduct 1c per lb for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs. 2c for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs. 3c for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs. and 4c for 30,000 lbs or more Where destination is within the continental U S. a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs or over.

Resinate, precip., 2.1% Al, dms., frt. alld lb. .30 - —
Stearate, dibasic, etns., c.l lb. .33 - —
l.c.l. lb. .34 - .37
monobasic, etns., c.l lb 33 —
l.c.l. lb. .34 - .37
tribasic etns., c.l lb. 32 —
l.c.l lb .34 .37
Sulfate, coml., bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
grd., c.l., bgs., works ton. 37.00 - —
lump, c.l., bgs., works ton. 40.00 - —
iron free, bgs. c.l., works, frt equald 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.95 - —
USP, gran., dms., works lb. .16 - .18
powd., dms., works lb. .22 - .24
Trihydrate heavy (see Aluminum hydrate, heavy)
Ambergris, gray, bots oz. 8.00 -10.00
Aminoazotoluene, base, bbls lb. 1.03 - 1.18
o-Aminobiphenyl, dms., c.l., works, lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .31 - —
Aminoethyl ethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .46½- —
l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .45 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .45 - —
2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol, cns., dms., works lb. .60 - —
m-Aminophenol, distilled, dms, ton lots lb. 2.05 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.50 - —
p-Aminophenol, dms., frt. alld lb. .97 - .98
Aminophylline, USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 3.55 - —
Aminopyrine, USP, bots., dms lb. 4.75 - —
Ammonia, anhyd., fertilizer, tanks, works, frt. equald ton. 85.00 -88.00
pure cyls., extra, zone 1 lb. .18½- —
2 lb. .19 - —
3 lb. .19½- .20
4 lb. .20 - —
5 lb. .21 - —
refrigeration tanks, works, frt. equald. ton. 87.50 -90.50
Aqueous (29.4% NH_3), dms., c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area. 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
tanks, works, anhyd. basis. ton. 96.00 - —
Ammoniac, sal, gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.65 -11.15
white, gran. (see Ammonium chloride, tech.)
Ammoniacal liquor, tankcars, works, anhyd basis ton. 96.00 - —
Ammonium acetate, purif., dms lb. .38 - —
Benzoate, USP, dms., kgs., 4,000-lb. lots, frt, alld lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, frt, alld lb. .81 - 1.08
Biborate, gran., dms., c.l., works. ton. 317.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse ton. 390.50 - —
smaller lots, ex whse ton. 395.50 - —
Bicarbonate, dom., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
imp., dms., l.c.l. lb. .07¼- .08¼
Bichromate, dms., works lb. .42 - .43
Bifluoride, dms., dlvd lb. .2145- .2245
Bromide, NF, gran., bbls lb. .38 - .39
dms. lb. .39 - .42
Powdered ammonium bromide 10c. per lb. higher.
Carbonate, USP, lump, powd., dms lb. .23 - .24
Chloride, tech., white, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
USP, gran., bbls., dms lb. .17¼- —
Citrate, dibasic, bbls lb. .75 - —
dms. lb. .80 - .85
Dichromate (see Ammonium bichromate).
Fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride).
Hydroxide (see Ammonia, aqueous).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 3.07 - —
Iodine, NF, dms., bots lb. 4.26 - 4.38
Linoleate, 80%, dms., works lb. .50 - .55
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, dom., 33.5% N., bgs., western, works, frt. equald ton. 68.00 -70.00
with dolomite, 20.5%N, bgs., Hopewell, Va ton. 51.00 - —
imp., Canadian, 33.5% N, eastern, bgs., c.l., shipt. point, frt. equald to $6 per ton. ton. 74.50 - —
western, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. cars, Los Angeles. ton. 89.84 - —
Oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .26¼- .31
Pentaborate, gran., dms., c.l., works ton. 227.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse ton. 300.50 - —
smaller lots, ex whse ton. 305.50 - —
Ammonium pentaborate powder, $10 per ton higher.
Perchlorate, kgs., works lb. .50 - .75
Persulfate, kgs lb. .38 - —
Phosphate, coml., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .0865- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .09 - —
dibasic, NF, V, bbls., dms lb. .45 - —
tech., bgs., c.l works, frt. equald lb. .0865- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0915- —
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs lb. 1.62 - 1.64
Silicofluoride dms. works lb. .11 - .12
Sulfamate, bbls., dms., works lb. .18 - .20
Sulfate, coke-oven, bulk, producing ovens ton. 42.00 -47.50
syn., bgs., c.l., western, works. ton. 47.00 - —
bulk, works ton. 42.00 - —
purified, dms., works lb .08½- .10
Sulfide, liq., 40-44%, dms., c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis. ton. 240.00 - —
l.c.l., works, 100% basis. ton. 300.00 - —
tanks, frt. alld., 100% basis. ton. 180.00 - —



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In the heart of "Delaware Valley, U.S.A."

Cornwell Manufactures

ACIDS

Sulphuric Acid 60° 66° 98%
Electrolyte Acids—all strengths
Oleums 10% 20% 25% 65%
Muriatic Acid 20°
Nitric Acid 36° 38° 40° 42°
Phenol Sulphonic Acid
Acetic Acid
Pickling Acids
Inhibited Sulphuric, Muriatic Acids
Mixed Acids (Nitric-Sulphuric)

ALKALIES

NITROGEN PRODUCTS

PHOSPHORIC ACID AND PHOSPHATES

ANHYDROUS SODIUM SULPHATE

FINE CHEMICALS

CORNWELL

CORNWELL CHEMICAL CORPORATION

EXECUTIVE OFFICES . . . 24 East 38th St., New York 16—MUrray Hill 3-0174

SALES OFFICES . . . Philadelphia, Pa.—Orchard 3-2088 744 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.—Market 4-2776

Cornwells Heights, Pa.—Orchard 3-2077

Ammonium sulfocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .22 - .28
Thioglycollate, coml., cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.60 - —
highly purif., cbys., 100% basis, lb. 1.70 - 1.96
Thiosulfate, cryst., photo grade, dms., frt. alld lb. .65 —
60% soln., dms., c.l., works lb. .06½- —
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride di-basic, bots lb.28.00 - —
dl, dms lb. 6.00 - —
d-monobasic, bots lb.28.00 - —
d-Phosphate, dibasic, bots lb.28.00 - —
dl, dms lb. 6.00 - —
d-Sulfate, dms lb 28.00 - —
dl, dms lb. 6.00 - —
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
ex pentane, reg., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol amyl).
n-Butyrate, dms lb. .90 - 1.25
Cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. 1.70 - 2.00
Nitrite, USP, bots lb. 1.75 - 1.83
Salicylate, cns., dms lb. .74 1.05
o-tert-Amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works, lb. .43¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .46¾- —
tanks, works lb. .41¾- —
p-tert-Amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works, lb. .24¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .25¾- —
tanks, works lb. .23¾- —
Anethole, NF, cns., dms lb. 1.25 1.55
tech., dms lb. .75 - 1.20
Angelica root, dom., bls lb. .60 - .70
Aniline oil, dms. c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .22 - —
tanks, works, frt. alld lb. .20 - —
Salt, dms., frt. alld lb. .33 - —
c.l., truckloads, 20,000 lbs. min. lb. .31 - —
Anise, Mexican, bgs lb. .22 - —
Spanish, bgs. lb. .33 - —
Syrian, bgs. lb. .21½- —
Anisic aldehyde, bots., dms lb. 1.80 2.70
o-Anisidine, dms., works lb. .88 - —
p-Anisidine, dms., works lb. .97 - —
Annatto seed whole, bgs. lb 24 - —
powd., dms. lb. .28 - —
Anthracene, 90-95%, bbls., ton-lots, works lb. .70 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .95 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls., frt. alld lb. .88 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride)
Metal, bulk c.l., mines lb. .28½- —
cs., c.l., mines lb. .29 - —
Oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .30½- —
Sulfide, approx. 60%, bgs., dlvd. lb. .27 - .30
Trichloride, anhyd., pails, c.l., works lb. .38½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .40½- —
Antimony potassium tartrate, tech., gran. or powd., dms lb. .56 - .59
USP, powd., dms lb. .61 - .62
Antipyrine NF, dms lb. 2.50 2.70
Apomorphine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz.23.40 -23.90
Areca nuts, powd., bbls lb .15 - .16
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots. tins oz. 4.50 6.00
l-Arginine monohydrochloride, dms., 1-kilo lots kilo.74.80 -83.00
Argols, min. 50%, bgs., shipt. ports per 100 kilos, 100% basis.24.50 - —
Arnica flowers (true montana), bls. lb. 2.50 Nom.
Arsenic metal, lump, bbls., prompt shipt lb. .60 - —
Trioxide, USP, dms lb. .48 - —
White, powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd lb. .05¼ —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .06½- .07⅛
Asafetida, cs lb. .36 - .39
powd., bbls., dms lb. .50 - .53
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, N. Y.)
Asbestos, Canadian, crude, No. 1, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.1,300.00- —
No. 2, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.675.00 - —
Run-of-mine, c.l., (20 tons), mines ton.556.00 - —
3K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.436.00 - —
3R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.371.00 - —
3T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.346.00 - —
3Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.321.00 - —
4K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.173.00 - —
4M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.173.00 - —
4T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.156.00 - —
4Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.156.00 - —
5D, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.122.50 - —
5K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.122.50 - —
5M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.116.50 - —
5R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.110.00 - —
6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.78.00 - —
7D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.68.50 - —
7F, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.65.00 - —
7H, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.55.00 - —
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.46.00 - —
7M, c.l., (30 tons), mines ton.40.00 - —
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.39.00 - —
7T, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.37.00 - —
7RF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.40.00 - —
7TF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.40.00 - —
8S, c.l., (30 tons), mines ton.27.00 - —
Asbestos c.l. prices are in U. S. funds, l.c.l. lots, $4 per ton higher.
Asphalt, gilsonite, black, jet, bgs., c.l., mines ton.37.00 - —
select, 350°F., fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.38.00 - —
270°-295°F., fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.37.00 - —
seconds, 300°-390°F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.32.00 - —
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works lb. .06¼- —
Petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tank-wagon, refy. gal. .09 - —
emulsion, tanks, tankwagon, refy. gal. .09½- .10
steam-refd., less than 80 penetration tanks, tankwagon refy. ton.21.00 - —
80-300 penetration, tanks, tank-wagon, refy. ton.20.00 - —
Aspirin (see Acid, acetylsalicylic).
Atropine, USP, bots oz. 7.00 - —
Sulfate, USP, bots oz. 4.00 - —

B

Bacitracin, bulk, 1,000,000,000 or more units 50,000 units. .70 - —
less than 1,000,000,000 units 50,000 units. .75 - —
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs lb. 1.35 - 1.45
Barberry root, bark, bags lb. .28 - .30
Barbital, USP, 100-lb. dms lb 4.50 —
Sodium, USP, dms lb. 4.75 - 4.77
Barium carbonate, precip., bgs., c.l., works ton 92.50 —
smaller lots works ton 102.50 - —
Chlorate, kgs., works lb. .32 - .36
Barium chloride, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works ton.138.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.168.00 - —
cryst., tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
NF, cryst., dms lb. .18 - —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald lb. .35 - —
Dioxide (see Barium peroxide).
Hydrate, cryst., bgs ton.180.00 -190.00
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 —
Oxide, grd., dms. c.l., frt. equald. ton.255.00 - —
l.c.l. works ton.265.00 - —
Peroxide, dms., works lb. .16 - —
Stearate, cns., c.l., frt. alld lb. .37 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .38 - .42
Sulfate, tech. (see Barytes and Blanc fixe).
X-ray, dms lb .14 .14½
Sulfide, dms., c.l., works ton.85.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 95.00 - —
Barytes, Southern off-color, bgs., mines ton.25.00 - —
95.75% bgs. mines ton.25.00 - —
water-grd., paper bgs. c.l. E. St. Louis ton.41.60 - —
ex-whse. N Y ton.60.10 —
Bauxite, bulk, mines ton. 9.50 -10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Belladonna leaf, bls lb. .35 - .37
root, bls lb. .45 .50
Bentonite, dom. 200 mesh bgs., c.l., mines ton.14.00 —
imp., Italian, white, high gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse ton.80.60 - —
1 ton-lots ex whse ton 83.10 —
low gel, bgs., 5 ton-lots, ex whse ton.78.95 - —
1 ton-lots, ex whse ton 81.45 - —
Benzal chloride, cbys., works lb. .23 - .23½
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms lb. .74 - 1.05
tech., cbys., dms lb. .44 - —
Benzene (see Benzol).
Hexachloride, 25% and 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane).
tech., bgs., dms., c.l., works, gamma unit-lb. .0075- .009
l.c.l., works, gamma unit-lb. .015 - —
wet dust, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb. .02 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb. .021 - —
Benzidine hydrochloride, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
Benzocaine, dms lb. 3.48 3.50
Benzol, pure or nitration, tanks, works
Bethlehem, Pa gal. .40 - —
Birmingham district gal. .40 - —
Chicago district gal. .40 - —
Cleveland district gal. .40 - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .40 - —
Johnstown, Pa gal. .40 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .40 - —
Lone star, Texas gal. .40 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .40 - —
Minnequa, Colo gal. .39 - —
Philadelphia district gal. .40 - —
Pittsburgh district gal. .40 - —
Sparrows Point, Md gal. .40 - —
Syracuse, N Y gal. .40 - —
Terre Haute, Ind gal. .40 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .40 - —
Benzophenone dms lb. 1.40 1.70
Benzonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .46¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
Benzotrichloride, cbys., frt. equald. lb. .18 - .20
Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
tank trucks, dlvd. Metropolitan area lb. .20 - —
Peroxide, pur., fib. dms., 50-1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .98 - 1.08
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns., dms lb. .62 1.04
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, US P, f.f.c., cns., dms. lb. .62 1.10
Chloride, tech., cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20½- .23⅛
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- .24⅛
High grade benzyl chloride, 2c. higher.
Cinnamate, cns. lb. 3.35 - 3.90
Formate, cns lb 1 30 2 10
Isoeugenol, cns. lb. 8.60 - 9.10
Propionate, bots. lb. 1.35 - 1.65
Salicylate, bots. lb 1.50 - 1.85
Benzylidine acetone, bots lb. 1.68 - 1.80
Chloride (see Benzal chloride).
Berberine bisulfate, cns lb.35.00 -36.25
Hydrochloride, bots lb.35.00 -36.25
Betagammapicoline (see b.g-Picoline).
Betamethylnaphthalene (see b-Methyl-naphthalene)
Betanaphthol (see b-Naphthol).
Betanaphthylamine (see b-Naphthylamine).
Betaphenylethylamine (see b-Phenylethylamine)
BHC (see Benzene hexachloride, technical).
Biotin cryst., bots gram.10.00 - —
Biphenyl (see Diphenyl).
Bismuth chloride, jars lb. 5.11 - —
Hydroxide, dms. lb. 4.65 - —
Metal, bxs., ton lots lb. 2.25 - —

20° and 22° Baumé Water White and Commercial Grades Available in Tank Car Quantities from Niagara Falls, New York

20° Baumé Commercial Grade Muriatic Acid is also available for prompt tank car shipments from Carlsbad, New Mexico.

specifications

20° and 22° Baumé Water White Grade

COLOR . . . . . WATER WHITE
IRON . . . . . 0.0001% MAXIMUM
FREE CHLORINE . . . . . NONE
ARSENIC . . . . . NONE
INORGANIC SALTS . . 0.010% MAXIMUM
SULFATES . . . . . 0.001% MAXIMUM
ORGANIC MATTER . 0.0002% MAXIMUM
SUSPENDED MATTER . . . . . NONE

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International's Muriatic Acid is produced from inorganic materials and, at the Niagara Falls Plant, is made directly by burning hydrogen with chlorine. You can be sure of the purity, quality and consistency of grade to specifications. Muriatic Acid, in the grade and quantity you require, is available for prompt shipments. We shall be glad to send samples on request.

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General Offices: 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago 6
61 Broadway, New York 6 • Midland, Texas

Bismuth Nitrate—Calcium Carbide

Bismuth nitrate, cryst., dms. lb. 2.10 - 2.17
Oxide, anhyd., dms lb. 4.47 - 5.05
Oxychloride, dms lb. 4.37 - 4.42
Phenolsulfonate, fib. dms lb. 5.22 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, dms lb. 3.20 - —
Subgallate, NF, fib. dms lb. 3.15 - —
Subiodide, fib. dms. lb. 5.37 - —
Subnitrate, NF, dms lb 2.65 - —
Subsalicylate, USP, dms lb 3.50 - —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., jars lb. 4.22 - —
Black, acetylene, bgs., c.l., works lb. .17 - —
cs., l.c.l., shipt. point lb. .22½ - .26
Ash (see Barium sulfide).
Bone, dms. l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 - .23¼
Pacific coast bone black prices, 2c. per lb higher
Carbon, channel, pigment, high color, beads ctns., c.l., works. lb. .72 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse. lb. .78 - —
medium color, uncompressed, bgs., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd or whse. lb. .19 - —
rubber, beads, bulk, c.l., works lb. .07 - —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .074 - —
c.l., works lb. .1225- —
furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .10 - —
high abrasion, bulk, c.l., works. lb. .0750- —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .0790- —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .122 - .125
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0550- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .0950- —
semi-reinforcing bgs., c.l., works lb. .045 - —
bgs., cns., l.c.l., whse lb. .085 - —

Black, charcoal (See C).
Dyes (see Dyes).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, pure, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .13 - —
Lamp, bgs., c.l., works lb. .16 - .45
Mineral, bgs., works lb. .0160- .0675
Blackberry root bark, bls lb. .45 - —
Black haw root bark, bls lb. .65 - .70
tree bark, bls lb. .40 - .45
Blanc fixe, dry, byproduct, bgs., c.l., works ton.190.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.200.00 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works. ton.100.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.110.00 - —
N. Y., whse ton.140.88 -165.00
pulp, 70%, bbls., c.l., works. ton.105.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.115.00 - —
Bleaching powder, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.02 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.52 - —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammonia, bgs. unit-ton. 8.00 - —
high-grade unground, 16-17% ammonia, bgs., Chicago. unit-ton. 8.25 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l. lb. .17 - .19
l.c.l. lb. .18 - .25
Bloodroot, bls lb. .60 - .65
Blue alkali, dry, bbls., dlvd. N. or Tenn and N C., & of Miss R. including St Paul Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 2.00 - —
toner, bbls. litho flushed same basis lb. 1.15 - —
Chinese, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
Blue, cobalt, genuine, bbls., same basis lb. 4.90 - —
Imitation (see Blue ultramarine).
Dyes (see Dyes).
Iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Potash, Prussian and Soda).
Methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls., same basis lb. 2.60 - —
tungstated, PTMA, bbls., same basis lb. 3.85 - —
Milori, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, bbls., same basis lb. .75 - —
Phthalocyanine, full strength, bbls., same basis lb. 3.45 - —
resinated, bbls., same basis lb. 3.00 - —
water dispersable, bbls., same basis lb. 1.54 - —
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis lb. .56 - —
Prussian, insoluble, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
soluble, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
Soda, CP, bronze, bbls., same basis lb. .56 - —
Ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis lb. .30½- .35
jobbing types, bbls., same basis. lb. .16½- .18½
reg. types, dry, bbls., same basis. lb. .22½- .35
Victoria toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls lb. 4.10 - —
tungstated, PTMA, bbls lb. 5.00 - —
Blue dry colors, dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph 1.6c. higher, Pac. Coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equalized with Chicago.

Blue vitrol (see Copper sulfate).
Bluestone (see Copper sulfate).
Bonemeal, steamed, works, E. ton.60.00 -65.00
Los Angeles, works ton.82.00 - —
Bone phosphate defluorinated (see D)
of lime (see Calcium phosphate, tribasic).
precipatated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic, NF, precip.).
Borax, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. ton.78.00 - —
ton lots ex whse. N. Y. or Chicago ton.125.75 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.70.00 - —
cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.67.25 - —
ton lots, ex-whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.115.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton.120.00 - —
gran., decahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.41.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. Chi ton.89.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton.94.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.35.75 - —
pentahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.55.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N.Y., Chi ton.108.25 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton.103.25 - —
powd., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.46.25 - —
ton lots, ex-whse., N. Y. or Chi. ton.94.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton.99.00 - —
Borax packed in kgs., $45.50 per ton higher than in paper bgs.; in barrels, $24.50 higher USP borax $15 per ton higher.
Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. or nearest whse. pt. lb. .18 - .24
l.c.l. same basis lb. .19 - .26
Borneol, cns. lb. 2.50 - 4.50
Borontrifluoride gas, cyls., truckload, works lb. .62 - —
lers truckload, works lb. .70 - —
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic extract)
Brimstone (see Sulfur).
Bromine, purif., cs., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., up to 1,000-lb lots, same basis lb. .29 - —
dms., lead-lined, dlvd lb. .34 - —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade. bots lb 1.62 2.60
cybs. lb. 1.52 - —
Bromstyrol, bots lb. 5.40 - 5.70
Bronze powder aluminum (See A).
Brown, iron oxide, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Oxide, metallic, bgs, works lb. .04 - —
Sienna, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼- .15¼
l.c.l., works lb. .04½- .15½
raw, paper, ogs., c.l., works lb. .04½ .13
l.c.l., works lb. .04¾ .13¼
Umber, burnt, American, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06¼- .07
Turkey type bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N Y lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - —
raw, American bgs. works lb. .06¾- .06½
Turkey-type, bgs., works lb. .06¾ .07
Vandyke bbls. works lb. .09½ .12
Brucine, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .20 - .25
Sulfate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots lb. .15 - .20
Buchu leaves, bls lb. .50 - —
Butadiene, refd., cyls., refy lb. .22 - —
tanks, refy lb. .15 - —
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3 gal. .03½- —
N. Y. harbor gal. .07½- —
n-Butyl acetate, ferment., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
n-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .10¾- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol n-Butyl).
Aldehyde (see Butyraldehyde)
Chloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .38 - —
n-Ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .31½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .32 - —
tanks, works lb. .30 - —
Lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .36 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .33 - —
Laurate, dms., works lb. .39 - —
Methacrylate normal, dms., less truckloads works lb. .70 - —
Oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .32 - —
Phenylacetate dms lb 4.50 4.60
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Stearate, dms, l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .24 - .27
Butylamine (see mono-di-, and tri-).
6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
tanks, works lb. .48 - —
p-tert-Butylphenol, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .26½- —
Butyraldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21½- —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .22½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .19½- —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

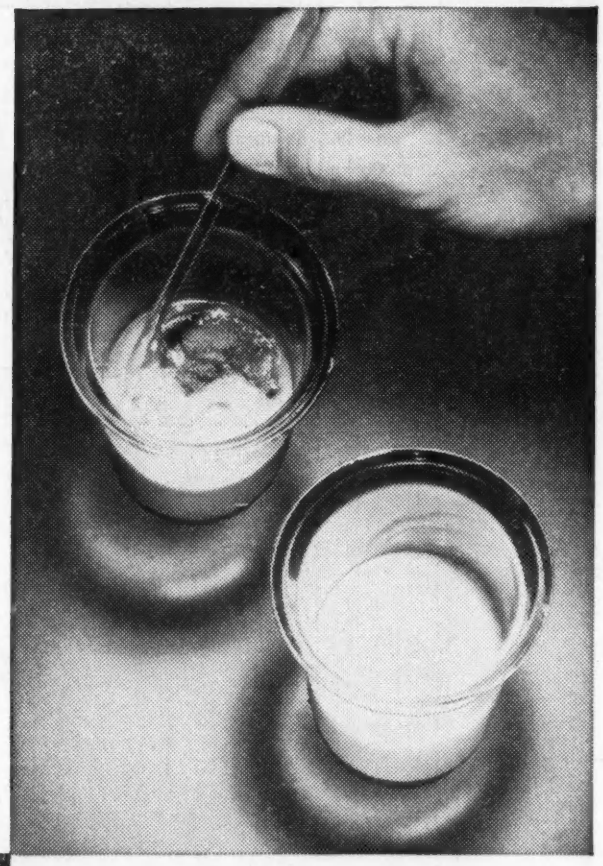
C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter)
Cadmium iodide, 25-lb. fib. dms lb. 6.75 - 7.05
Metal ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd. lb. 1.70 - —
Caffeine, nat., USP, cryst., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 3.15 - —
anhydrous, dms lb. 3.35 - —
syn., hydrous, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 3.15 - —
anhyd., dms., 100 lbs. or more. lb. 3.35 - —
citrated, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.90 - —
Calamine, USP, dms lb. .34 - —
Calciferol, cryst., vials, 1-kilo lots, works gram. .75 - —
25 to 100 gram lots, works. gram. .80 - .90
in edible oil (see Viosterol).
Calcium p-aminosalicylate, fib., dms., 1,000 lb. lots, frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 7.05 - 7.50
Arsenate, dealers, dms., c.l., whse. works, frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or over lb. .09 - .10
l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 - —
Bromide, NF, jars lb. .90 - .97
Carbide, standard generator size, dms., c.l., dlvd ton.134.40 - —

Dow Preservatives

act as "life insurance" for product quality of many adhesives

Dowicides A, F, and G prevent bacterial attack on adhesives, solve mold growth and odor problems



DOWICIDE PRESERVATIVES extend life of often-opened library pastes.

DOWICIDE® PRESERVATIVES alone account for this difference in two samples of the same product. Standard industrial adhesive samples were inoculated with microorganisms from a spoiled adhesive, then exposed for one week to a temperature of 86°F. Under these conditions, *untreated* test sample (*left*, above) has liquefied, shows mold growth, has objectionable odor. Decomposition under bacterial attack has left adhesive without needed properties. Test sample *treated* with Dowicide Preservatives (*right*, above) resisted such attack—retains proper consistency and all other desirable characteristics.

Fourteen various Dowicide Preservatives currently increase manufacturing efficiency and prolong product quality to the benefit of maker and consumer. They find use in the paint, petroleum, textile, paper and pulp, agricultural, leather, cordage, transportation and other industries. *Your* processing, packaging or selling operations might be helped materially by one or several Dowicide Preservatives. Dow's laboratories are equipped to analyze preservative problems and to test submitted samples. For detailed information, mail coupon to THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY, Midland, Michigan.

THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY
Dept. DP 731D-2, Midland, Michigan

Please send me further information on the uses of Dowicide Preservatives.

Name_____
Title_____
Company_____
Address_____
City_____ Zone____ State_____

you can depend on DOW CHEMICALS DOW

Calcium carbonate, nat., dry-grd., air floated, 99.5%—325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 7.50 - 10.00
chalk, whiting, 325 mesh, bgs., works ton.32.00 -34.00
water-grd., ½ to 0 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton.30.00 - —
10 to 20 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton.17.00 -18.00
precip., dense, bgs., c.l., works, ton.30.00 -33.00
l.c.l., works ton.40.00 -48.00
medium, bgs., c.l., works ton.35.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.45.00 -50.00
surface treated, bgs., c.l., works ton.35.00 -50.00
l.c.l., works ton.45.00 -65.00
ultrafine, bgs., c.l., works, ton.110.00 160.00
l.c.l., works ton.120.00 -175.00
Chloride, cryst., purif., dms. lb. .27 - —
flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt equald ton.27.00 - —
liquor, 40%, tanks, frt. equald, ton.11.35 - —
pellets, bgs., c.l. works ton.33.00 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works ton.37.65 - —
solid, 73-75% dms c.l., frt equald ton.25.50 - —
l.c.l. works, same basis ton.34.00 -71.00
USP, gran., dms lb. .40 - —
Chromate bgs frt equald lb. 29½ .30
Cyanide dms divu E of Rockies. lb. .24 .50
Gluconate, AA bbls. dms lb. .70 - .72
USP bbls. dms lb. .53 - .65
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms. lb. 2.30 - 2.45
Hydride, dms., works lb. 2.15 - 3.00
Hypochlorite, high test, cased (45 lbs.), dlvd. E. of Rockies. cs.22.60 -24.75
dms. 100-lb. same basis dm 28.65 -32.50
Hypophosphite, dms., ton lots or less lb. .90 - .93
Iodide, jars lb. 4.52 - —
Lactate, USP, dms., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .40 - —
smaller lots works lb .41 .48
Mandelate, USP, dms., works lb. 2.10 - 2.25
Naphthenate, liq., 4%, Ca, dms., frt. equald lb. .27¼- —
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, bgs., c.l., Los Angeles ton.48.00 - —
tech., dms., works lb. .13 - —
d-Pantothenate, jars, 100-gram lots or more, frt. adjusted. gram .07½- —
Para-aminosalicylate (see Calcium p-Aminosalicylate).
Phenolsulfonate, dms lb. .70 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l., 100 lbs 7.10 - —
l.c.l 100 lbs 7.60 7.95
feed grade, 18½ to 21 units, bgs., c.l., works ton.74.00 -84.00
l.c.l., bgs., works ton.85.00 -95.00
monobasic, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, works, frt equald 100 lbs. 6.05 - —
smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs. 6.55 - —
tribasic, precip., NF, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.95 - —
Phytate, bgs., works lb. .37 - —
Resinate, precip. dms., frt alld., works lb. .30 - —
Silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .06 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .06½- —
paint grade, fine, bgs., c.l., works ton.39.50 - —
l.c.l., ex whse ton.56.00 - —
medium, bgs., c.l., works, ton.27.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse ton.44.00 - —
Stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .35 - —
l.c.l. lb. .36 - .40
Sulfate (see Gypsum)
Calomel, USP, powd., dms lb. 5.42 - —
Camphene 46° m.p., dms., incl., c.l., works lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12 - .20
tanks, same basis lb. .08 - —
Chlorinated, 67-69% (see Toxapnene).
Camphor monobromated, NF, dms., kgs lb 3.00 3.12
nat., USP, powd., cs., 100-lb. lots, lb. .60 - .65
tablets, 1-oz., ½-oz. cs lb. .75 - .80
syn., tech., 1 bbl. or more lb. .49 - —
USP, gran., powd., bbls, 2,000-lb. lots lb. .54 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .55 - —
smaller lots lb. .56 - —
tablets, tins, 2,000-lb. lots lb. .85 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .86 - —
smaller lots lb. .87 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam)
Cantharides, Chinese, cs lb 2.00 2.05
powd. bxs lb 2.25 2.30
Russian, bgs. lb 4.00 4.05
powd. bxs lb 4.35 4.40
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Oleoresin NF from domestic pepper, dms lb. 4.50 - 5.25
from African pepper, dms lb. 4.35 - 5.00
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs lb. .17¾- .19
Carbazole, 97%, bbls., ton lots, works lb. 1.05 - —
Carbinol, methyl isobutyl (see Methyl isobutyl-carbinol).
Carbon dioxide, indust., wholesale, bulk, dlvd, metropolitan area, ton.73.00 -115.00
cyls., same basis lb. .08 - —
solid, same basis lb. .035 - .040
Disulfide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. to competitive points lb. .0750- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0850- —
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .1025- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .1125- —
tanks, same basis lb. .0525- —
Tetrachloride, CP, dms., frt. alld. lb. .10½- .12¼
tech., consumers, dms., c.l., E. Rockies, frt. alld lb. .10 - —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stockpoints lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld. alld lb. .11¾- —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stockpoints lb. .12¼- —
tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .085 - —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stockpoints lb. .09 - —
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Carbromal NF, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb 4.00 - 4.25
smaller lots, works lb 4.10 4.75
Cardamom fruit, selected, bleached, A, cs lb. 3.85 - —
medium, cs. lb. 3.85 - —
decorticated, Alleppey, cs lb. 1.85 - —
Guatemalan, cs. lb. 1.75 - —
green, Alleppey, bgs lb. 1.85 - —
Ceylon, bgs lb. 1.85 - —
seed (see Cardamom fruit decorticated).
Carmine, No. 40, NF, bulk, 100 lb lots or more, dlvd lb. 7.80 - —
smaller lots, dlvd. lb. 7.95 - 8.45
Carotene, tech., 1,350,000 A units per gram, tins, works gram. .55 - —
in carrot oil, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units per lb., dms., works, million units. .18 - —
microcrystalline in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, tins, works million units. .33 - —

Carvol, bots. lb. 4.75 - 9.65
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk lb. .30 - .31
Casein, dom., acid precip., standard, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, shipt. point lb. .27 - .30
premium, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, shipt. point lb. .35 - .40
imp., Argentine, acid-precip., grd., 100-lb. lots or more, duty paid lb. .24 - .24½
Cashewnut shell liquid, treated, dms., c.l., Newark, N. J lb. .22 - —
ton lots, same basis lb. .23 - —
dm. lots, same basis lb. .25 - —
Cassia, Batavia, cuttings, bls lb. .16 - .16½
longstick, cracked, bls lb. .19 - —
shortstick, cracked, bls lb. .17½- .18½
Saigon, broken, bls lb. Nominal
medium, reconditioned, bls lb. .95 - —
thin, bls lb. 1.00 - —
Castor beans, bgs., f.o.b. Brazilian ports long ton.90.00 Nom.
Oil (see Oil, castor)
Pomace, bgs., c.l., works ton.27.00 Nom.
Castoreum, syn., cns lb. 9.00 - —
natural, cns lb. 5.00 -30.00
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib. dms., works lb 2.17½- —
resub., dms., works lb. 4.29½- —
Catnip leaves, Southern, bls lb. .75 - —
Celery seed, French, bgs., shipt lb. .50 - —
Indian, bgs. lb. .14 - —
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).
Cellulose acetate, flake, powd., ctns., bgs., 100-lb. lots or more, dlvd. E lb. .35 - .46
Butyrate, powd., 17% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 - .555
27% butyryl content, ogs., dlvd. E lb. .595 - .605

Calcium Carbonate—4-Chloro-2-Aminotoluene

Cellulose acetate butyrate, powd., 38% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 - .555
50% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E. lb. .585 - .595
half-second, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 - .555
Cerium hydrate, 74% CeO_2, fib. dms., 100-lb lots or more lb. 1.44 - —
77% CeO_2, fib dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.74 - —
Oxalate, NF, bbls., bgs., works lb. 1.05 - —
Oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50-lb. lots or more, works lb. 1.85 - 1.98
smaller lots works lb. 2.03 - 2.23
Chalk (see Calcium carbonate).
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian style, cs lb. .75 - .80
Roman cs lb. 1.00 - 1.15
Charcoal, activated, NF, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .25 - .32
5-ton lots, works lb. .26½- .32½
smaller lots works lb. .27 - .50
Bone (see Black, bone).
Hardwood, briquets, bgs., c.l., works ton.77.00 -88.00
granular bgs. works ton 77.00 - —
bulk c.l., works ton.70.40 - —
Pinewood, gran., powd., bgs., c.l., works, South ton.55.00 - —
l.c.l., works, South ton.55.00 -65.00
lump bgs., c.l., works, South ton.51.50 - —
l.c.l., works, South ton.61.50 -69.00
bulk, c.l., works, South ton.36.00 - —
Chestnut extract, liquid, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works lb. .04¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .0510- —
tanks, works lb. .04 - —
powd., 60% tannin, bgs., extra, c.l., works lb. .1032- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1102- —

Chloral, tech., 94% min., dms., c.l. works lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .24 - —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Hydrate, USP, 40-lb. jars, 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.30 - —
500-lb. lots lb. 1.33 - —
100-lb. lots or less lb. 1.35 - —
Chlordan, agricultural, cns., c.l., frt alld lb. .65 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 to 10,000 lb. lots, frt alld lb. .66 - —
clarified, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 to 10,000 lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .76 - —
Chloramine T, NF, bbls., works lb. .75 - 1.00
Chlorinated paraffin, 42%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
70%, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
Rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .56 - —
125, 1,000 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .65 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .66 - —
Chlorine, liquid, cyls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., Metropolitan area lb. .11 - .12¼
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 2.93 - —
multiple units, 5 cars, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.80 - 3.83
3 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
2 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
1 car, same basis 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene, fused, bbls. lb. 1.45 - —

CHEMICALS OUTLOOK

September 1954

This news bulletin about Wyandotte Chemicals services, products, and their applications, is published to help keep you posted. Perhaps you will want to route these and subsequent facts to interested members of your organization. Additional information and trial quantities of Wyandotte products are available upon request . . . may we serve you?

ARE WYANDOTTE'S PLURONICS JUST ANOTHER NONIONIC?

Many chemists have frankly asked: "Why should we take valuable time from an already full schedule to evaluate the Pluronics when there are more than 1000 surface-active agents on the market?" . . . "Is there enough difference in the Pluronics to warrant an extensive study?" . . . "Is a Pluronic just another nonionic?"

HERE ARE THE FACTS

Actually, the Pluronics are unique – so different that unless your evaluation takes in their over-all advantages and better all-around balance, you may not have visualized their full potential. For example:

The Pluronics are the first commercial example of a block-polymer-type surface-active agent . . . made from a hydrophobic polyoxypropylene base with hydrophilic polyoxyethylene groups attached to either end.

They range in molecular weights from 1800 (Pluronic L61), to 8000 (Pluronic F68) . . . ordinarily, surface-active agents have molecular weights of from 300 to 700.

Included in the Pluronics series are liquids of varying viscosities, pastes, and the first 100%-active nonionic (Pluronic F68) to be commercially produced in the solid state.

Briefly, the Pluronics exhibit a wide range of characteristics . . . L62 is a good wetting agent; F68 is an excellent dispersing agent; and L64, intermediate in properties, combines a balance of wetting, dispersing and emulsifying characteristics, making it exceptionally effective as a detergent.

Although the Pluronics are low foamers, the series offers a range of foam levels from very low (L62) to moderate (F68). Pluronic L61 is lower foaming than any other surfactant on the market . . . in fact, a small amount of it can be used to further depress the low foam of the other members of the series.

Pluronics are already established in water conditioning, in dishwashing and laundry compounds, in soaps, in metal-cleaning and -cutting compounds. Their nature makes it advisable for you to evaluate them on their over-all characteristics for maximum benefits . . . may we help you?

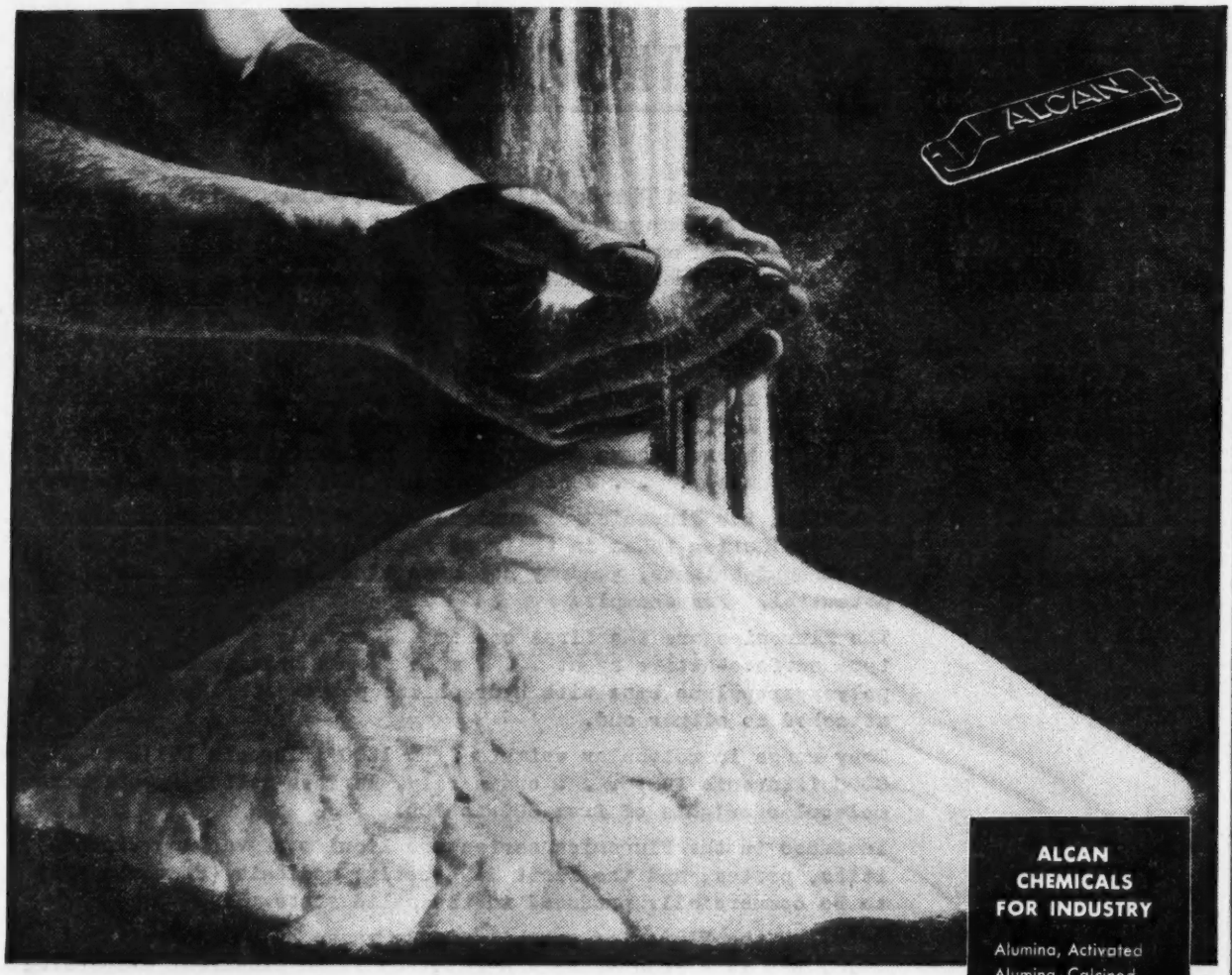
Wyandotte CHEMICALS

WYANDOTTE CHEMICALS CORPORATION
WYANDOTTE, MICHIGAN • OFFICES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

SODA ASH • CAUSTIC SODA • BICARBONATE OF SODA • CALCIUM CARBONATE • CALCIUM CHLORIDE • CHLORINE • HYDROGEN • DRY ICE • GLYCOLS • DDT
BHC • SYNTHETIC DETERGENTS (anionic and nonionic) • CARBOSE ® (Sodium CMC) • ETHYLENE DICHLORIDE • DICHLORODIMETHYLHYDANTOIN • CHLORINATED SOLVENTS
AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS AND INSECTICIDES • *OTHER ORGANIC AND INORGANIC CHEMICALS*

m-Chloroaniline—Cryolite

m-Chloroaniline, dms., c.s., frt. equald lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .80 - —
o-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .70 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .72 - —
p-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .75 - —
o-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., works. lb. 1.20 - —
p-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., works. lb. 1.33 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .17 - —
USP, dms lb. .30 - —
2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline, paste, 100% basis lb. .81 - —
4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline, dms., dlvd. lb. .80 - —
o-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35½- —
p-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35½- —
Chlorophyll, oil soluble, 4%, not fixed, pails, tins, works lb. 4.25 - —
copper fixed 6½% tins, pails, works lb 4.25 - —
Sodium-copper, aqueous soln., 4%, dms., pails, works lb. 3.75 - —
8%, pails, dms., works lb. 4.00 - 4.80
14%, dms., works lb. 8.90 - —
Chlorophyll, sodium-copper, conc. dom., 50%, dms., works, 100% basis lb.42.00 - —
75%, dms., works, 100% basis lb.45.00 - —
90%-100%, dms., works, 100% basis lb.45.00 - —
imp., 60%, tins, 100% basis. lb.56.00 - —
90%, tins, 100% basis lb.58.00 - —
75%, tins, 100% basis lb.58.00 - —
Chloropicrin, coml., bots. lb. 1.50 - —
cyls., 180 lbs. frt alld lb 95 - —
100 lbs., same basis lb. .97 - —
25 lbs. same basis lb 1.29 - —
Cholesterol, USP, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 6.85 - 9.50
Choline bitartrate fib dms., frt adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Chloride fib. dms., frt. adjusted. lb 1.50 - 1.75
Dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted lb 1.50 - 1.75
Chromium acetate, soln., 7½%, bbls., works lb. .08½- —
chys works lb. .10¼ - —
Fluoride, bbls., works lb. .51 - .52
Green (see Green, chrome).
Oxide (see Green chromium oxide).
Trioxide NF bots lb .82 .89
Yellow, (see Yellow chrome)
Cinchona bark, NF, red, broken, bgs lb. .35 .40
yellow, broken, bgs lb. .35 .40
Cinchonidine, cryst. cns, 100-oz. lots. oz. .65 —
Sulfate cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .37 - .40½
Cinchonine cryst. cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. .52 .57
Sulfate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .27½- .30½
Cinchophen, NF, heavy density, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 2.70 - 4.05
standard density, dms., same basis lb. 3.50 - 3.88
Cinchophen-sodium, dms., frt. adjusted lb 4.50 4.85
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol cinnamic).
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2 lb. .64 - .66
"0000," bgs., shipt. lb. Nominal
Citral, bots., cns lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Citronellal, bots., dms lb. 1.85 - 2.50
Citronellol, bots., dms lb. 2.70 - 3.25
Civet, artif., bots lb.13.75 -15.00
nat., bots oz. 7.50 -15.00
Clay, ball, dom., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Tenn. ton.19.50 - —
crushed, shed moisture, bulk, c.l., Tenn ton.10.00 - —
purif., bgs., c.l., Tenn. ton.20.50 - —
imp., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Atlantic port, long ton.42.00 -45.00
lump, bulk, Atl. port ton.27.00 -30.20
China, dom., dry-grd., airfloat, 99%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., Georgia, works ton.10.00 - —
l.c.l., Georgia, works. ton.15.50 - —
300 mesh, bgs., c.l., Georgia, works ton.13.50 -14.50
l.c.l. ton.35.00 -36.00
imp., white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock, Phila., Portland, Me. gross ton.20.00 -35.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock net ton 50.00 —
l.c.l., ex whse net ton.60.00 -65.00
Clove, Madagascar, bgs lb. .65 - —
Zanzibar, bls lb. .75 - —
CMC, purif., high vis. (see Gum Cellulose), standard, low or med. vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. or over, works, frt. alld lb. .55 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .57 - —
CMC, 80% purity, low or med. vis., bgs., or fib. dms., 23,000 lbs., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .39 - —
less than 23,000 lbs., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .41 - —
65% purity, bgs., or fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis, lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis, lb. .41 - —
CMC prices W. of the Rockies are 2c. per lb. lower, and are on a works basis.
Coaltar, crude, resale dms., c.l., ex-whse gal. .275 - .30
l.c.l., ex-whse gal. .285 - .32
tanks, ex works gal. .134 .165
refined, resale, dms., c.l., ex-whse gal. .2650- .3125
l.c.l., ex-whse gal. .2950- .3245
tanks, ex whse gal. .1650- 1760
Cobalt acetate, 23.7%, bbls., dlvd. lb. 1.37 - 1.30
Carbonate, 46% powd., bgs., dlvd. lb. 2.15 - —
Chloride 24.2% Co. kgs., dlvd. lb. 1.20 - —
Hydrate, 60-61% Co, bbls., dlvd. lb. 2.72 - —
Linoleate, fused, 8½% Co., dms. lb. .75¾- —
liquid, 6% Co., dms lb. .61 - —
Metal, 97-99% kgs., ex whse lb. 2.60 - —
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .48¼- —
Nitrate, 20.1% Co, bbls., dlvd lb. 1.00 - —
Phosphate powdered 32.1% Co. kgs., dlvd lb. 1.69 - —
Oxide, black, 72½-73½% Co., kgs. lb. 1.86 - —
70-71% Co., kgs lb. 1.90 - —
Resinate fused, 3% Co., dms lb. .29¾- —
Sulfate, cryst. 21% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .89 - —
monohydrated, 33% Co. dms dlvd lb. 1.40 - —
Tallate, 6% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .43¾- —
Cocaine, USP, cns., 10-oz. lots oz.17.80 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots. oz.13.75 - —
Cochineal USP gray, bgs. lb. .80 - .90
Cocillana bark, bgs lb. .40 - —
Cocoa butter, bgs. lb. .88 - —
Codeine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.13.25 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.11.75 -
Phosphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots. oz.10.25 - —
Sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots. oz.10.75 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh root, black, bls lb. .20 - .22
blue, bls lb. .20 - .22
Colchicine, USP, bots., cns. oz.33.50 -40.00
Colchicum root, bls lb. .45 - .55
seed, bgs lb. .80 - 1.10
Collodion USP dms lb. .32½- —
flexible, USP, dms lb. .34 - —
Colocynth, pulp, bls lb. .25 - .30
Colombo root, bls lb. .20 Nom.
Condurango bark, bales lb. .45 - .50
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms lb. .90 - 1.20
Copper acetate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .41 - —
Carbonate, 55%, bgs., works lb. .263 - .273
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., works lb. .39 - —
crystals, bbls., works lb. .26¼- —
Cyanide, tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. .619 - —
smaller lots lb. .639 - —
Gluconate, cns., dms lb. 3.00 - 3.24
Hydrate, dms., frt. alld. E. Miss lb. .40¼- .40¾
Metal, electrolytic, dlvd., Valley basis lb. .30 - —
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Cu., dms., frt. alld lb. .23½- —
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works. lb. .33¼- —
Oleate, solid, 9% Cu, dms., works lb. .45 - —
Oxide, black, bbls., works lb. .39 - .44½
red, USN type I, 97%, bbls., works lb. .48½- .58
type II, 90%, bbls., works lb. .41 - .46½
Quinolinolate, fib. dms lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld. lb. .30 - —
Sulfate, CP., gran., bbls., works lb. .1715- —
cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs.10.35 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.10.60 -11.35
monohydrated, 35% dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.17.10 -17.85
tribasic, dealers, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld 100 lbs.22.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.23.00 -24.50
Undecylenate, dms lb. 2.90 - 3.00
Copperas (see Ferrous sulfate).
Copra, Atl., Gulf ports, c.i.f. ton.167.50 - —
Pacific ports, c.i.f. ton.162.50 - —
Coriander seed, Moroccan, bgs. lb. .11 - .11½
Roumanian, bgs. lb. .08½- .09
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l. 60,000 lbs. min. 100 lbs. 7.21 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.46 - —
Syrup, 42° dms., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.32 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.46 - —
Corrosive sublimate (see Mercuric Chloride).
Cortisone acetate, NNR, bulk gram. 3.75 - 4.00
Cottonseed meal, exp. 41%, sacked, Memphis ton.68.00 - —
solvent, same basis ton.65.00 - —
Coumarin cryst., NF, cns lb. 2.94 - 3.15
powd., cns. lb. 3.20 - 3.25
Cramp bark, NF, bls lb. .85 - .90
Cream of tartar (see Potassium bitartrate).
Creosote carbonate, NF, bots. cbys. lb. 3.05 - 3.26
Coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted gal. .23 - —
solution, 50%, tanks, works, gal. .2068- —
refd., dms., c.l., works gal. .3850- —
l.c.l. same basis gal. .4510- —
tanks, same basis gal. .2970- —
wood, beechwood, cbys., dms. lb. 1.60 - 1.65
hardwood, NF, bots., cbys. lb. 1.30 - 1.35
pinewood, dms., works gal. .42½- .50½
Cresol, tech., 50% below 204°C., dry above 207°C., wide distillation range, non-ret. dms. c.l., frt equald lb. .133 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .136 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12 - —
USP, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. 1.43 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .146 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .140 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .145 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .130 - —
m-Cresol, 95-98%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .60 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .61 - —
o-Cresol, m.p. over 30°C., ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .173 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .176 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
29°C., ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
25-29°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .153 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .156 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
p-Cresol, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .51 - —
Methyl ether, cns lb. 1.90 - 2.50
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .24¼- .25
Cryolite, nat., indust., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.13.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.14.25 - —
insecticide, usaiers, bgs., c.l., dlvd 100 lbs.14.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs.15.00 - —



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Fluorspar
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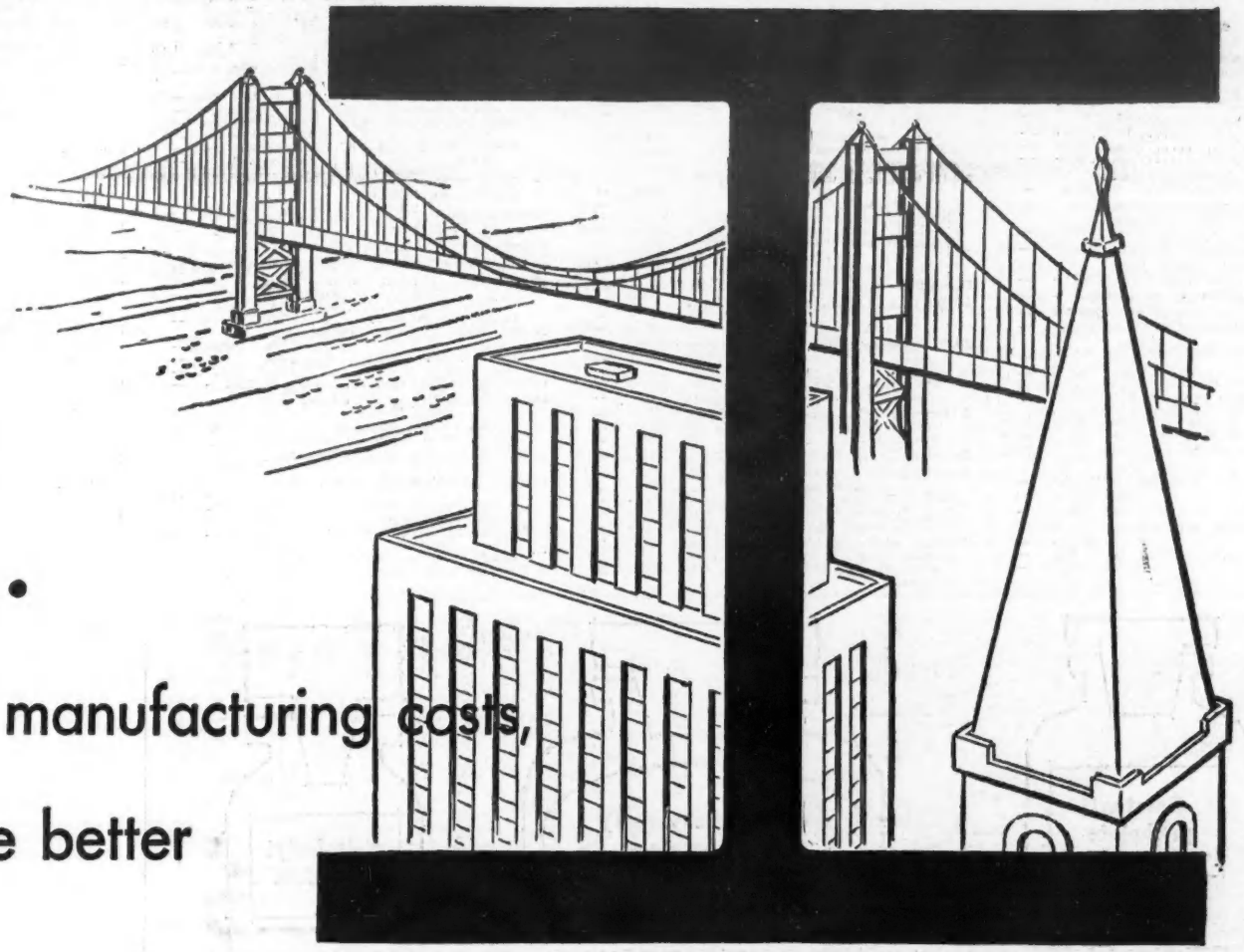

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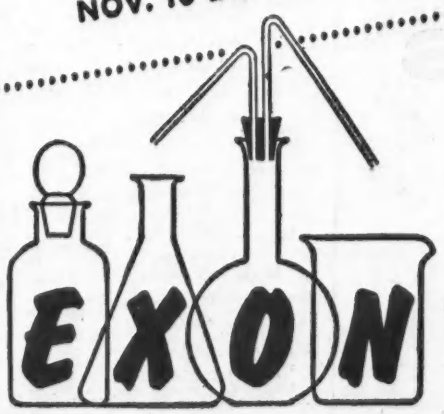

EXON 470 combines several outstanding properties in one resin to help you produce better protective coatings. The resultant inventory and processing simplification makes for reduced manufacturing costs.

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- Adhesion to metals, alkyd and vinyl surfaces
- Alkyd compatibility
- Excellent pigment dispersion properties
- Abrasion, acid and alkali resistance
- Fast baking—medium fast drying
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- Low moisture vapor permeability

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...CHEMICAL SALES DIVISION

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Division of the Firestone Tire & Rubber Co.

Cube Root—2,4-Dinitroaniline

Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., works lb. .25 - —
Cubeb berries, XX, NF, bgs lb .50 - .51
powd., cs. lb. .58 - .59
Cumene, dms., c.l., works lb .12 - —
l.c.l. works lb .14 - —
tanks, works lb .11 - —
Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs. lb. .13¼ - —
Moroccan, bgs. lb. .15 - —
Turkish, bgs. lb. .13¼ - —
Cutch extract, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. 08½ —
Cyanamide fertilizer mixing grades, 20.6% N, gran., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contract ton.55.00 - —
pulv., 21% N, ogs., works unit-ton. 2.75 - —
Cyanamide, industrial grade, bgs., c.l., works ton.75.00 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works ton.96.00 - —
6-16 mesh, dms., c.l., works ton.120.00 - —
l.c.l. dms., works ton.140.00 - —
Cyclohexane, tech., dms., c.l., works, gal. .70 - —
l.c.l., works gal. .72 - —
tanks works ga. .55 - —
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .28½ - .37¾
l.c.l., works, same basis lb. .30 - .38¼
tanks, works, same basis lb. .27 - .36¼
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .33½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tanks, works lb. .32 - —
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .46½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47½ - —
tanks, works lb. .45 - —

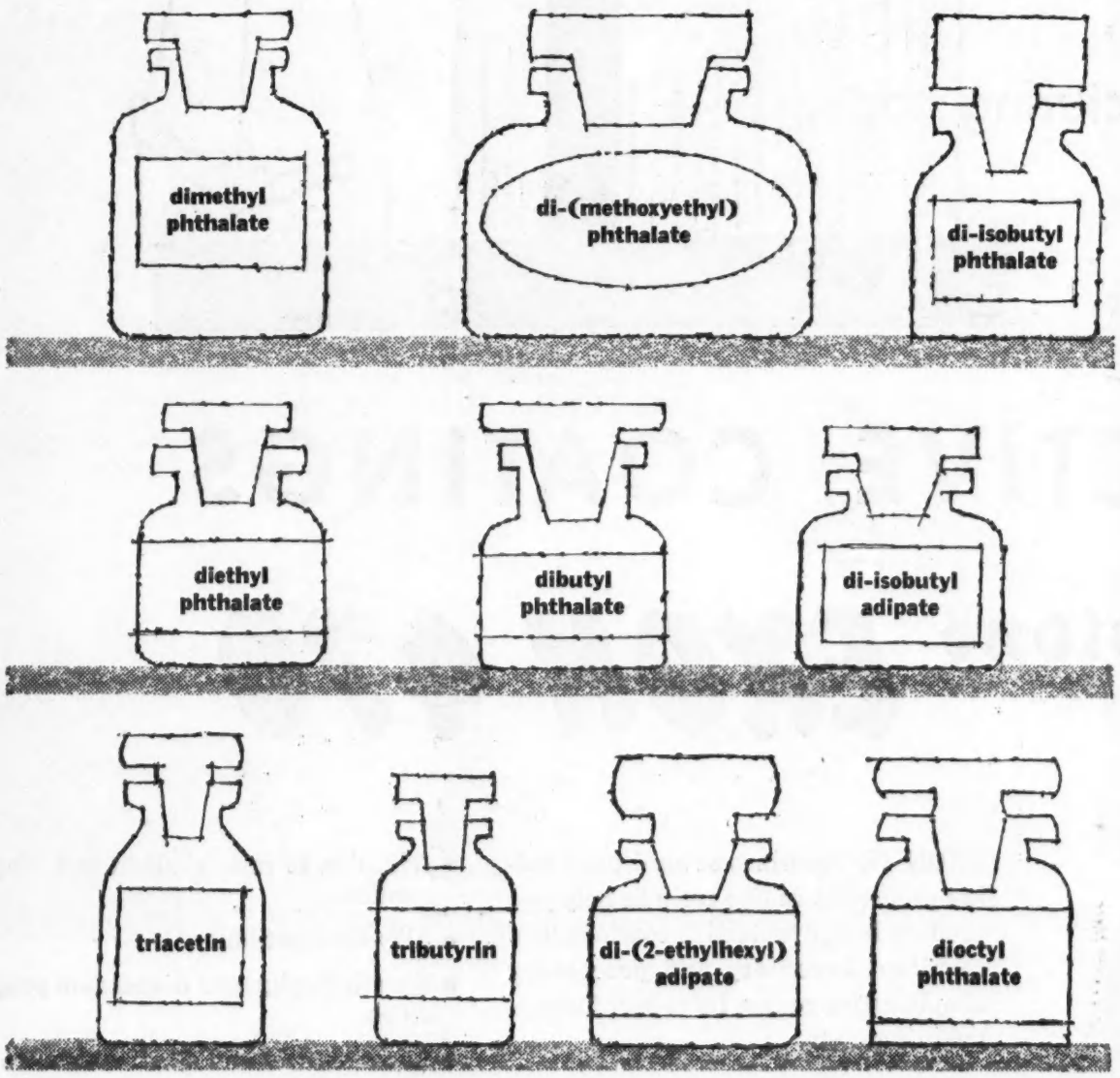
Cyclopropane, CP, 2-lb. cyls., works, cyl 48.00 - —
6 oz. cyls., works cyl 12.00 - —
USP, hospitals, cyls., 40-gal. lots gal. .36 —
100-gal. lots gal. .37 - —
200-gal. lots gal. .36 - —

D

2-4-D, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald, lb. .43½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .494 - —
Butyl ester, dms., c.l., works lb. .46½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .51½ - .56½
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works, lb. .46½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .51½ - .56½
Dandelion root, bls lb. .35 .40
DDD, tech., flake, grd., fib. bgs., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .46 - —
DDT powder, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .27 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .29 - —
fib. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .28 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .30 - —
1-Decanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .32½ - —
Deertongue leaves, bls lb. .45 - —
Defluorinated phosphate, 13% P, paper bgs., works ton.49.50 - —
14½% P, paper bgs, works ton.48.00 - —
17% P, paper bgs., works ton.56.00 - —
18% P, paper bgs., works ton.64.35 - —
Degras, common, bbls lb. .10 - .12
neutral, less 2% ffa., bbls lb. .24 - .25
over 2% ffa., bbls lb. .23 - .24

Derris root, 5% rotenone powd., bbls lb. .26 Nom.
d-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride bots lb.25.00 - —
dl, bots. lb. 6.50 - —
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 8.95 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs 9.10 - —
canary paper bgs, c.l. 100 lbs 8.69 - —
l.c.l 100 lbs 8.84 - —
dark, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs 8.79 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs 8.94 - —
white, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs 8.53 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs 8.68 - —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs 25c. per 100 lbs higher.
Potato bgs lb. .10¼ .11
Dextrose, USP, dms. lb. .17¾ - —
Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone).
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots lb 4.50 5.50
Di-sec-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .30¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .33¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .28¼ - —
Di-tert-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .30¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .33¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .28¼ - —
o-Dianisidine fib. dms lb. 2.00 - —
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .89¾ .90
l.c.l., same basis lb. .90¼ .91
tanks, same basis lb. .85 - —
p-Dibromobenzene, ogs., 500-lb. lots, lb. .55 - —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd, E lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .30 - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .68 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .68½ - .69
tanks, works, dlvd lb. .66 - .66½
Tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld lb. .64 - .71

Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .56 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 - —
Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .91 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .95 - —
Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd., works lb. .30½ - .31½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .31½ - .32½
tanks, same basis lb. .29½ - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .63 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .63½ - .64
tanks, works lb. .61 - —
2,5-Dichloroaniline dms., works lb. .75 - .83
o-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .12¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .10¾ - —
p-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .16½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
Dichloropentanes, dms., c.l., works. lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .05¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .04¼ - —
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .51¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .49¾ - —
Dicyclohexyl phthalate, fib. dms., c.l., frt. alld., works lb. .58¼ .59
l.c.l., same basis lb. .59¼ .60
Dieldrin, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.80 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. 1.85 - —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .23¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .27¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .24½ - —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .48 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 - —
Ethanolamines, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .67½ - —
c.l., dlvd. lb. .68½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .65½ - —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27 - —
l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .28 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .25 - —
Sulfate, dms., c.l., works lb. .18¾ - —
l.c.l. works lb. .19¼ - —
tanks works lb. .17 - —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .50½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .51½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .48½ - —
N,N-Diethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .52 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —
Di-2-ethylhexyl adipate (see Dioctyl adipate).
Phthalate (see Dioctyl phthalate).
Diethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .16½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14¾ - —
Boriborate, dms., l.c.l. lb. .31 - —
Diethyl ether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .46½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
Monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .23¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .29¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .28¼ - —
Monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .20¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .21½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .19½ - —
Acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .26¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .27¼ - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .25¼ - —
Monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .21 - —
tanks, works lb. .18½ - —
Diethylenetriamine dms., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .44 - —
tanks, same basis lb. 41½ - —
Diethylstilbestrol, USP, bots., 10-kilo lots. kilo.100.00 - —
1-kilo lot kilo.110.00 - —
Digitalis leaves, USP, dom., dms., lb 90 1.10
Digitoxin, USP, bots gram. 5.50 - 6.00
Diglycol laurate, dms lb. .35 - .39
Oleate, dms lb. .31 - —
Stearate, dms lb. .26 - .27
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .64 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .64½ - .65
tanks, works lb. .62 - —
Dihydrazine sulfate, dms., works. lb. 1.10 - 1.25
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride, bulk gram. .17 - —
Sulfate, bulk gram. .17 - —
2,2'-Dihydroxy-5,5'-dichloro-diphenyl-methane, pure, dms lb. 2.80 - 3.00
tech., dms lb 1.04 1.14
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½ - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .32 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .29 - —
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., works lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .11 - —
tanks, works lb. .08 - —
Di-iso-octyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .32½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .30½ - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .63 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .63½ - .64
tanks, works, dlvd lb. .61 - .61½
Di-isopropylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .51 - —
tanks, same basis lb. 48 - —
Dillseed, dewhiskered, bgs. lb. .13 - —
nat., bgs. lb. .12 - —
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns lb. 5.25 - 5.75
Chloroacetal, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
tanks, works lb. .40 - —
Ethanolamines, annyd., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. 1.43 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.45 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. 1.40 - —
70%, dms., c.l., dlvd., 100% basis lb. .55 - —
tanks, dlvd., 100% basis lb. .53 - —
Hydroquinone, dms lb. 1.70 - 2.75
Phthalate, dms., c.l., works lb. .29½ - —
lb. .29½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .27½ - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.27 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.28 - —
tanks, works lb. 1.25 - —
Sulfate, 55-gal., ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb .16 - —
10-gal. ret. dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .16½ - —
Dimethylamine, 25-40%, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .39½ - —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .33 - —
N,N-Dimethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .29½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .30½ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .28½ - —
N,N-Dimethylformamide dms., works. lb. .34 - .36
tanks, works lb. .33 - —
2,4-Dinitroaniline, dms., frt. equald lb. .57 - —



Eastman
plasticizers

Call or write for your copy of our PLASTICIZERS booklet. It contains specifications, properties and typical uses for all Eastman plasticizers.

These products are stored in bulk at Kingsport, Tennessee, and Lodi, New Jersey, by Eastman Chemical Products, Inc.; by DeMert & Dougherty, Incorporated, in Chicago and St. Louis, and by Anderson-Prichard Oil Corporation in Akron and Cincinnati.

Eastman
CHEMICAL PRODUCTS, INC.
KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE
a subsidiary of EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY

SALES OFFICES: Eastman Chemical Products, Inc., Kingsport, Tenn.; New York—260 Madison Ave.; Framingham, Mass.—65 Concord St.; Cincinnati—Carew Tower; Cleveland—Terminal Tower Bldg.; Chicago—360 N. Michigan Ave.; St. Louis—Continental Bldg.; Houston—412 Main St. West Coast: Wilson Meyer Co., San Francisco—333 Montgomery St.; Los Angeles—4800 District Blvd.; Portland—520 S. W. Sixth Ave.; Seattle—821 Second Ave.

m-Dinitrobenzene, 85°C., dms....lb. .20 - —
89°C., dms....lb. .22 - —
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E....lb. .15¾- —
tanks, frt. alld., E....lb. .15 - —
2,4-Dinitrophenol, bbls....lb. .37 - —
2,4-Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms....lb. .10 - —
refd., 68°C., dms....lb. .21 - —
Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .45½- —
l.c.l., works....lb. .46½- —
tanks, works....lb. .43½- —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld....lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld....lb. .33½- —
tanks, frt. alld....lb. .30½- —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .63 - —
l.c.l., works....lb. .63½- .64
tanks, works, dlvd....lb. .61 - .61½
Di-o-tolyguanidine, dms., ton lots, dlvd. lb. .57 - —
smaller lots, dlvd....lb. .58 - —
1,4-Dioxane, dms., c.l., works....lb. .28¾- —
l.c.l. same basis....lb. .29¼- —
tanks same basis....lb. .27 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., works. .35 - —
Dipentene, dest-dist., dms., c.l., works gal. .48½- —
l.c.l., works....gal. .53½- —
ex-whse....gal. .70 - —
steam-dist., dms., c.l., works, South. gal. .64 - —
dlvd. N. Y....gal. .82 - —
tanks, works, South....gal. .50 - —
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works....lb. .16 - —
Diphenyl in bags ¼c. lower.
Oxide, perfume grade, cns....lb. .54 - .61
Phthalate, dms., c.l., works....lb. .51¾- —
l.c.l., works....lb. .53¾- —
Diphenylguanidine dms., ton lots lb. .48 - —
smaller lots....lb. .49 - 50
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium, USP, dms lb. 5.30 - 5.60
Dipropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis....lb. .14¾- —
Monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis....lb. .18½- —
Divi-divi, 45% tannin, bgs., bls., c.l., U.S. ports, exdock ton 70.00 - 72.00
Divinylbenzene, 20-25%, dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .21 - —
tanks, works....lb. .19 - —
40-50%, dms., c.l., works, 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
l.c.l., works, 100% basis....lb. 1.15 - —
Dodecylbenzene, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .15½- —
tanks, same basis....lb. .12½- —

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 5-lb. and 1-lb. lots dlvd:—
Blue, FD & C, No. 1, cns....lb.17.00 -17.60
No. 2, cns....lb.17.00 -17.60
Green, FD & C, No. 1, cns....lb.17.00 -17.60
No. 2, cns....lb.22.20 -22.85
No. 3, cns....lb.35.25 -35.90
Orange, FD & C, No. 1, cns....lb. 3.65 - 3.75
No. 2, cns....lb. 4.63 - 4.75
Red, FD & C, No. 1, cns....lb. 7.55 - 7.85
No. 2, cns....lb. 4.00 - 4.10
No. 3, cns....lb.22.20 -22.85
No. 4, cns....lb. 7.20 - 7.50
No. 32, cns....lb. 5.30 - 5.40
Violet, FD & C, No. 1, cns....lb.17.00 -17.60
Yellow, FD & C, No. 1, cns....lb.10.50 -11.05
No. 3, cns....lb. 3.30 - 3.40
No. 4, cns....lb. 3.30 - 3.40
No. 5, cns....lb. 4.00 - 4.10
No. 6, cns....lb. 4.00 - 4.10

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd:—
Black, D&C, No. 1, cns....lb.10.95 - —
Brown, D&C, No. 1, cns....lb.16.10 - —
Green, D&C, No. 5, cns....lb.16.10 - —
No. 6, cns....lb.16.10 - —
No. 7, cns....lb.14.80 - —
Orange, D&C, No. 3, cns....lb.10.95 - —
No. 4, cns....lb.20.05 - —
No. 5, cns....lb. 5.70 - —
No. 10, cns....lb.20.70 - —
Red, D&C, No. 8, cns....lb. 2.85 - —
No. 9, cns....lb. 2.85 - —
No. 10, cns....lb. 2.30 - —
No. 11, cns....lb. 1.85 - —
No. 12, cns....lb. 2.65 - —
No. 17, cns....lb.10.95 - —
No. 18, cns....lb.24.00 - —
No. 19, cns....lb.15.45 - —
No. 21, cns....lb. 3.60 - —
No. 22, cns....lb.10.93 - —
No. 28, cns....lb.24.65 - —
No. 33, cns....lb.17.45 - —
Violet, D&C, No. 2, cns....lb.16.10 - —
Yellow, D&C, No. 7, cns....lb.10.95 - —
No. 10, cns....lb.13.50 - —
No. 11, cns....lb.13.50 - —

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd:—
Blue, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns....lb.16.10 - —
Green, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns....lb.16.10 - —
Red, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns....lb.13.50 - —
Yellow, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns....lb.10.93 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd. No.
20 Chrysoidine Y....lb. .74 - —
27 Fast light orange 2G....lb. .90 - —
31 Phloxine 2G....lb. .74 - —
36 Yellow 2G....lb. .83 - —
40 Orange R extra, conc....lb. 1.06 - —
57 Fuchsine 6B....lb. 1.03 - —
79 Scarlet 2R....lb. .81 - —
151 Orange AD....lb. .55 - —
161 Orange RR....lb. .66 - —
176 Fast red A....lb. .99 - —
179 Rubine XX, conc....lb. 1.14 - —
180 Blue F4B....lb. .92 - —
185 Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc. lb. .93 - —
202 Chrome blue black, conc.lb. .75 - —
203 Chrome black T....lb. .78 - —
208 Fast blue SR....lb. .91 - —
216 Chrome red B....lb. .84 - —
234 Brown Y....lb. .98 - —
246 Blue black, extra, conc....lb. .95 - —
275 Milling red 3R, conc....lb. 2.03 - —
289 Navy blue 3R, conc....lb. 1.19 - —
299 Black F, conc....lb. 1.54 - —
304 Neutral black 2B, conc., 200% lb. 2.01 - —
326 Fast scarlet 4BNC....lb. 1.64 - —
332 Bismarck brown RX, conc. lb. .95 - —
365 Brilliant yellow, conc....lb. 2.57 - —
382 Scarlet B....lb. 1.82 - —
401 Diazo black BHD....lb. .69 - —
406 Blue 2B, extra conc....lb. 1.07 - —
419 Red FC, conc....lb. 1.12 - —
420 Brown M....lb. .98 - —
448 Red 4BX, conc....lb. 1.30 - —
518 Diamine sky blue FF, extra, conc lb. 1.50 - —
561 Brown B....lb. 2.03 - —
581 Direct black EB....lb. .94 - —
593 Green BY, conc....lb. .72 - —
596 Yellow Brown K, extra lb. .91 - —
620 Yellow 2G....lb. 1.79 - —
640 Yellow XX....lb. 1.61 - —
655 Yellow OX....lb. 2.04 - —
657 Green V....lb. 2.10 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd. No.
662 Brilliant green G....lb. 2.79 - —
667 Brilliant milling green 6B, conc. lb. 3.68 - —
671 Blue EG....lb. 1.70 - —
681 Crystal violet powder....lb. 2.15 - —
698 Violet 4BXN....lb. 1.74 - —
720 Brilliant blue BBG....lb. 1.88 - —
729 Blue B, conc....lb. 2.79 - —
749 Red BX....lb. 4.33 - —
814 Yellow NN, conc....lb. 3.11 - —
841 Safranine GF, extra, conc., lb. 3.17 - —
865 Nigrosine WSJ....lb. .75 - —
922 Blue GXX....lb. 1.71 - —
978 Black GXCF, conc....lb. .32 - —
1034 Alizarine red SC....lb. 2.59 - —
1054 Alizarine blue SAPX....lb. 2.91 - —
1078 Alizarine green CG, extra, lb. 2.72 - —
1085 Alizarine blue, black, B lb. 2.33 - —
1096 Golden orange GFD, single paste lb. 1.99 - —
1099 Dark blue BO, single paste, lb. 1.75 - —
1101 Jade green N, double paste, lb. 1.98 - —
1106 Blue RS, double paste lb. 2.96 - —
1113 Blue BLFD, double paste lb. 2.25 - —
1150 Olive R, single paste lb. 1.10 - —
1151 Brown R, single paste lb. 1.76 - —
1171 Indigo, synthetic, 20% paste lb. .31 - —
1217 Orange RD, single paste lb. 1.65 - —
p-4 Brown PG....lb. 2.30 - —
p-24 Gray L....lb. 1.60 - —
p-14 Brown EB....lb. 1.51 - —
p-80 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROAD lb. 2.79 - —
p-202 Diazo black VJ, conc....lb. 1.74 - —
p-244 Brilliant scarlet BN....lb. 1.31 - —
p-313 Naphthol SWF....lb. 2.42 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works.
Black blue No. 550....lb. .81 - —
Jet No. 551....lb. .89 - —
Brown R, conc....lb. 1.72 - —
Orange R, brilliant....lb. .90 - —
Red 4B, conc....lb. 1.37 - —
Yellow C....lb. 1.18 - —
FN, conc....lb. 1.22 - —

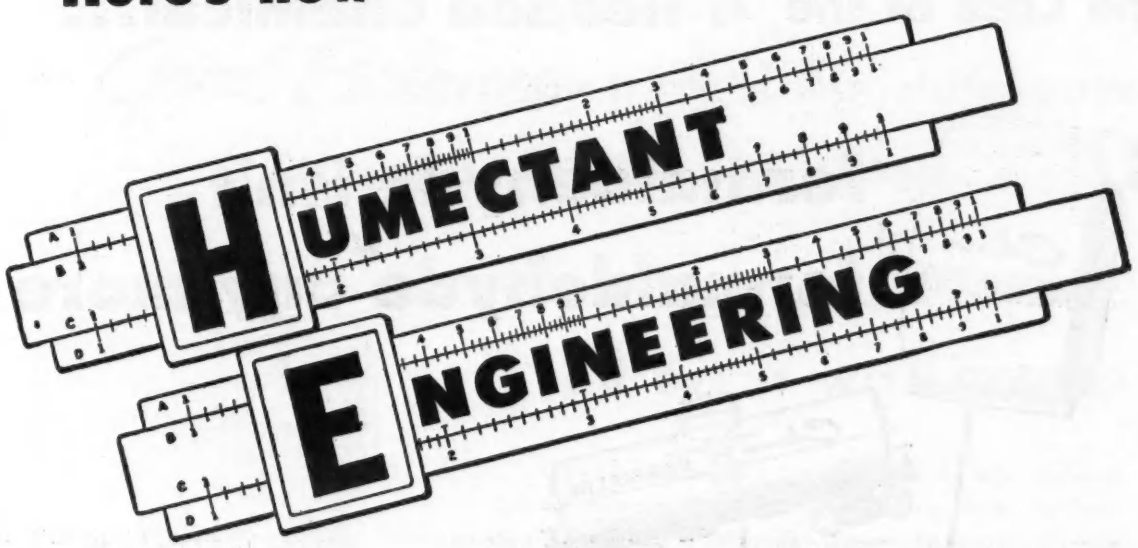
Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works:—
Auramine O....lb. 1.85 - —
Black, basic blue....lb. 1.21 - —
Jet....lb. 1.21 - —
Blue, methylene, 2 B, conc....lb. 1.71 - —
Brown Bismarck R, conc....lb. .86 - —
Chrysoidine, R, extra....lb. .60 - —
Y extra....lb. .64 - —
Fuchsine, conc....lb. 3.08 - —
Green, malachite, conc....lb. 2.10 - —
Rhodamine, B....lb. 4.33 - —
Safranine, Y, conc....lb. 2.90 - —
Violet, methyl, B....lb. 1.10 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works:—
Azo rubine R, extra conc....lb. 1.04 - —
Black, acid blue, B, extra....lb. .86 - —
Fast light, 3 G, extra....lb. 2.04 - —
Methanil, conc....lb. .91 - —
Orange acid, Y, conc....lb. .47 - —
Scarlet croceine, MOO....lb. 1.45 - —
Yellow, azo, conc....lb. .90 - —
Oil-soluble, spirit-soluble, water-soluble dyes in kegs, 3c. higher; tins, 10c. higher.

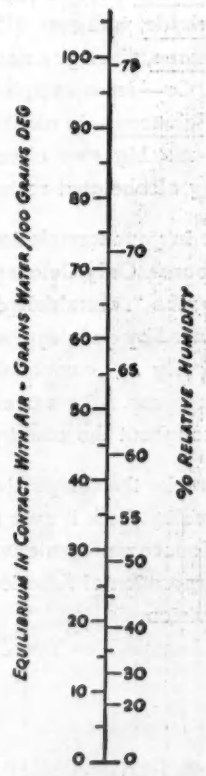
E

Echinacea root, bls....lb. 1.10 - —
Egg albumin (see Albumin).
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls....lb. 1.04 - 1.08
tanners, bbls....lb. .06 - .06½
Elder flowers, bright, bls....lb. .35 - .40
Elm bark, grinding, bls....lb. .45 - —
powd., bbls., bxs....lb. .55 - —
select, bundles....lb. .60 - —
Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz.32.95 -35.00
Ephedrine, syn., USP, anhydrous, bots., 100-oz. lots oz. .98 - 1.00
hydrous, bots., 100-oz. lots oz. .92 - —
Hydrochloride, tins, 100-oz. lots. oz. .75 - —
Sulfate, cryst., tins, 100-oz. lots. oz. .72 - —
powd., tins, 100-oz. lots oz. .73 - —
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., works.lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., works....lb. .40 - —
tanks, works....lb. .37 - —
Epsom salt (see Magnesium sulfate).
Epinephrine, syn., USP, bots., 100-gram lots gram. .45 - .55
Ergosterol, unirradiated, cryst. kilo.150.00 - —
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined....lb. 3.00 - —
Eserine salicylate, bots....oz.29.75 -32.50
Sulfate, bots....oz.34.50 -35.01
Ether (see specific product).
Ethyl acetate, nat. ferment., 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l. frt alld lb. .14 - —
tanks frt alld lb. .11 - —
95-96%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld....lb. .14¼- —
tanks frt alld....lb. .11¼ —

Here's how



cuts production costs



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DIETHYLENE GLYCOL-60°F

Processors of paper, cellophane, cork, textiles and tobacco are realizing a substantial saving in humectant costs by using diethylene glycol and triethylene glycol in their humectant formulas. They find that DEG and TEG, used alone or blended, can produce a favorable range of viscosity, solubility, hygroscopicity and other characteristics to meet specific process requirements.

Why not let our technical service department help you *engineer* a better humectant—one that will exactly fit your needs and at the same time effect a worthwhile reduction in humectant costs? Get in touch with the nearest office of our Industrial Chemicals Division listed below.

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Ethyl Acetate, Nat., Ferment.—Glauber's Salt

Ethyl acetate, nat., ferment., 98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .13½- —
t.c.l., frt alld. ..... lb. .14½- —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .11½- —
syn., 85-98% dms., c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .13 - —
t.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .11 - —
95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .13¼- —
t.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .14¼- —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .11¼- —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .13½- —
t.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .14½- —
tanks dlvd ..... lb. .11½- —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .55 - —
t.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .56½- —
Acrylate, dms., c.l., and truck load, works lb. .44½- —
less than truckload, works lb. .45½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .42¾- —
Aminobenzoate, USP (see Benzocaine).
Bromide, tech., 98%, dms., c.l. lb. .41 - —
t.c.l. ..... lb. 43 —
Butyl ketone, dms., c.l., works lb. .35½- —
t.c.l., works ..... lb. .36 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .34 — —
Butyrate, works ..... lb. .80 - 1.02
Carbamate (see Urethane)
Cellulose, vis. 7 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .70 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .72 - .80
vis., 10, 20, 50, 100, 150 cps., bgs., 2,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .65 - .70
smaller lots, works lb. .67 - .81
Chloride, tech., cyl., c.l., works lb. .20 - .22
dms., c.l. same basis ..... lb. .18 - .20
tanks same basis ..... lb 10 —
USP, bots., cyls ..... lb. .22 - .24
Ethyl cinnamate, cns ..... lb. 2.71 - 3.45
Ethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E. Miss. lb. .42½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .43¾- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .40½- —
Ether, absolute, ACS, dms ..... lb. .37 - —
anesthesia, USP, hospitals, 1-lb. cns lb. .89 - —
½-lb. cns ..... lb. .37 - —
¼-lb. cns ..... lb. 1.05 - —
solvent, USP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .16¾- —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .13¾- —
syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .13 - —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .10 - —
Gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots lb. 3.90 - 4.40
Iodide, cbys., works lb 3.30 - —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., and less than truckload, works lb. .51½- .52
Morphine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz. 11.85 - —
Nitrite (see Nitrous ether).
Oenanthate, dms ..... lb 1.00 1.50
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. No prices.
Oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).
Silicate dist. (see Tetraethylorthosilicate).
40% available SiO_2, dms., dlvd. lb. .53½- —
N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine, dms., works, lb. 1.02 - —
N-Ethyl-o-toluidine, bbls ..... lb. .88 - —
Ethylamine (see Mono Di- or Tri-)
N-Ethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .52 - —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. 50 - —
Ethylbenzene, 99%, dms., c.l. ..... lb. .19½- .20¼
l.c.l. ..... lb. .20½- .21¼
tanks ..... lb. .18½- —
Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .10¼- —
t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .12¼- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .09 - —
Ethylene dichloride prices W. of Rockies 1c per lb higher.
Glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .15¾- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .13 - —
Monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., dlvd E ..... lb. .21 - —
tanks, dlvd E ..... lb. .18½- —
Monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .21 - —
tanks, dlvd E ..... lb. .18½- —
Acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., dlvd E ..... lb. .19½- —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .16½- —
Monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .21 - —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .18½- —
Acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .28¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .29¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .27 - —
Monostearate, triple pressed, dms lb. .34 - —
Oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .24 - —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .15 - —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Ethylenediamine 85-88% dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .46 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .47 - —
tanks, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .44 - —
Ethylvanillin, cns., 25-lb. lots ..... lb. 6.75 - 7.30
smaller lots ..... lb 7.35 - 7.40
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms ..... lb 1.40 - 1.50
Eugenol, USP, bots. ..... lb. 2.70 - 3.55
Euphorbia herb, bls ..... lb. .15 - .17

F

Feldspar, 140-200 mesh, bulk, c.l., works ton. 19.50 - —
Feldspar in bags $3 per ton higher.
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs ..... lb. .10 - —
Czech, medium, bgs ..... lb. .10½- .11
Indian, light, bgs. ..... lb. .10½- .11
Fenugreek seed, Moroccan, bgs. ..... lb. .06¼- .06½
Ferric acetate, liquor, 28°, bbls., c.l., works lb. .09 - —
t.c.l., works ..... lb. .09¾- —
soln., USP IX, cybs ..... lb. .16 - —
djnc. ..... lb. .17 - —
Cacodylate, NF, bots ..... lb. 13.00 - 14.00
Chloride, anhyd., tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.00 - —
indust., cryst., bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.25
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.75 - 6.25
42° Be, cbys., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
tanks, frt. equaid., 100% basis 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
USP, cryst., dms., works lb. .07½- .09
Citrate, gran., dms lb. .86 - —
Glycerophosphate, NF, powd lb. 4.75 - 4.85
Hydrophosphite, NF, dms lb. 3.45 - —
Naphthenate liq., 6% Fe., dms., frt. alld lb. .25¾- —
Oxalate, gran., dms lb. .85 - .87
Phosphate, NF, soluble, gran., pearls, cs lb. .64 - .65
Pyrophosphate, NF VII, soluble, gran., pearls, dms lb. .78 - .81
Resinate, 6¾% Fe, dms., frt. alld. lb. .29 - —
Stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .38 - .42
Sulfate, partially hydrated, bgs., c.l., works ton. 31.75 - 33.75
t.c.l., works ..... ton. 34.75 - 40.75
Ferric-ammonium citrate, brown, NF, gran., dms lb. .59 - —
green, USP XII, gran., dms lb. .59 - —
Oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25½- .28½
Ferric-potassium, oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .30½- .33½
Ferric-sodium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25½- .28½
Ferrous gluconate, NF, dms lb. .88 - —
Sulfate, gran., bgs., c.l., works. ton. 34.50 - —
t.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.35 - 4.25
bbls., c.l., works ..... ton. 40.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ..... ton. 27.00 - —
USP, cryst., bbls., dms ..... lb. .09½- .10
Fir balsam, Canada, cns ..... gal. 34.00 - 35.00
Oregon, bbls ..... lb. 3.00 - —
Fishliver oil (see Oil fishliver).
Fishmeal, menhaden, ground, domestic, 60% protein, bags, Balto area ton. 130.00 - —
Fishscrap, menhaden, dried, 60% protein, bags, Balto area ton. 125.00 - —
Fluorspar, dom., acid grade, bulk, c.l., mine ton. 60.00 - —
ceramic grade, 93-96% CaF_2, grd., bulk, c.l., mine ton. 57.50 - —
85-92% CaF_2, grad., bulk, c.l., mine ton. 47.00 - —
metallurgical grade, briquets, pellets, 65%, CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mine ton. 34.00 - —
lump, 59-65% effective CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mine ton. 40.00 - —
washed gravel, 59-60% effective, CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mine ton. 40.00 - —
60-65% effective CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mine ton. 40.00 - 41.00
65-70% effective CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mine ton. 42.00 - —
70% or better, effective CaF_2, bulk c.l., mine ton. 43.00 - —
Formaldehyde, NF, (inhibited), dms., c.l., Zone 1, dlvd lb. .062 - —
Zone 2 ..... lb. .065 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .069 - —
tanks, Zone 1, dlvd ..... lb. .0375- —
Zone 2, dlvd ..... lb. .0420- —
methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks, Zone 1, dlvd lb. .0345- —
Zone 2, dlvd ..... lb. .0395- —
Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed).
Fringetree bark, bls ..... lb. .60 - .61
Fuller's earth, bgs., c.l., Ill. mines. ton. 19.00 - —
powd., insecticide grade, dried, bgs., c.l., Ga. or Fla. mines ton. 17.50 - —
calcined, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 20.00- .21.75
oil-bleaching grade, 100-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 16.50 -17.00
200-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 17.50 -18.00
spent, bgs., c.l., shipt. point ton. 4.50 - 5.00
Furfural, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .13 - —
t.c.l., works ..... lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .12 - —
tanks, dlvd. W ..... lb. .13 - —
Fusel oil, refined, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17½- —
t.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .15 - 15½
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .47½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l ..... lb. .45½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l ..... lb. .43½- —
liquid, No 1, bbls., l.c.l ..... lb. .22½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l ..... lb. .21½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l ..... lb. .19 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l ..... lb. .45 - —

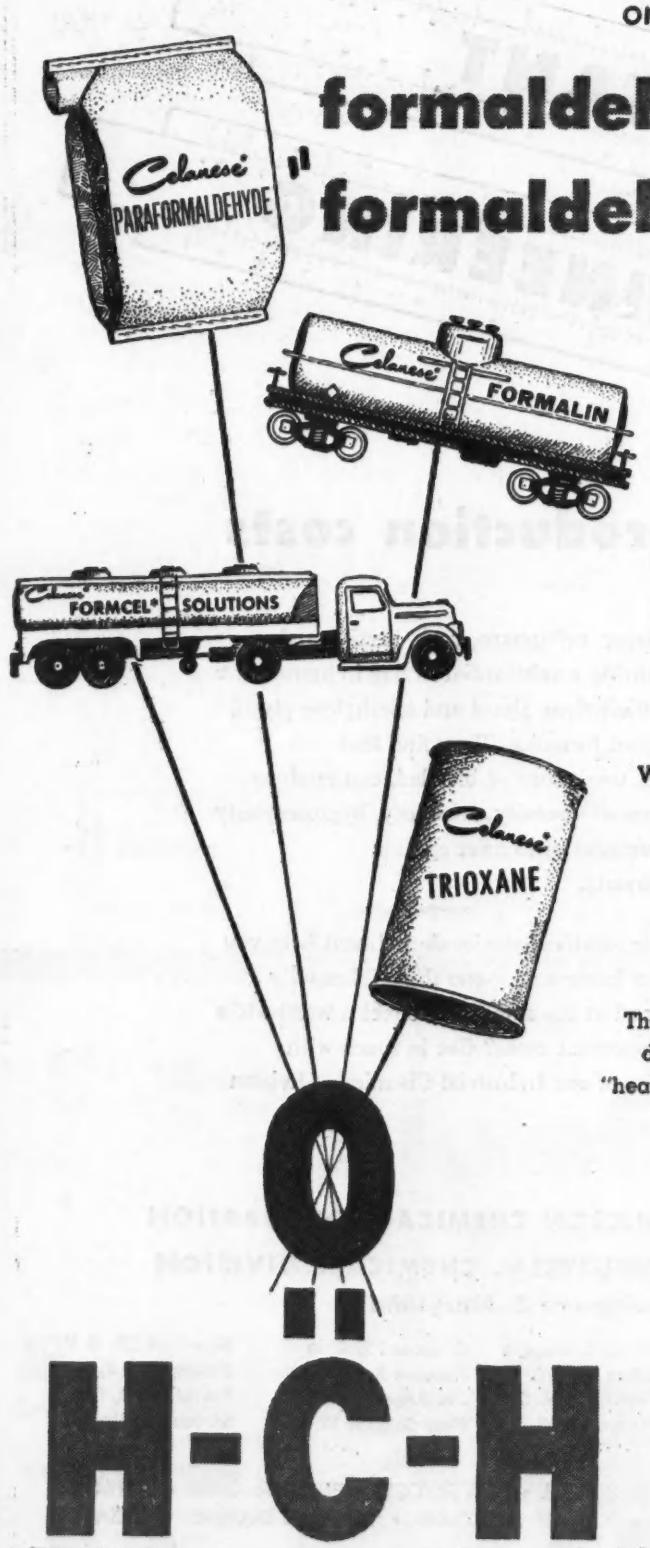
G

G salt, 100% basis, bbls., frt alld lb. .73 - —
Gammapicoline (see g-Picoline).
Gasoline, tanks, refy., ex tax, Arkansas, 84 octane gal. .11¼- —
Group 3, 84 octane ..... gal. .1075- .1137½
Gulf coast, 83 octane ..... gal. .116 - —
N. Y. Harbor, 86 octane gal. .1245- —
Penn. western US motor 86 octane gal. .1375- .1418
natural, group 3, 26-80 octane gal. .04½- —
Gelatin, edible, pure (pork skin), 75 Bloom test, bbl., c.l. lb. .57 - —
150 Bloom test, bbl., c.l lb. .68 - —
200 Bloom test, bbl., c.l lb. .74 - —
225 Bloom test, bbl., c.l lb. .77 - —
275 Bloom test, bbl., c.l lb. .84 - —
Gelsemium root, bls ..... lb. .23 - .24
Gentian root, bls ..... lb. .17 - .20
grd., bbls., bxs ..... lb. .22 - .23
powd., bbls., bxs ..... lb. .23 - .24
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms ..... lb. 1.90 - 2.20
standard, cns., dms ..... lb. .60 - 1.00
Geranyl acetate, cns ..... lb. 1.45 - 2.20
Ginger, oleoresin, NF, from African root, bots lb. 4.00 - 7.75
from Jamaican root, bls ... lb. 6.00 -10.25
Root, African, bls. ..... lb. .31 - —
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs. ..... lb. .45 - .50
No 2, bgs. ..... lb. .36 - —
No. 3, bgs. ..... lb. .34 - —
Rhattoon, bgs ..... lb. No prices.
Nigerian, split, bgs ..... lb. .28 - —
Glauber's salt, anhyd. see Sodium sulphate)

the Case of the 4-Headed Chemical...

or

formaldehyde isn't "formaldehyde" any more



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*Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

Glue, bone, extracted, 86 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
104 jellygrams, same basis lb. .19 - —
131 jellygrams, same basis lb. .21 - —
164 jellygrams, same basis lb. .23 - —
191 jellygrams, same basis lb. .25 - —
222 jellygrams, same basis lb. .26 - —
packers' 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .15½- —
65 jellygrams, same basis lb. .16½- —
86 jellygrams, same basis lb. .17 - —
115 jellygrams, same basis lb. .17½- —
135 jellygrams, same basis lb. .18½- —
164 jellygrams, same basis lb. .19½- —
renderers' 100 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
Bone glue, l.c.l., prices 1c. higher.
Hide, 70-94 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
95-121, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - —
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - —
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .24 - —
178-206 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .26 - —
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .28 - —
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - —
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - —
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .34 - —
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .36 - —
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - —
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .38 - —
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .39 - —
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .40 - —
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .41 - .42
Hide glue l.c.l. prices 1c. higher.
Glycerine, nat., crude, saponification, 88%, to refineries, tanks, works lb. .23 Nom.
soaplye, 80%, tanks, works lb .21 Nom.
refd., BP, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .30½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 - —
dynamite, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .30½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 - —
high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .30½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 - —
USP, CP, 95%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .29½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .29 - —
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .30½- —
syn., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .30½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 - —
Glycine (see Acid aminoacetic).
Glycerol (see Glycerine).
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l., works lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .19 - —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Gold chloride, acid-brown, bots oz.22.50 -23.00
acid-yellow, bots oz.20.00 -20.50
Golden seal root, NF, tested, bls. lb. 2.25 - 2.50
powd., bxs lb. 2.75 - 3.25
Graphite, amorph., powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .08 - .09½
crystalline, 88-90%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .19 - .21½
90-92%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .21 - .24½
95-97%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31½
Graphite, flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
No. 2, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
Grease, brown, tanks, dlvd lb. .05¼- —
house, tanks, dlvd lb. .05⅞- —
white, choice, not all hog, tanks, dlvd lb. .08¼- —
yellow, tanks, dlvd lb. .06 - —
Green, brilliant, thioflavin, toner, molybdated, PMA, kgs, works. lb. 5.10 - —
tungstated, PTMA, kgs., works lb. 6.00 - —
Chrome, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content 1 to 15%, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minn., Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. .38 - —
16-30%, bbls., same basis lb. .39 - —
31-45%, bbls., same basis. lb. .40 - —
45-49%, bbls., same basis. lb. .43 - —
50%, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
reduced color, 25%, bbls., same basis lb. .19 - —
Chrome green prices are ½c. higher, dlvd., at the following points, except as noted:—Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.
Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. 1.00 - 1.10
pure, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .59¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .39¾- —
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Malachite, straight, PTMA, bbls., works lb. 4.60 - —
Paris (see Paris green).
Phthalocyanine toner, bbls., works. lb. 3.95 - —
resinated, bbls lb. 3.50 - —
water dispersable, bbls lb. 1.71 - —
Pigment B, kegs lb. 1.35 - —
paste, kegs lb. .38 - —
Grindelia robusta herb, bls lb. .44 - —
Guaiacol, NF, cryst., dms., tins lb. 2.10 - 2.15
liquid, cbys., dms lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Carbonate, NF VII, dms lb. 3.40 - 3.45
Gum, aloe (see Aloe).
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs lb. .19 - —
powdered, USP, bbls lb. .23 - .24
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin, Sumatra, cs lb. .38 - .42
Camphor (see C).
Cellulose, high vis., bgs., 23,000-lb. lots or more, works, frt. alld. lb. .55 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .57 - —
Copal, Congo, No. 1, bgs lb. 20 - .22
No. 2, bgs. lb. .18 - .19
No. 3, bgs. lb. .16 - .17
Manila, C, bags lb. .38 - .40
CBB, bgs lb. .27 - .29
DBB, bgs lb. .25½- .26½
DK, bgs lb. .20 - .22
dust, bgs lb. .11 - .12½
MA, soft, bgs lb. .19 - .20
WS, bgs lb. .32 - .36
Philippine, pale, chips, bgs lb. .24 - .25
nubs, bgs lb. .30 - .32
seeds, bgs lb. .15 - .17
sorts, bgs lb. .20 - .22
Pontianak, chips, bgs lb. .21 - .23
nubs, bgs lb. .38 - .40
Dammar, Batavia, A/E, cs lb. .27 - .29
dust, bgs lb. .16 - .18
E, bgs lb. .20 - .23

Gum, dammar, East India, batu, bold, bgs lb. .14 - .15½
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .08½- .09½
black, bold, bgs lb. .14 - .16
unscraped, bgs lb. .11 - .13
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .11 - .13
pale, chips, bgs lb. .13 - .14
nubs, bgs lb. .18 - .20
Siam, cs lb. .35 - .37
Singapore, No. 1, bgs lb. .40 - .41
No. 2, bbls lb. .27 - .29
No. 3, bbls lb. No prices.
dust, bgs lb. .16½- .17
seeds, bgs lb. .20 - .22
Ester, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd, fill. Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid Atl States, N.E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va lb. .15½- —
wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .15 - —
Karaya, NF, powd., No. 1, bbls.in. .38 - —
No. 2, bbls lb. .28 - .29
No. 3, bbls. lb. .24 - .25
Locust bean, powd., bgs lb. .31 - .33
Myrrh, cs. lb. .38 - .40
Opium (see O).
Olibanum siftings, cs lb. .15 - .20
tears, cs. lb. .22 - .30
Rosin (see R).
Sterculia (see Gum Karaya).
Tragacanth, No. 1, ribbons, cs lb. 2.85 - 2.90
No. 2, cs lb. 2.45 - 2.50
No. 3, cs lb. 1.60 - 1.70
powdered, USP, bbls lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Gypsum, plaster of paris, 100-lb. paper, bgs., trucks, dlvd. N Y C ton.20.30 - —
terra alba, domestic, same basis. ton.19.00 - —
works, N. Y. C. ton.16.00 - —
imported, English, 100-lb. paper bags, ex dock, N. Y. C. ton 55.00 - —
ex warehouse ton.60.00 -62.00

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs. lb. .28 .32
Heliotropin, cryst., cns lb. 3.50 - 4.25
Hellebore root dom green, bls lb. .55 .65
Helonias root, bls lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 2, bbls. l.c.l. lb. .47 - —
No 2, bbls. l.c.l. lb. .43 - —
No 3, bbls. l.c.l. lb. 41 - —
No 4, bbls. l.c.l. lb. .39 - —
No 5, bbls. l.c.l. lb. .37 - —
paste No 1 bbls. l.c.l. lb. .20½ - —
Henbane leaves, bls lb. .35 - .40
Heptane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal. .19 - —
Baytown, Tex gal. .14¾- —
Borger, Tex gal. .14¾- —
Hesperidin methylphalcone, bots., works lb 50 00 —
Hexachlorophene, dms lb. 2.60 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 1,000-lb. lots or more, Perth Amboy or N.Y.C. lb. .232 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .242 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, same basis lb. .239 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .249 - —
USP, dms., 500-lb. lots or more, same basis lb. .40½- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .41½- —
Hexamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine).
Hexane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal. .19 - —
Baytown, Tex gal. .15½- —
Borger, Tex gal. .15½- —

Glue—Hydrofuramide

1-Hexanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., works lb .35 - —
tanks, works lb 33 - —
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. 4.50 - 7.50
Salicylate, dms. lb. 1.75 - —
Hexylene, glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14 - —
n-Hexyl methacrylate, dms., less than truckload, works lb. .71 - —
Hexylresorcinol, USP dms., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb.14 00 - —
smaller lots, dlvd. lb 14.50 - —
Histamine diphosphate, USP, bots. kilo 450.00 - —
l-Histidine hydrochloride, NF, fib. dms., 50-kilo lots, works. kilo 80 00 -85 00
1-5 kilo lots, works kilo.90.00 -95.00
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP bots oz 9.35 -10.60
Methylbromide, USP, bots oz. 8.50 - 9.00
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago, unit-ton. 6.75 - —
Horehound herb, bls. lb. .16 - .19
Hydrastine bots oz.29 50 -31 00
Hydrochloride, NF bots oz 29 50 -31 00
Sulfate, bots oz.33.00 -37.00
Hydrastinine 10 grain bots bot 1.95 —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrazine, free base, ret. dms., Lake Charles lb. 3.00 - 3.30
Hydrate, 100%, ret. dms., Lake Charles lb. 1.75 - 1.95
85%, ret. dms., same basis lb. 1.35 1.55
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. ctns., works lb .30 - .40

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Gen-Flo Latex offers manufacturers the best available balance between resistance to freeze-thaw cycles and high scrubability. Carefully controlled compounding allows paints made with Gen-Flo to tolerate several freeze-thaw cycles without damage to the emulsion. This same paint will provide a highly impenetrable film which can be scrubbed with a brush more than a hundred times without breaking the paint surface. In addition, Gen-Flo offers excellent flexibility, outstanding alkali resistance and adequate adhesion.

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Hydrogen Chloride—Lime, Spray

Hydrogen chloride, anhyd., 50-lb. cyls., c.l., works	lb.	.45	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.55	.60
Fluoride, anhyd., cyls., dlvd. E.	lb.	.30½	.32½
cyls., dlvd., W	lb.	.39	—
tanks, works	lb.	.21	—
Peroxide U.S.P. bbls. dlvd	lb.	.03¾	.05
35%, cbys., dlvd	lb.	.228	—
dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.202	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.211	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.1800	—
Hydroquinone photo grade bbls. dms.	lb.	.98	1.00
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.77½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.79½	—
Hydroxycitronellal, cns	lb.	5.10	6.00
Hoscine salts (see Scopolamine.)			
Hyoscyamine, bots	oz.	15.75	-16.00
Hydrobromide, bots	oz.	11.00	-12.00
Sulfate, bots	oz.	10.50	-11.50
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.52	—
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.35	—
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.27	—

I

Ichthammol, NF, dms	lb.	.60	.75
Indian red (see Red, Indian).			
Indigo (see Dyes, coaltar, 1171 Indigo synthetic).			
Indole, CP, bots	lb.	17.00	-21.00
Inositol, bots., dlvd	lb.	5.00	—
dms., dlvd.	lb.	4.50	4.75
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).			
Iodine, crude, kgs	lb.	1.15	—
resub., USP, bots., pars	lb.	2.55	—
Iodochlorohydroxyquinolin, USP, dms.	lb.	5.90	—
Iodoform, NF, dms., kgs	lb.	4.90	5.00
a-Ionone, cns	lb.	3.85	- 3.25
b-Ionone, cns	lb.	4.30	-11.25
Methyl (see under MD			
Ipecac, root, bgs	lb.	8.00	—
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	8.50	—
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls.	lb.	.30	.35
Iron Compounds (see Ferric or Ferrous).			
Isoborneol, cns	lb.	1.25	- 1.70
Isobornyl acetate, cns	lb.	.62	- .95
formate, dms.	lb.	.80	—
Propionate, dms	lb.	1.15	- 1.45
Isobutyl acetate, perfume grade, cns	lb.	.75	- 1.00
solvent grade, dms., c.l., dlvd E. of Rockies	lb.	.13¼	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14¼	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.11¼	—
Isobutyraldehyde, dms., dlvd	lb.	.50	—
Isoeugenol, cns	lb.	3.45	- 4.25
Isoniazid, powd., bulk, 25-kilo lots or more	kilo.	23.00	-25.50
smaller lots	kilo.	24.00	-26.00
Isopentane, coml. grade, tanks, f.o.b. Tex. refy.	gal.	.15½	—
Isonicotinic acid hydrazide (see Isoniazid).			
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.24¼	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.24¾	—
tanks, works	lb	.22½	—
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, Isopropyl).			
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.12	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.13	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.10	—
Alcohol (see Alcohol, Isopropyl).			
Benzene (see Cumene).			
Ether, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.07	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.08	—
tanks, dlvd	lb	.05	—
Isopropylamine (see Mono, Di, or Tri-).			
Isoquinoline, dms., works	lb.	.65	- 1.25

J

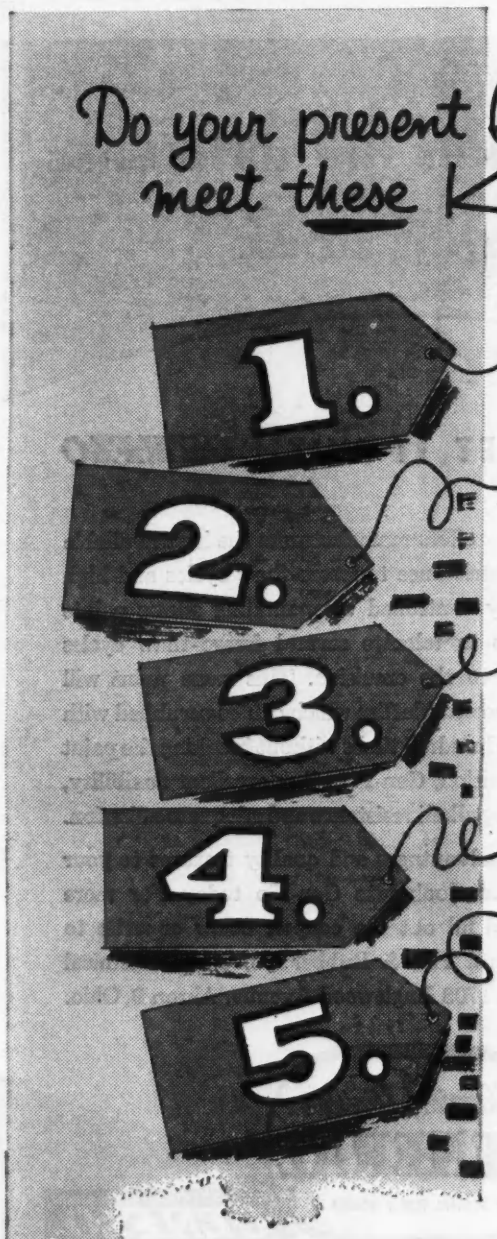
Jalap root, NF, bls	lb.	.38	.55
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.49	.66
Juniper berries, bgs	lb.	.16	.18
Tar, NF, dms	lb.	.42	.60

K

Kaolin (see also Clay, China).			
NF, powd., fib. dms	lb.	.08	- .16½
colloidal, fib. dms	lb.	.15	- .15½
Kerosene, tanks, refy., Ark., 42-44 specific gravity, w.w.	gal.	.095	—
California, 40-43 s.g., w.w	gal.	.138	- .148
Gulf ports, 41-43 s.g., w.w.	gal.	.09¼	- .09¾
N. Y. Harbor, 43-44 s.g., w.w.	gal.	.105	—
Okla.Tex., 42-44 s.g., w.w.	gal.	.09½	- .10
Penn., Western, 45 s.g., w.w.	gal.	.103	- .12
Kola nuts, bgs	lb.	.12	—

L

Lactose, crude, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
edible, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.22	—
2,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.22¾	—
200-1,800-lb. lots, works	lb.	.23¼	—
Edible lactose in bgs., 1c. lower.			
USP, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.24	—
2,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.24¾	—
200-1,800-lb. lots, works	lb.	.25¼	—
USP lactose in bgs., 1c. lower.			
Lady's slipper root, bls	lb.	1.70	- 1.75
Lanolin, cosmetic, dms., works	lb.	.33	.36
USP, anhyd., dms., works	lb.	.30	.33
hydrous, dms., works	lb.	.29	.32
Lard, cash, dms., Chicago	lb.	.16¾	—
Larkspur seed, bgs	lb.	.20	.23
Lauryl chloride, dist., dms. c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.74	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.75	—
Methacrylate, normal, dms., c.l. or truckload	lb.	.65½	—
Lavender flowers, medium, bls	lb.	.55	.60
ordinary, bls	lb.	.16	.20
select, bls	lb.	.90	—
Lead acetate, white, cryst., bbls.	lb.	.23	—
gran. bbls	lb.	.22	—
powd., bbls	lb.	.23	—
NF, cryst., gran., powd	lb.	.31	.32
Arsenate, acid powder, dealers, 3-lb. bgs, or larger, c.l., frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or more	lb.	.27½	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.28½	—
1-lb. bgs., c.l.	lb.	.41½	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.42½	—
Blue, basic sulfate, bbls., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld	lb.	.15¼	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¼	—
Carbonate (see Lead, white).			
Chloride dms	lb.	.45	—
Iodide, NF V jars	lb.	3.82	—
Linoleate, fused, 26%% Pb, dms.	lb.	.33	—
Metal, pigs, prime, N. Y	lb.	.14¾	—
St. Louis	lb.	.1455	—
Metallic paste, dms., 20,000-40,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.33¼	—
10,000-20,000-lb. lots same basis	lb.	.34¼	—
2,000-10,000-lb. lots, same basis	lb.	.34¾	—
200-2,000-lb. lots, same basis.	lb.	.35¼	—
Prices ex whse. Jersey City, N. J., 4½c. per lb. higher.			
Monosilicate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.1555	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1605	—
Naphthenate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms., dlvd	lb.	.17½	—
24% Pb. dms., dlvd	lb.	.23¾	—
solid, 37% Pb. dms., dlvd	lb.	.31¼	—
Nitrate, bbls	lb.	.22¼	—
Orthosilicate gel., 50% PbO, dms., works	lb.	.32¾	—
60% PbO. dms. works	lb.	.31¾	—
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls	lb.	.38¾	.40¼
Phthalate, dibasic, dms., works	lb.	.41	—
Red, 95% Pb_3O_4, or less, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.17¼	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17¾	—
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.17½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18	—
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.17¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18¼	—
Resinate, precip., 23% Pb, dms., dlvd	lb.	.31	—
Salicylate, normal, dms., works	lb.	.46	—
Sulfate (see Lead, blue, basic sulfate; Lead, white, basic sulfate).			
Tallate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms.	lb.	.15¼	—
Kimbalton, Va	ton.	10.25	—
24% Pb, dms	lb.	.20¼	.20¼
White, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld	lb.	.16½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17½	—
basic silicate, bgs., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld	lb.	.15¾	.18
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	16¾	.19
basic sulfate, bgs., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld	lb.	.15¼	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¼	—
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.15	- .17
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15½	- .17¼
unbleached, non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.13	- .15
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14½	- .16¼
dl-Leucine, dms., works	lb.	12.25	-15.00
Licorice root, whole, bbls.	lb.	.08	- .12
gran., bbls.	lb.	.12	- .17
powd., bbls.	lb.	.10	- .15
Lignosulfonate, 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.06½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.06¾	—
Lime, agricultural, bulk, works	ton.	14.50	—
Chemical (quicklime), lump, pebble, bulk, Adams, Mass.	ton.	12.50	—
Annville, Pa	ton.	11.50	—
Austin, Texas	ton.	9.50	—
Bellefonte, Pa.	ton.	11.50	—
Buffalo, N. Y	ton.	14.00	—
Cedar Hollow, Pa	ton.	11.50	—
Duluth, Minn.	ton.	12.50	—
El Paso, Texas	ton.	14.00	—
Farnams, Mass	ton.	14.00	—
Gibsonburg, Ohio	ton.	12.50	—
Hannibal, Mo	ton.	10.00	—
Keystone, Ala	ton.	10.25	—
Kimbalton, Va	ton.	10.25	—
Knoxville, Tenn	ton.	10.50	—
Lee, Mass.	ton.	12.50	—
Lewisburg, Ohio	ton.	10.00	—
Limedale, Ark	ton.	10.00	—
Los Angeles, Cal	ton.	25.10	-26.84
Marble Cliff, Ohio	ton.	10.00	—
Martinsburg, W. Va.	ton.	11.00	—
Mosher, Mo.	ton.	10.75	—
Nelson, Ariz.	ton.	14.50	-23.65
Quincy, Ill.	ton.	10.00	-13.00
Reddick, Fla	ton.	13.50	—
Scotrock, Ala.	ton.	10.25	—
Springfield, Mo.	ton.	12.25	—
Winooski, Vt	ton.	15.50	—
Woodville, Ohio	ton.	11.50	—
York, Pa	ton.	15.50	—
Hydrated, paper bgs., Adams, Mass.	ton.	15.50	—
Annville, Pa	ton.	14.50	—
Austin, Texas	ton.	13.00	—
Bellefonte, Pa.	ton.	14.50	—
Buffalo, N. Y	ton.	16.00	—
Cedar Hollow, Pa.	ton.	14.50	—
Chicago, Ill.	ton.	15.00	—
Duluth, Minn.	ton.	14.00	—
El Paso, Texas	ton.	17.50	—
Engle, W. Va.	ton.	14.50	—
Farnams, Mass.	ton.	14.00	—
Gibsonburg, Ohio	ton.	16.50	—
Hannibal, Mo.	ton.	12.00	—
Keystone, Ala	ton.	13.50	—
Kimbalton, Va	ton	13.50	—
Knoxville, Tenn	ton.	13.00	—
Lee, Mass	ton.	15.50	—
Lewisburg, Ohio	ton.	14.00	—
Limedale, Ark.	ton.	12.00	—
Marble Cliff, Ohio	ton.	13.50	—
McNeil, Tex	ton.	13.00	—
Menominee, Mich.	ton.	14.00	—
Mosher, Mo.	ton.	13.00	—
North Tazewell, Va.	ton.	12.75	—
Quincy, Ill.	ton.	10.00	-12.00
Reddick, Fla	ton.	16.00	—
Scotrock, Ala	ton.	13.50	—
Springfield, Mo.	ton.	12.25	—
Winooski, Vt	ton.	15.50	—
Woodville, Ohio	ton.	14.50	—
York, Pa	ton.	14.50	—
Spray, paper bgs., Adams, Mass.	ton.	17.00	—
Annville, Pa	ton.	17.00	—
Austin, Texas	ton.	13.00	—
Bellefonte, Pa.	ton.	17.50	—
Carey, Ohio	ton.	11.00	—
Duluth, Minn.	ton.	15.00	—
Engle, W. Va.	ton.	14.50	—
Farnams, Mass.	ton.	14.00	—



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High purity . . . *at no extra cost.* You add the latent solvents *you* prefer.

Unsurpassed ease of formulation—for both nitrocellulose and vinyl types.

Gives solutions of exceptionally high solids content—or high diluent content, both aromatic and aliphatic.

Imparts excellent flow, blush resistance, high gloss.

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Lime, spray, paper bgs., Gibsonburg, Ohio..ton.16.50 - —
Keystone, Ala. .....ton.13.50 - —
Kimballton, Va.....ton.13.50 - —
Lee, Mass. .....ton.17.00 - —
Lewisburg, Ohio.....ton.16.00 - —
Marble Cliff, Ohio.....ton.16.00 - —
McNeil, Tex.....ton.16.00 - —
Menominee, Mich.....ton.14.00 - —
Mosher, mo. .....ton.13.00 - —
North Tazewell, Va...ton.12.75 - —
Reddick, Fla. .....ton.16.00 - —
Rockland, Me. .....ton.10.00 - —
Springfield Mo.....ton.12.25 - —
Scotrock, Ala.....ton.13.50 - —
Winooski, Vt. .....ton.17.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton.16.50 - —
York Pa .....ton.15.50 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-ammonia nitrogen 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).
Limestone, grd., bgs., works..ton. 3.50 - 4.00
Linalool, ex bois de rose oil, dms. lb. 5.95 - 6.70
ex lignaloe wood oil, dms...lb. 5.30 - 7.10
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms..lb. 5.35 - 6.25
96-98%, dms .....lb. 6.75 - 7.15
ex petitgrain, bots.....lb. 3.90 - 5.25
Lindane, 25% formulation, dealers, dms., works lb. 1.58 - —
99%, tech., dealers, dms., dlvd., lb. 3.10 - —
Linden flowers with leaves, bls..lb. .34 - .35
without leaves, bls .....lb. .40 - .41
Linseed meal, expeller, 32-34% bulk, Midwest, mills ton.68.00 -68.50
extracted, 38%, bulk, same basis, ton.60.00 -60.50
Litharge, coml., powd., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .16¼- —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .16¾- —
Lithium benzoate dms lb. 1.65 1.67
Bromide NF bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 2.10 2.75
Carbonate, tech., c.l., dlvd.....lb. 1.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. 1.05 - 1.20
Chloride, cryst., dms.....lb. 1.22 - 1.28
Citrate, NF, bbls., dms., kgs lb. 1.60 - 1.64
Fluoride, bbls., 10,000-lb. lots lb. 2.15 - —
ton lots .....lb. 2.20 - —
less ton lots.....lb. 2.25 - —
Lithium hydride, powd., dms., works lb.12.00 -14.00
Hydroxide, monohydrate, dms., ton lots..lb. 1.10 - —
Salicylate, dms .....lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Lithopone, ord., bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .07½- —
t.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .08¼- .08½
titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .10 - —
t.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .11 - —
Litnopone prices, Pacific Coast, 1c. per lb. higher.
Lobelia herb, bls.....lb. 1.25 Nom.
Lobeline sulfate, bots., works oz.29.50 -33.50
Logwood extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .41 - —
No. 2, bbls. l.c.l .....lb. .39 - —
liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .20 - —
No. 2, bbls. l.c.l.....lb. .19 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .18½- —
solid, No. 1.....lb. .35 - —
Lycopodium, cs .....lb. 1.50 - —
dl-Lysine hydrochloride, bots...kilo.140.00 -150.00

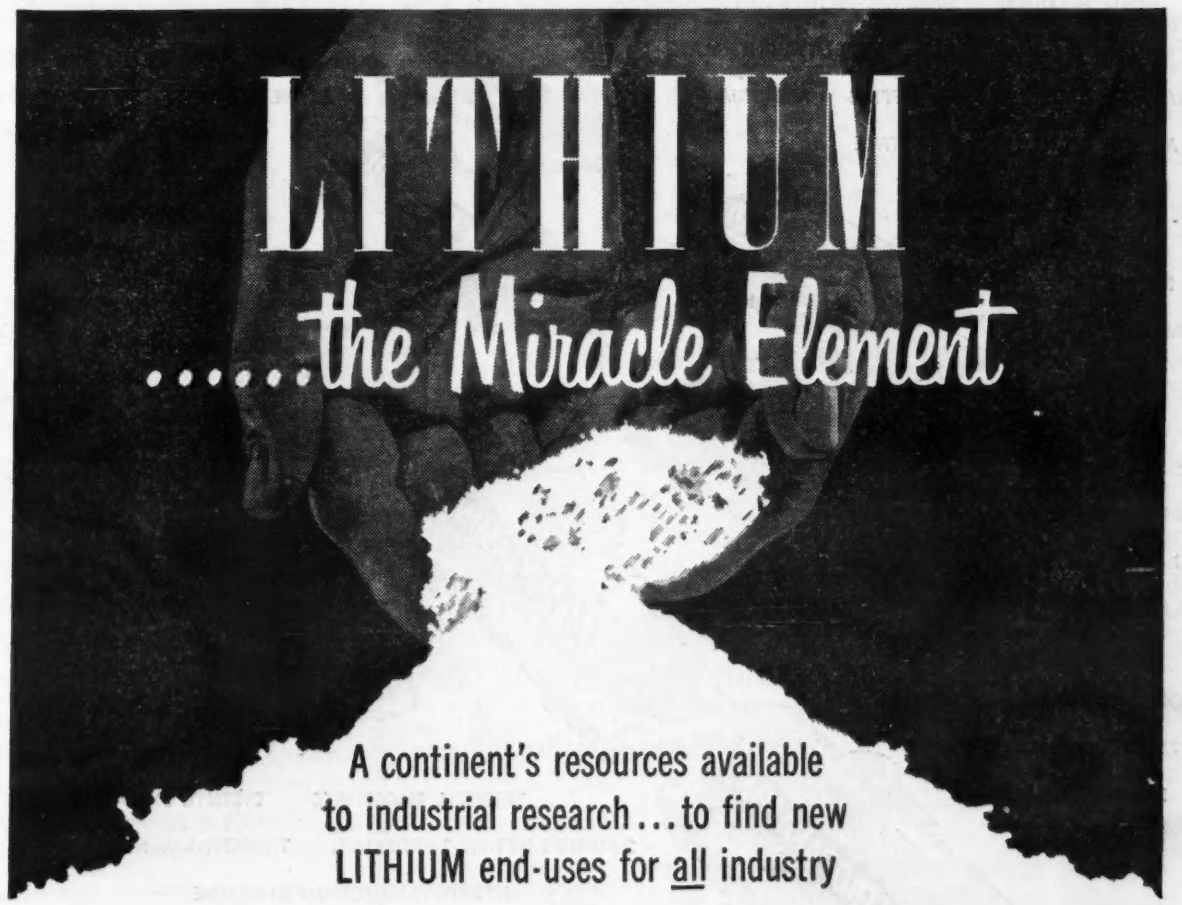
M

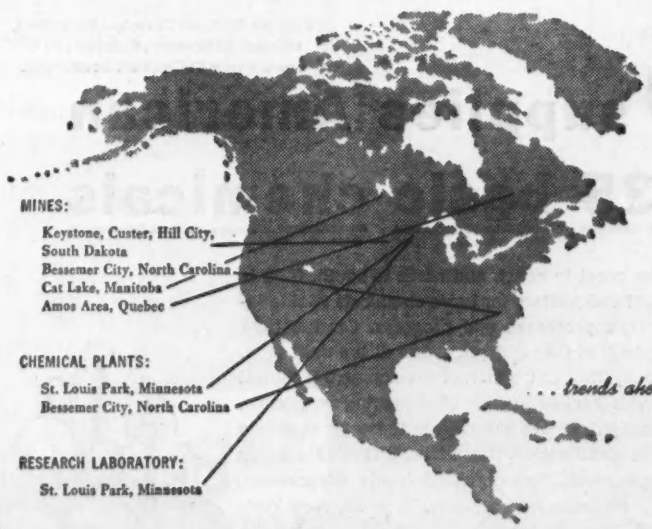
Mace, Siauw, No. 1, bls. .....lb. 1.30 - —
West Indian, No. 1, bls. .....lb. 1.29 - —
Magnesia calcined, tech., ctns, works lb. .32 - .34¼
syn. rubber grade, light bgs., works..lb. .23 - .25
extra light, works.....lb. .31 - —
USP, light, ctns .....lb. .34 - .36
heavy, bbls .....lb. .36 - .38
Magnesite, chemical grade, calcined powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton 82.50 - —
dead-burnt, standard grain, bulk, c.l., Chewalah, Wash ton.38.00 - —
Magnesium bromide, jars.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equaled..lb. .09½- —
t.c.l., frt. alld .....lb. .10½- —
bb's., c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .10¾- —
t.c.l., frt. alld .....lb. .11¾- —
kgs c.l., frt. equald .lb. .12 - —
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .11¼- —
t.c.l., frt alld .....lb. .12¼- —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .11¾- —
t.c.l. frt alld .....lb. .12¾- —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .13 - —
t.c.l. frt. alld .....lb. .14 - —
Magnesium carbonate is quoted frt. alld. to N. J. except to Atlantic, Burlington, Cape May, Cumberland, Glostershire, Ocean and Salem counties, and to Phila county, Pa. Frt equald with N. Y. C. on all other destinations.
Chloride, anhyd., 92% flake or pebble, dms., c.l., works..lb. .12¾- —
t.c.l., same basis ....lb. .14 - .15
hydrous, 99% flake, bgs., c.l., works..ton.50.00 - —
t.c.l., bgs.....ton.55.00 -105.00
Gluconate, dms., cns.....lb. 1.30 - 1.37
Glycerophosphate, dms., works lb. 5.40 - 5.50
Hydroxide, NF, medicinal, bbls., dms, kgs lb. .26½- .30
Metal, 99.8% ingots, cs., works..lb. .27 - .2829
sticks, cs., works, frt. alld, on carlots..lb. .46 - .48
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works...lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls. lb. .75 - —
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .09 - .10
Sulfate, tech., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.15 - —
t.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
t.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 3.10 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
Trisilicate, USP, dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .38 - —
1,000-lb lots .....lb. .40 - —
100-lb lots .....lb. .45 - —
Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisilicate, 7c. per lb. higher
Malathion dms., works.....lb. 1.05 - —
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd, E lb. .27 - —
t.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .28 - —
Prices on maleic anhydride W of Rockies, 1½c. higher.
Mandrake root, bls.....lb. .32 - .34
Manganese acetate, bbls., dlvd..lb. .35 - —
Arsenate, bgs .....lb. .16 - —
Borate, tech, bbls .....lb. .24 - —
Manganese carbonate, bbls., works, lb. .22 - —
Chloride, anhyd., dms., works.lb. .25½- —
Dioxide, African, 84-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, paper bgs., gross for net, works, ton.86.00 - —
paper-lined burlap bgs., works ton 91.50 - —
dms., works .....ton.84.00 - —
Prices for manganese dioxide in 10,000 to 40,000-lb. lots, $3 per ton higher.

Manganese gluconate, dms.....lb. 1.79 - 1.93
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib dms lb. 4.70 - 4.80
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .36 - —
Hypophosphite, NF, dms.....lb. 3.52 - —
Linoleate, liq., 4.35% Mn., dms, lb. .32½- —
solid, precip., 6.2% Mn, bbls. lb. .37½- —
Metal, cs., dlvd. East .....lb. .30 - .32
Naphthalene, liq., 6% Mn., dms., frt. alld lb. .27 - —
Resinate, fused, 3½% Mn., dms lb. .23 - —
precip., 6½-7% Mn., dms lb. .27 - —
Sulfate, fertilizer grade, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S. E. ton.80.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. S. E ....ton.87.50 - —
Tallate, 6%, dms .....lb. .24 - —
Mangrove bark, E. African, 33% tannin, c.l., ex dock..ton.69.00 -70.00
So. American, 30% tannin, c.l., ex dock..ton.55.00 -58.00
Mannitol, coml., dms., works....lb. .40 - .43
Melamine, bgs. ton lots, works lb. .33 - —
500 to 2,000-lb lots, works lb. .33½- —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .38½- —
Menadione, USP, bots. .....gram. .06 - .06½
Menthol, nat., USP, Brazilian, cs..lb. 8.65 - 8.75
Japanese, cs .....lb.13.00 - —
syn., USP, racemic, cns.....lb. 5.45 - —
Menthyl salicylate, tins.....lb. 4.00 - 4.25
2-Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib, dms. ton lots works, frt. alld lb. .38 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .40 - —
Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide, bgs., fib, dms., ton-lots, works, frt. alld lb. .48 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .50 - —
Mercuric chloride, NF, cryst., dms., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 4.98 - —
gran. or powd., dms., 50-lb. lots or more..lb. 4.78 - —
Mercuric cyanide, NF VIII, powd., fib. dms..lb. 6.84 - —
Iodine, red, NF, fib. dms...lb. 7.72 - —
Oxide, red, NF, powd., fib. dms, lb. 5.97 - 6.01
yellow, tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).
USP, fib. dms.....lb. 6.14 - —
Mercurous chloride (see Calomel).
Iodide, yellow, NF.....lb. 7.72 - —
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate USP).
Metal, 76 lbs. per flask, net flask.320.00 -325.00
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd...lb. .1350- —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .1450- —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .1150- —
Meta-aminophenol (see m-Aminophenol).
Metachloroaniline (see m-Choloraniline)
Metanitroaniline (see m-Nitroaniline)
Metanitroparatoluidine (see m-Nitro-p-toluidine).
Metaphenylenediamine (see m-Phenylenediamine)
Metatoluidine (see m-Toluidine)
Metatolylenediamine (see 2,4-tolylenediamine).
Methanol, nat., denaturing grade, tanks, frt. alld gal. .70 —
Prices on natural methanol W of Miss., 3c. higher.
syn., Zone 1, dms., c.l., dlvd., or truckload min., frt. alld. gal. .42 - —
l.c.l., same basis....gal. .48 - —
tankwagon, 2-4,000 gals., dvld., Metropolitan areas gal. .30 - —
tanks, dlvd., or 4,000 gal. min., frt. alld gal. .27 - —
4,000 gal. min., frt. equald. with Camden, N. J gal. .25½- —
Zone 2, dms., c.l., or truckload min., frt. alld or dvld gal. .47 —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .53 - —

Lime, Spray—Methyl Acetone

Methanol, syn., Zone 2, tankwagon, 2-4,000 gals. min., dlvd. Metropolitan areas gal. .35 - —
tanks, 4,000 gal., min., frt. alld. or dlvd gal. .32 - —
Synthetic methanol zones are:—Zone 1 is all continental U. S. E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of U. S. west of above state boundaries, comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetretramine).
dl-Methionine, fib. dms., frt. alld., 50-lb. or more lb. 4.55 - —
feed grade, 98% fib. dms. same basis lb 3.00 - —
97% fib dms same basis lb 2.97 - —
Methoxychlor, 50% wettable powder, dealers dms cs. frt. alld lb .61 - .6
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 gal. .20½- —
t.c.l., same basis .....lb. .21 - —
hydrogenated, non-ref., dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1 lb. .21 - —
t.c.l., same basis .....lb. .21¼- —
Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss, Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.
Acetone, nat., dms., l.c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld gal. .62½- —
syn., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. gal. .57 - —
t.c.l., frt. alld. E ..... gal. .63 - —
tanks, frt. alld E ..... gal. .45 - —
Synthetic methyl acetone E. territory in all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory in all States West of those four.





Take a look at Lithium, if you have a production interest in ceramics, multipurpose greases, air conditioning, brazing fluxes, pharmaceuticals, organic chemicals or metallurgy. If your industry is *not* one of those mentioned above—why don't *you* take a long look at Lithium too? Lithium's unusual, sometimes paradoxical, often uniquely valuable properties have achieved over-all savings—through shortcuts, reduction of waste, improvement of end product and simplification of operating procedures—in industry after industry. Investigate how Lithium may fit into *your* production picture. Its possibilities are unlimited. Write for Data Sheets.

... trends ahead in industrial applications for Lithium

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Minneapolis 2, Minn.

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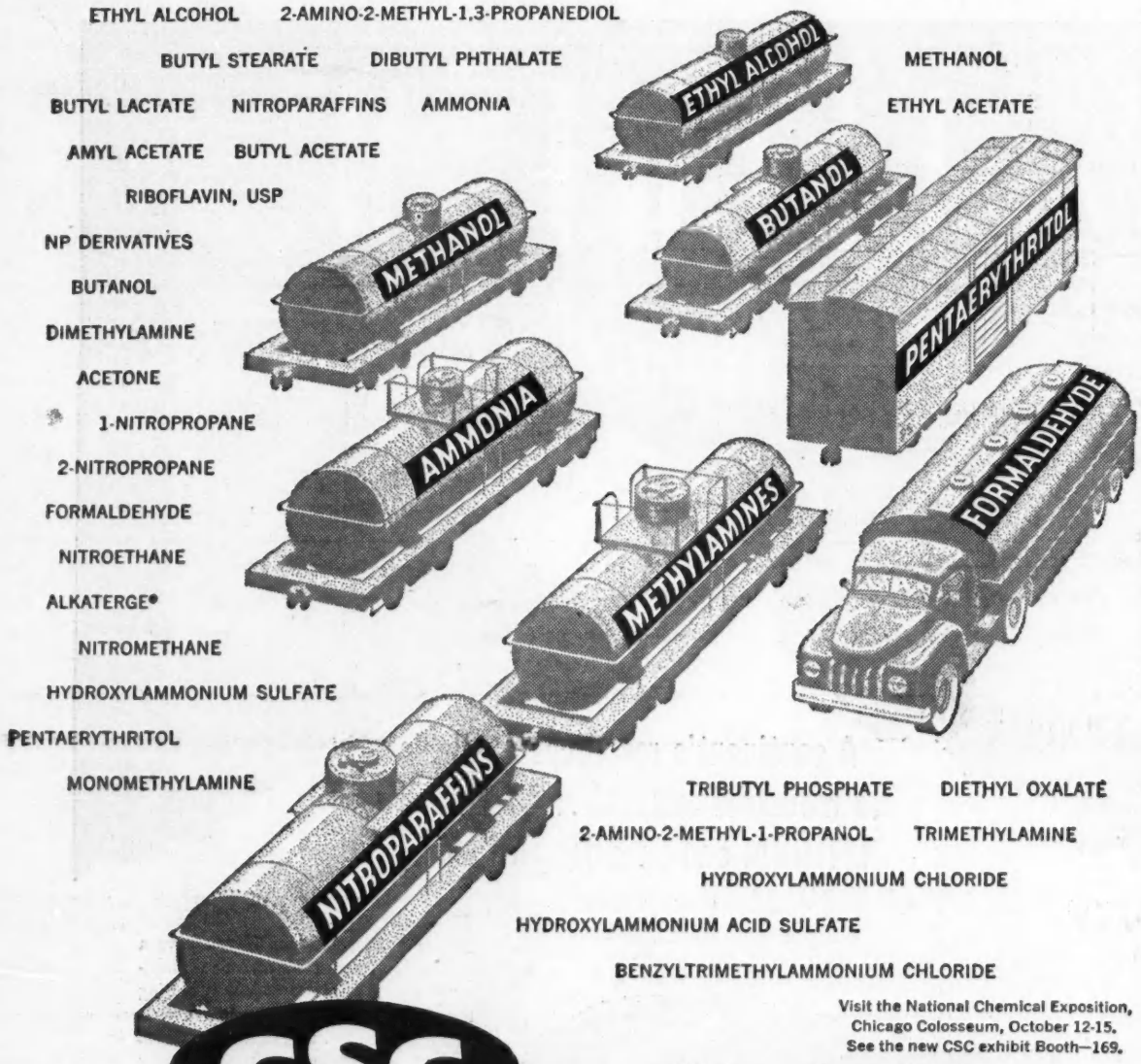
CHEMICAL PLANTS: St. Louis Park, Minnesota • Bessemer City, North Carolina • RESEARCH LABORATORY: St. Louis Park, Minnesota

Methyl Acrylate—Nitrocellulose, Ester-Soluble

Methyl acrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, works lb. .44½- —
less than truckload, works lb. .45½- —
tanks, works lb. .42¾- —
Alcohol (see Methanol).
Amyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .13 - —
Ketone, dms., works lb. 1.05 - —
Anthranilate, cns. lb. 2.50 - 2.65
Benzoate, cns., dms lb. .53 - .65
Bromide jobbers cyls., various sizes works lb. .47 - .61
Cellulose, special, vis. (1,500-4,000 cps.) 50-lb bgs., c.l., works lb. .78 - —
2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .65 - —
smaller lots, frt alld. on 100 lbs lb. .89 - 1.00
standard vs. (15,-400 cps.), 50-lb., c.l., alld lb. .66 - —
2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .72 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld on 100 lbs lb. .75 - .85
Chloride, indust., cyls., frt. equald. lb. .21 - —
tanks, multi-unit, same basis lb. .15 - —
single unit, same basis lb. .11½- —
refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd lb. .40 - .42
other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd lb. .57 - —
Cinnamate, cns. lb. 1.43 - 1.80
Cyclohexanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .35½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .36 - —
tanks, works lb. .34 - —
Ethyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11 - —
Methyl formate, refd., dms lb. .35 - .40
tech., non-ret. dms. any quantity, works lb. .08 - —
tanks works lb. .07 - —
Heptin carbonate, bots lb. 33.00 -42.00
p-Hydroxybenzoate, fib. dms lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Ionone, standard, cns., dms lb. 2.80 - 4.65
Isobutyl carbinol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13 - —
Ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .13 - —
Lactate dms. l.c.l. works lb. .35 - —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, frt. equald., with Belle, W. Va., and Arlington, N. J. lb. .36½- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .37 - —
tanks same basis lb. .35 - —
Naphthyl ketone, cryst., cns lb. 3.60 - 4.30
Parahydroxybenzoate (see Methyl p-Hydroxybenzoate).
Roseaniline chloride, NF fib. dms. lb. 5.44 - —
Salicylate, USP. cns., 50 lb. lots. lb. .58 - —
dms. lb. .53 - —
Testosterone, USP, 100-gram bots. gram. .79 - —
2-Methyl-5-ethyl pyridine, dms., c.l., works lb. .47½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .48 - —
tanks, works lb. .46 - —
Methylene blue, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots, frt. adjusted lb. 3.25 - 3.60
smaller lots, same basis lb 3.40 3.60
Chloride, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .13½- —
Methylionone, A, cns. lb. 6.55 - 6.80
D, cns lb. 7.50 - 9.55
prime, cns lb. 4.55 - 6.40
standard, dms., cns lb. 3.80 - 4.65
b-Methylnaphthalene, 32°C. m.p., dms., works lb. .90 - —
Methylparaben (see Methyl parahydroxybenzoate).
Methylpentanediol (see Hexyleneglycol).
Methylphenylpyrazolone (see 1-Phenl-3-methylpyrazolone-5).
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., paint plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼- —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03 - .04
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .07 - —
paint, or lacq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08¼- —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08¼- —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08¼- —
white, extra, fine bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08½- —
Mica, wet-grd. W. of Miss R. ½c. higher. W. of Rockies, 1c. higher.
Milk powder, non-fat, roller, bgs., c.l. lb. .12 - .1535
spray, bgs., c.l. lb. .14 - .1610
whole, roller, bgs., c.l. lb. No prices.
spray, bgs., c.l. lb. .27 - .31
Sugar (see Lactose).
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum mineral spirits).
Molasses, blackstrap feed grade, tanks, New Orleans gal. .10½- .11
New York gal. .12 - —
Molybdenum metal, 98% Mo powd., kgs lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Trioxide, pure, kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.35 - —
technical, kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.14 - —
Monobutylamine, dms., c.l., E. of Rockies lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .56 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 - —
Monochlorobenzene dms., c.l., frt. alld. or dlvd. E lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .10 - —
Monochlorobenzene prices in the West, 1¼c higher.
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .26¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .27¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Monoethylalphanaphthylamine (see N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine).
Monoethylamine, 70% contained amine, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .34 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .31 - —
Monoethylaniline (see N-Ethylaniline).
Monoethylortotoluidin (see N-Ethyl-o-toluidine).
Monoisopropylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .30½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .31½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .28½- —
Monomethylamine 25%-40% dms., c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis. lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., 100% basis lb. .37½- —
tanks, 100% basis lb. .31 - —
Monosodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate monobasic).
Glutamate (see Sodium glutamate monobasic).
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate monobasic).
Mono-tertiary-butylmetacresol (see 6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol).
Morphine cns. oz. 12.40 -12.60
Acetate anhyd. cns. oz. 9.95 -10.00
Hydrobromide, cns oz 9.90 9.95
Hydrochloride, NF, cns oz 9.90 9.95
Sulfate, USP, cns oz. 9.90 -10.05
Morpholine dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .54¾- —
l.c.l. dlvd. E lb. .55¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .52¾- —
Musk, nat., Tonquin grains, bots. oz. No stocks.
syn., ambrette, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms lb. 5.15 - —
25-lb. lots, cns lb. 5.20 - —
5-lb. lots, cns lb. 5.30 - —
ketone, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms lb. 5.30 - —
25-lb lots cns lb 5.35 - —
5-lb. lots, cns lb. 5.45 - —
xylol, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms lb. 1.40 - —
25-lb lots, cns lb. 1.45 - —
5-lb. lots, cns lb. 1.50 - —
Mustard seed, Danish, yellow, bgs. lb. .11½- —
Dutch, yellow, bgs lb. .11 - .11¼
English, yellow, bgs lb. .12 - .12¼
Montana, Oriental, bgs lb. .09 - .09½
yellow, bgs. lb. .11½- .12
Myrobalans, J-1, assorted, bgs., ex dock ton. 47.00 -48.00
crushed, bgs., ex dock ton. 52.50 - —
ordinary, bgs., ex dock ton. 42.00 - —
extract, Indian, solid, 53% tannin, exdock, plus duty, bgs lb. .07¼ Nom.

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see 5).
Naphthalene, crude, dom., 74° tanks, frt. equald lb. .045 - —
78°, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .059 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0615- —
tanks, same basis lb. .05 - —
imported, 78°, large lots lb. .04½- .04¾
refd., indust., dom., chipped or crushed, bgs., frt. equaled lb. .10½- —
flake, bgs., same basis lb. .11½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .09¾- —
balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .13¾- —
cs., 50 lbs., c.l., same basis lb. .14 - —
1-lb. pkgs. c.l., same basis lb. .16¼- —
a-Naphthol, bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.00 - —
b-Naphthol, resublimed, dms., works. lb. .78½- —
tech., bbls., c.l., works lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .34½- —
Benzoate, fib. dms., works lb. 3.00 - —
custom contract, works lb. 1.65 - —
Salicylate, dms lb. 5.00 - —
Sulfate, cns lb. 35.00 - —
a-Naphthylamine, bbls., frt. alld lb .50 - —
b-Naphthylamine, tech., bbls., works. lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Neomycin, fib. dms., 100-kilo lots, basis, activity gram. .60 - —
1-kilo lots, basis, activity gram. 1.20 - —
Nerolin, cns lb. 2.45 - 2.65
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd lb. .75 - .88¼
Carbonate, bbls., dlvd lb. .71 - .78
Chloride, bbls., dlvd lb. .37 - .45
Formate, bbls., ton lots, frt alld. lb. .64 - .65
Metal, electro cathodes, cs, works lb. .60 - —
Nitrate, bbls., works lb. .36 - .37
Oxide, black, bbls lb. .69 - —
Sulfate, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .29½- .37
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 12.00 -12.30
Hydrochloride, dms., frt. adjusted. kilo. 11.50 -11.80
Nicotine sulfate, 40%, dealers, 50-lb. dms., frt. alld lb. 1.20 - —
manufacturers, 500-lb. dms., frt. alld lb. 1.03 - —
Niger seed, bgs lb. .14½- .15
Nikethamide, cbys lb. 5.75 - 6.00
m-Nitroaniline, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.05 - —
o-Nitroaniline, flaked, dms lb. .54 - .57
powd., dms lb. .60 - —
p-Nitroaniline, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .50½- —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .13 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .11 - —
o-Nitrobiphenyl, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .13 - —
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15 20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175, secs., bbls., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - .37
18-25 cps., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .36 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .37 - .39
250-400, 600-1,000 secs., bbls., same basis lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - .42



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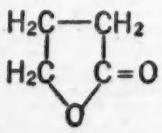
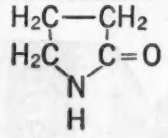
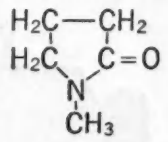
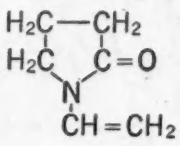
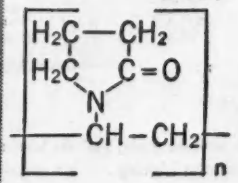
the following products are among those which will be available in commercial quantities

PROPARGYL ALCOHOL $HC{\equiv}CCH_2OH$	Three centers of reactivity. Chemical intermediate for pharmaceuticals, agricultural chemicals, etc. Corrosion inhibitor and stabilizer for halogenated compounds.
PROPARGYL HALIDES $HC{\equiv}CCH_2X$	Three centers of reactivity. Chemical intermediate for terpenes and pharmaceuticals, etc. Agricultural uses as soil fumigant, etc.
2-BUTYNE-1, 4-DIOL $HOCH_2C{\equiv}CCH_2OH$	Reacts as a glycol and di-substituted acetylene. Chemical intermediate for solvents, plasticizers, plastics, etc. Corrosion inhibitor and stabilizer for halogenated compounds.
1,4-BUTANE-DIOL $HOCH_2CH_2CH_2CH_2OH$	Reacts as dihydric alcohol. Chemical intermediate for polyesters, polyurethanes, polyamides and cyclic compounds. For use in plasticizers, resins, fibers. Solvent. Humectant.
BUTYRO-LACTONE 	Powerful organic solvent for polyacrylonitrile, cellulose acetate, polystyrene, etc. Selective solvent for acetylene in natural gas. Chemical intermediate for aliphatic and cyclic compounds.
2-PYRROLIDONE 	Polymerizes to high molecular weight, linear, nylon-type, polyamide condensation product. Gives γ-aminobutyric acid and derivatives, also N-acyl lactams.
N-METHYL-2-PYRROLIDONE 	Powerful organic solvent for acrylonitrile polymers and copolymers, cellulose triacetate, etc. Selective solvent for acetylene in natural gas. Spinning agent for polyvinyl chloride solution.
N-VINYL-2-PYRROLIDONE 	Will copolymerize with almost all vinyl monomers. Permits modification of many properties in existing homopolymers. Gives control of hydrophobic and hydrophilic properties of products.
POLYVINYL-PYRROLIDONE (PVP) 	Binder, stabilizer, detoxifier, protective colloid, thickener, film former. Physiologically compatible. Wide solubility range. For use in pharmaceuticals, cosmetics, foods, detergents, dye stripping, synthetic fiber additive, size component, lithography, agricultural chemicals, etc.

Until the new plant at Calvert City, Kentucky, is completed, these products are available in quantities up to tank cars from the GAF pilot plant and semi-works at Linden, N. J.

For technical information, price schedules and samples write to:

GENERAL ANILINE & FILM CORPORATION
COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT
435 HUDSON STREET, NEW YORK 14, N. Y.

gaf

From Research to Reality

Nitrocellulose, Spirit-Soluble——Oil, Paraffin, Pale

Nitrocellulose, spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, sec., bbls., same basis lb. .41 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .42 - .44
5-6, 40-60 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .41 - .43

Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable.

o-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms. lb. .20 - .21
p-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms. lb. .26 - .27
2-Nitro-4-chlorophenol, dms. lb. .75 - —
Nitroethane, dms. dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
Nitrogen solution, tanks, frt. equald, 37-40.8% N, 100% basis ton. 128.00 - —
Nitrogenous process tankage bulk, works unit-ton. 3.75 Nom.
Sewage sludge, bulk works unit-ton. 2.75 + .50
Nitromethane, dms. l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
a-Nitronaphthalene, bbls, frt. alld. lb. .41 - —
Nitropropane 1, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .23¼- —
2, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .24¾- —
tanks, works lb. .22¾- —
o-Nitrophenol, dms., works, frt. equald lb. .94 - —
p-Nitrophenol, dms., works, frt. equald lb. .50 - —
o-Nitrotoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .11 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .09 - —
p-Nitrotoluene, dms., works lb. .33 - .36
m-Nitro-p-toluidine, dms. lb. 1.59 - —
Nitrous ether, conc., bots 100-lb. lots lb. 1.28 - 1.35
Nonyl phenol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .26 - .30¾
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .27 - .31¾
tanks, frt. alld lb. .24 - .29
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs. lb. .38 - —
Chinese, bgs lb. .45 Nom.
Nutmeg, East Indian, whole, bgs lb. .38 - —
shrivels, bgs. lb. .37 - —
West Indian, bgs. lb. .29½- —
Nux vomica, bls lb. .10 - .12
powdered, bbls., bxs lb. .15 - .17

O

Octane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal. .19 - —
Baytown, Tex gal. .15¾- —
Borger, Tex gal. .15¾- —
1-Octanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .32½- —
Octyl phenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .23¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .23¾- —
tanks, works lb. .22½- —
Drum prices for octyl phenol are 1c. higher.
(Essential oils prices listed below are f.o.b. New York, with differences between high and low quotations due to differences in quantity, quality or in individual suppliers' views.)
Oil, abies siberica, cns. lb. 2.05 - 2.55
Almond, artificial, bitter (see Benzaldehyde).
natural, bitter, F.P.A., bots lb. 3.00 - 3.40
NF, bots. lb. 3.25 - 3.75
sweet, USP, dms., cns. lb. .55 - .90
Oil, allspice (see Oil, pimento). lb. 1.40 - 1.85
Amyris, dms. lb. 66.00 -100.00
Angelica root, bots. lb. 56.00 -95.00
seed, bots.
Aniline (see A).
Anise, USP, dms lb. 3.50 - 4.00
Apricot, kernel, USP, dms. lb. .45 - .50
Avocado, cns. lb. 3.25 - —
Babassu, crude, tanks lb. No stocks.
Bay, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns lb. 1.45 - 1.90
55-60%, cns. lb. 1.60 - 2.10
West Indian, 50-55%, cns., dms. lb. 1.45 - 2.25
Bergamot, nat., NF, Italian, cns. lb. 10.90 -13.00
Birchtar, crude, cns. lb. 1.75 - 1.90
rectified, NF, cns lb. 2.00 - —
Bois de rose, Brazil, dms. lb. 4.50 - 6.00
Mexican (see Oil, lignaloe wood).
Bone, dms., works lb. .65 - .70
Cajeput, native, cns. lb. 2.00 - —
redist., USP, cns. lb. 2.50 - 3.00
Calamus, bots. lb. 12.00 -30.00
Camphor, sassafrassy, dms. lb. .38 - .45
white, dms. lb. .31 - .38
Cananga, native, cns. lb. 7.85 -10.25
rectified, cns. lb. 12.50 -14.00
Caraway, NF, cns lb. 2.50 - 4.25
Capsicum (see Capsicum oleoresin).
Cardamom, NF, bots. lb. 37.00 -80.00
Cassia, USP (see Oil, cinnamon, USP).
Castor, blown, dms., c.l. lb. .20 - —
l.c.l. lb. .2150- —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l. lb. .2260- —
l.c.l. lb. .2310- —
tanks lb. .2160- —
unbodied, dms., c.l. lb. .2110- —
l.c.l. lb. .2160- —
tanks lb. .2010- —
hydrogenated, bgs., l.c.l. lb. .2350- .2450
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .1775- —
l.c.l. lb. .1825- —
tanks lb. .1675- —
Oil, castor, No. 1, Brazilian, tanks. lb. .15½- .15¾
sulfonated, 50%, dms., l.c.l. lb. .13½- .14
75%, dms., l.c.l. lb. .17 - .17½
USP, dms., c.l. lb. .1800- —
l.c.l. lb. .1850- —
tanks lb. .1700- —
refd. and deodorized, dms., c.l. lb. .1950- —
l.c.l. lb. .20 - —
tanks lb. .1850- —
Cedarleaf, cns., dms. lb. 2.25 - 3.00
Cedarwood, cns., dms. lb. 1.00 - 1.30
Celery seed, bots. lb. 13.00 -21.00
Chamomile, blue, Hungarian bots. lb. 185.00-280.00
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).
Cinnamon bark, bots. lb. 28.00 -45.00
leaf, cns. lb. 1.25 - 3.25
USP, cns., dms., (Cassia) lb. No stocks.
Citronella, Ceylon, cns., dms. lb. 1.15 - —
Java, true, dms. lb. 1.40 - —
Java-type, cns. lb. 1.35 - —
Clove, USP, cns., dms. lb. 3.25 - 4.50
leaf, unrectified, dms. lb. 1.85 - 2.20
Coconut, crude, tanks, N. Y. lb. .12¾- —
Pac. Coast lb. .11⅞- —
refd., Cochin type, tax incl. ret. dms., l.c.l lb. .20¼- —
deodorized tax incl. non ret. dms, c.l. lb. .22 - —
Cod, Newfoundland, dms. lb. .09½- .10
Codliver, USP, dms. gal. 1.50 - 1.60
Copaiba, cns lb. 1.50 - 2.50
Coriander, USP, bots lb. 14.95 -18.00
Corn, crude, tanks, works lb. .13¼- —
foots (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .04½- —
refd., salad, dms. lb. .18¼- .18½
tanks lb. .16½- —
Costus, bots. oz. 9.00 - —
Cottonseed, crude, tanks, South-East lb. .12¾ Nom.
Valley lb. .12½- —
Texas lb. .12¼- —
foots (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks, N. Y lb. .04 - —
raw, 50%, tanks, same basis. lb. .01½- —
refined, salad, dms. lb. .18 - .18¼
tanks lb. .16½- —
Creosote (see Creosote, coaltar).
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).
Cubeb, cns lb. 4.50 - 6.00
Cumin, bots., cns. lb. 4.15 - 4.30
Cypress, bots. lb. 5.30 - —
Degras (see D).
Dillseed, bots. lb. 2.80 - 4.25
Dillweed, dom., bots., dms. lb. 4.30 - 5.30
Dip (see D)
Erigeron, cns. lb. 5.50 - 7.50
Eucalyptus, NF, rectified, 70-80%, dms. lb. .60 - .95
80-90%, dms. lb. .75 - 1.25
Fennel, sweet, USP, cns. lb. 2.30 - 3.25
Fir, Canada, cns. lb. 2.35 - 2.80
Fish, refined, alkali, dms. lb. .1350- .1450
kettle-bodied, dms. lb. .1580- .1680
light-pressed, dms. lb. .1200- .1300
tanks lb. .10½- —
Fishliver, crude, for feeds or concentrating, 4,000 to 12,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units. .08 - .09
10,000 to 20,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units. .09 - .10
25,000 to 35,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units. .09 - .10
40,000 to 55,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units .10½- .11
100,000 A units per gram, dms. 1,000,000 units. .12 - .14
200,000 A units per gram, dms 1,000,000 units. .12 - .14
300,000 A units per gram, dms. 1,000,000 units. .12 - .14½
400,000 A units per gram, dms 1,000,000 units. .12 - .14½
500,000 A units per gram, dms 1,000,000 units. .12 - .14½

Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion, Morton-Stubbs Corrected E x 1900.

Fusel (see F).
Garlic, pure, bots. oz. 6.50 - 9.50
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen).
Geranium, Algerian, cns. lb. 10.50 -12.00
Bourbon, cns. lb. 10.50 -13.50
Turkish (see Oil palmarosa)
Ginger, dist., bots. lb. 12.75 -17.00
Grapefruit, dms. lb. 2.50 - 3.25
Grease, No. 1, dms. lb. .12 - .12½
extra, winter, strained, dms. lb. .16 - .16½
prime, burning, dms. lb. .17 - .17½
Guaiacwood, cns. lb. 1.40 - 1.90
Hemlock, cns. lb. 2.10 - 2.50
Juniper berry, NF, VIII, bots. lb. 2.75 - 4.00
twice rectified, bots lb. 3.60 - 7.00
Tar, NF (see Juniper tar).
Wood, tech., cns. lb. .65 - —
Lard (see Oil, grease).
Laurel leaf, dms., cns. lb. 9.75 -12.50
Lavandin, dms., cns. lb. 2.00 - 2.85
Lavender, flower, USP, French, 30-32% ester, cns. lb. 2.50 - 4.50
38-40% ester, cns. lb. 5.60 - 7.25
40-42% ester, cns. lb. 7.50 - 8.75
Spike, Spanish, cns. lb. 1.50 - 2.00
Lemon, USP, Calif., cns., dms. lb. 6.35 - 8.00
Messina, cns. lb. 6.05 - 8.50
terpeneless, bots. lb. 32.00 -65.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms. lb. 1.50 - —
Lignaloe wood, Mex., cns. lb. 3.70 - 4.50
Lime, distilled, Mexican, cns. lb. 3.75 - 6.00
West Indian, cs. lb. 4.45 - 7.25
expressed, West Indian, cns. lb. 7.75 - 8.50
terpeneless, bots. lb. 29.50 -100.00
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l., N. Y. lb. .1825- —
l.c.l. lb. .1850- .1875
tanks, f.o.b. Minneapolis lb. .1550- —
New York lb. .1675- —
tankwagon, New York lb. .1705- —
Boiled linseed oil, .006c. per lb. higher.
Mace, dist., cns., dms lb. 3.00 - 4.25
Mandarin (see Oil, tangerine).
Menhaden, crude, tanks, works, Atlantic Coast lb. .07¼- —
Gulf ports lb. .07¾- —
Mineral, white (see Oil, white mineral).
Mirbane (see Nitrobenzene).
Mustard seed, nat., dms. lb. .18 Nom.
synthetic, cans, dms. lb. 1.60 - 1.85
Neatsfoot, 15° cold test, dms. lb. .33 - .34
20° cold test, dms. lb. .32 - .33
30° cold test, dms. lb .30 - .31
Neroli, NF, French, bots. lb. 85.00 -250.00
Spanish, bots. lb. 35.00 -85.00
Nutmeg, USP, dist., East Indian, cns., dms lb. 2.85 - 3.65
West Indian, cns., dms lb. 2.60 - 3.65
Ocotea, cymbarum, dms. lb. 1.10 - 1.50
Oiticica, liquid, dms. lb. .16¼- .16¾
tanks lb. .15 - —
Oleo, extra, dms. lb. .18½- .19
Olibanum, bots. lb. 5.50 - 7.65
extra fine, bots lb 6.00 - —
Olive, edible, dms., duty paid gal. 2.30 - 2.40
Orange, sweet, dist., cns. lb. .40 - .80
expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns., dms lb. No stocks.
Calif., cns., dms. lb. .60 - 1.25
Florida, cns., dms. lb. .45 - 1.25
Messina, cns. lb. 3.85 - 5.85
West Indian, cns., dms lb. 2.50 - 3.65
sesquiterpeneless, bots. lb. 65.00 -120.00
Origanum, Spanish, cns. lb. 1.95 - 2.85
Palm, clarified, dms. lb. .1240- .1250
kernel, denat., tanks lb. .12 - —
Palmarosa, cns. lb. 7.75 - 8.25
Paraffin, pale, 100-110 vts., at 100°F. tanks, East Coast refinery gal. .14 - —

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Oil, patchouli, dms ..... lb. 8.00 - 9.50
Peach kernel, USP, (see Oil apricot kernel).
Peanut, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills, lb. .18¾- —
refined, dms ..... lb. .22¾- .23
tanks ..... lb. .21¼- —
Pennyroyal, USP, imported, cns lb. 1.60 - 2.40
lb. 1.60 2.40
Peppermint, natural, dms ..... lb. 6.00 - 7.20
redist, USP, dms ..... lb. 6.35 - 7.50
Persic, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel).
Petitgrain, South American, cns., dms lb. 3.75 - 4.40
Pimento, berry, NF, dms .... lb. 4.00 - 5.60
leaf, cns lb. 2.35 2.75
Pine, dest-dist., dms., l.c.l., works, lb. .11¼- —
ex-whse. ..... lb. .13¾- —
steam dist. dms. ex whse, N.Y.C. lb. .151 - —
Pineneedle, Siberian (See Oil, abies siberica).
Rapeseed, tankcars ..... lb. .17 - —
Red (see Acid oleic)
Rice bran, clarif., dms., l.c.l.. lb. .17½- .18
tanks, divd. E ..... lb. .16 Nom.
Rose, natural, Bulgarian, bots oz. 43.50 -62.25
Rosemary, Spanish, USP, cns., dms lb. .65 - .90
tech., cns., dms ..... lb. .50 - .70
Rue, bots ..... lb. 1.65 - 2.30
Safflower, dms., c.l., Atl. coast, lb. .1910- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .1760- —
Sage, clary bots ..... lb. 20.00 -25.00
Dalmatian, cns ..... lb. 5.85 - 7.25
Spanish, cns. ..... lb. .90 - 1.35
Sandalwood, NF, cns ..... lb. 10.50 -12.00
Sardine, crude, tanks, Pac. coast lb. No stocks.
Sassafras, artificial, dms ..... lb. .85 - 1.19
natural Brazilian (See Oil cedrus cymanarum)
domestic, USP, cns., dms lb. 1.65 2.20
Savin, cns. ..... lb. 2.75 - —
Savory, cns ..... lb. 4.25 - —
Sesame, refd., dms ..... lb. .36 - .37
Shingle stain, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .35 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .23 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, cns ..... lb. 29.50 -31.00
Soybean, crude, tanks, Decatur, lb. .12½- —
foots (soapstock), acid, 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .05 - —
raw, 50%, tanks, N. Y. ... lb. .02¼- —
refd., alkali, dms ..... lb. .16⅜- .17
tanks ..... lb. .15⅛- —
clarified, dms. ..... lb. .16⅛- .16½
tanks ..... lb. .14⅜- —
salad, dms. ..... lb. .16⅞- .17¼
tanks ..... lb. .15⅜- —
Spearmint, USP, dms ..... lb. 4.00 - 5.50
Sperm, bleached winter, 45°, dms. lb. .15¾- .16½
tankcars ..... lb. .14 - —
nat., winter, 45°, dms ..... lb. .1475- .1550
tankcars ..... lb. .1300- —
Spruce, cns., dms ..... lb. 2.10 - 2.75
Sweet birch, USP, Northern, cns. lb. 4.25 - 9.50
Southern, cns ..... lb. 2.50 - 3.00
Tall, crude, dms., c.l., works .. lb. .03 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .02 - —
dist., dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .07¼- .07½
tanks, works ..... lb. .06 - —
refd., dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .06½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .05 - .05¼
Tallow, acidless, dms ..... lb. .10¼- .10½
Tangerine, Floridian, dms. .... lb. 2.75 - 5.35
Tansy, dms. ..... lb. 7.75 - 9.00
Tar, pine, coml., dms., c.l., works, gal. .42½- —
l.c.l., works ..... gal. .50½- —
whse ..... lb. .0678- —
tanks, works ..... gal. .33½- —
rectified, NF, dms., incl., l.c.l., works, South gal. .90 - —
whse. Y.C. gal. 1.00 —
Tar acid (see P)
Theobroma (see Cocoa butter).
Thyme, NF, red, cns., dms lb. 1.70 - 3.75
white, cns. ..... lb. 1.95 4.00
tech white cns ..... lb. .40 1.85
Tung, dms., c.l., N. Y. ..... lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .23½- .23¾
tanks, N. Y. ..... lb. .21½- —
domestic mills ..... lb. 23½ Nom.
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulfonated).
Turpentine NF cns. dms lb .40 45
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns ..... lb. 14.00 -17.50
Haitian, cns ..... lb. 11.80 -21.00
Java, cns. ..... lb. 22.50 -40.00
Wheat germ 5-gal dms gal. 10.00 -43.00
White mineral, tech., 50-65 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. N. Y. gal. .51½- .54½
65-75 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .52½- .55
l.c.l., same basis gal. .57½- .58½
80-90 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .53½- .56½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .58½- .59½
125-135 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .59½- .62½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .64½- .65½
145-155 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .66 - .68½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .71 - .71½
175-185 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .69½- .73
l.c.l., same basis gal. .74½- .75
USP, 200-210 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .73½- .75
l.c.l., same basis gal. .77½- .78
345-355 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .77 - .80
l.c.l., same basis gal. .83 - .85
Wintergreen, USP, nat., Northern, cns lb. 6.35 -10.30
Southern, cns lb. 3.20 -19.50
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate).
Wood (see Oil, tung).
Wormseed, cns. ..... lb. 6.60 - 8.00
Wormwood, cns ..... lb. 5.00 - 6.85
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots .... lb. 17.00 -30.00
extra, bots ..... lb. 28.00 -40.00
Madagascar bots ..... lb No stocks.
Oleostearine, bbls. ..... lb. .12½- .13
Opium, USP, cns ..... lb. 19.20 -19.45
gran., USP, cns ..... lb 21.65 -21.90
powd., USP cns ..... lb. 21.65 -21.90
Orange, cadmium lithopone, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.56 - —
Chrome, CP., bbls., dlvd. N of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., include Davenport, Tenn., and E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. .31 - —
Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport), 1½c. Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex., 1½c. El Paso, Tex., 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast, for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City. Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.
Dinitroaniline toner ..... lb. 1.30 - —
Mineral, American, bbls, l.c.l., works lb. .1985- .2005
Molybdated, bbls. ..... lb. .44 - —
o-Nitroaniline toner, kgs ..... lb. 1.15 - —
Orange peel bitter, Haitian, bls lb. .14 - .16
sweet, bls ..... lb. .16 - .18
Orris root, Florentine, bls. .... lb. .35 - .40
powd., bbls., bxs ..... lb. .40 - .43
Verona, bls ..... lb. .29 - .31
powdered, bbls., bxs .... lb. .35 - .40
Orthoaminobiphenyl (see o-Aminobiphenyl).
Orthoanisidin (see o-Anisidine).
Orthochloroaniline (see o-Chloroaniline).
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde (see o-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Orthochloroparanitroanilin (see 2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline).
Orthochlorophenol (see o-Chlorophenol).
Orthocresol (see o-Cresol).
Orthodichlorobenzene (see o-Dichlorobenzene).
Orthonitroanilin (see o-Nitroaniline).
Orthonitrochlorobenzene (see 2-Nitro-4-chlorobenzene).
Orthonitrobiphenyl (see o-Nitrobiphenyl).
Orthonitroparachlorophenol (see 2-Nitro-4-chlorophenol).
Orthonitrophenol (see o-Nitrophenol).
Orthonitrotoluene (see o-Nitrotoluene).
Orthophenetidin (see o-Phenetidine).
Orthophenetidin (see o-Phenetidine).
Ortho-tertiary-amylphenol (see o-tert-Amylphenol)
Orthotolidin (see o-Tolidine base).
Orthotoluidin (see o-Toluidine).
Osage orange crystals No 1 bbls., l.c.l lb. 49 —
extract, liquid No 1, bbls., l.c.l lb 19 —
Ouabain USP, bots ..... gram 3.00 4.00
Oxyquinolin sulfate, cns., 100-lb. lots, works lb 4.75 5.00
smaller lots, works ..... lb. 4.92 5.17

P

Pancreas substance assay 1:75 bots., 5-lb. lots or more lb. 4.00 - —
Pancreatin, USP, bots ..... lb. 1.90 - 2.10
Papain, USP, African, bots ..... lb. 4.00 4.50
Ceylon ..... lb. 3.00 3.50
Papaverine, nat. or syn. hydrochloride, USP, cns., 25 oz. to 100 oz. lots oz. 5.00 - —
smaller lots oz 5.05 5.20
Sulfate, cns ..... oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika, Roumanian, bgs ..... lb. .30 - .33
Spanish, bgs. ..... lb. .37 - .39
Yugoslavian, bgs. ..... lb. .38 - —
Para-anisidin (see p-Anisidine).
Para-acetylaminobenzaldehyde thiosemicarbazone (see p-Acetylaminobenzaldehyde thiosemicarbazone).
Para-aminophenol (see p-Aminophenol).
Parachloroanilin (see p-Chloroaniline).
Parachlorobenzaldehyde (see p-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Parachloro-orthonitroanilin (see 4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline).
Parachlorophenol (see p-Chlorophenol).
Paracresol (see p-Cresol).
Paradibromobenzene (see p-Dibromobenzene).
Paradichlorobenzene (see p-Dichlorobenzene).
Paraffin, crude scale white, 121°-123°F. ASTM, solid, c.l., ref'y lb. .0710- —
fully refd., 122°-124°F. ASTM, slabs loose, c.l., ref'y lb. .0845- —
125°-127°F. ASTM, slabs loose, c.l., ref'y lb. .0845- —
130°-132°F. ASTM, slabs loose, c.l., ref'y lb. .0855- —
132°-134°. ASTM, slabs, loose, c.l., ref'y lb. .0855- —
135°-137°F., ASTM, slabs loose, c.l., ref'y lb. .0855- —
Prices for paraffin in bags and ctns., c.l. 7/10c per lb higher; 1,000 to 9,999 lbs., 2.7c per lb higher and under 1,000 lbs., 3.7c. per lb higher
AMP temperatures are an arbitrary 3° F higher than ASTM.

Oil, Patchouli—Peanut Meal

Paraformaldehyde, 91%, flake, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .12¼- —
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .17 - —
USP X, fib. dms., c.l ..... lb. .183 - —
10,000-lb. lots ..... lb. .193 - —
1,000-lb. lots ..... lb. .193 - —
smaller lots lb 208 —
Paraldehyde, tech. 98% 55-gal. dms., c.l. works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .14½- —
tanks, works lb. .11½- —
Paranitroanilin (see p-Nitroaniline).
Paranitrochlorobenzene (see 4-Nitro-2-chlorobenzene).
Paranitrophenol (see p-Nitrophenol).
Paranitrotoluene (see p-Nitrotoluene).
Paraphenetidin (see p-Phenetidine).
Paraphenylenediamine (see p-Phenylenediamine).
Paraphenylphenol (see p-Phenylphenol).
Para-tertiary-amylphenol (see p-tert-Amylphenol).
Para-tertiary butylphenol (see p-tert-Butylphenol).
Parathion spray powder, 15% dealers, dms., works lb. .48 .49
tech., dms., works lb. 1.62 - 1.64
Paratoluenesulphonamide (see p-Toluenesulfonamide).
Paratoluidine (see p-Toluidine).
Paris green, dealer, distributor, dms c.l., works, frt alld. on 96 lbs or over lb. .36 .40
l.c.l. same basis lb. .37 .53
Passion flower herb, bls ..... lb .20 - .21
Peanut meal, 45%, old process, bgs., mills ton. 78.00 - —
solvent process, bgs., same basis ton. 75.00 Nom.

Exchange Brand is the 4-to-1 favorite over all other lemon oils *combined!*

Year after year, Exchange Brand *quality* proves itself in sales. That's because Exchange Lemon Oil comes only from California lemons grown and skillfully processed by Sunkist Growers.

When a little lemon oil goes so far, why risk buying anything but the best?

Sunkist Growers

PRODUCTS DEPARTMENT • ONTARIO, CALIFORNIA

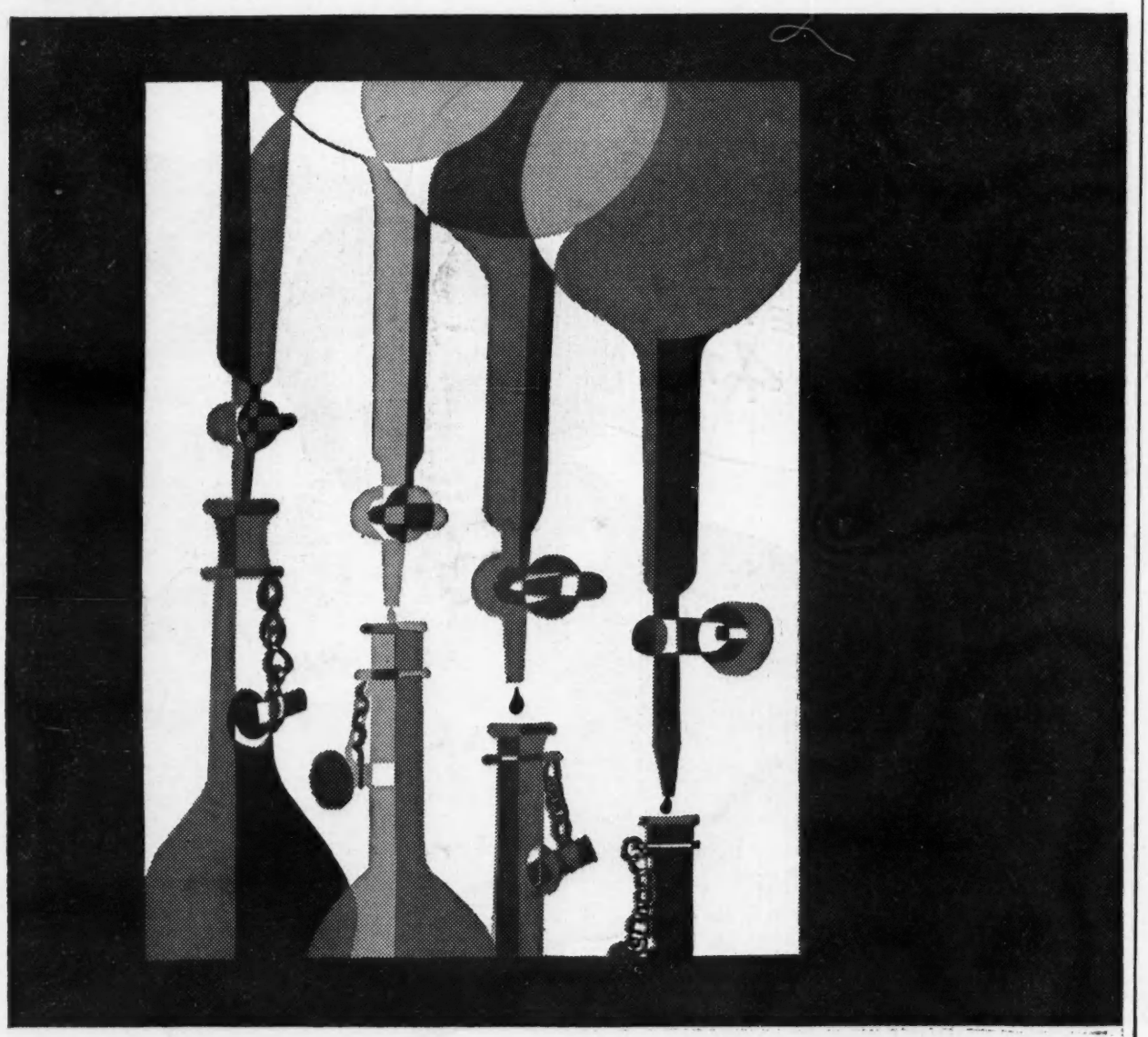
Produced by
Exchange Lemon Products Co. • Corona, California

Distributed in the U.S. exclusively by
FRITZSCHE BROTHERS, INC.
76 Ninth Ave., New York 11, N. Y.
DODGE & OLCOTT, INC.
180 Varick St., New York 14, N. Y.

Exchange
OIL OF LEMON U.S.P.

Pectin—Phosphate Rock, Florida

Pectin, citrous, NF, powd., bbls lb 2.05 - 2.06
tech. powd bbls lb 1.50 - —
imported, Danish, ex whse lb. 1.28 - —
Penicillin, crystalline, potassium, sterile, bulk, 1,000,000 units. .07½- .08
Procaine, bulk, 1,000,000 units. .07½- .08
Sodium, sterile, bulk, 1,000,000 units. .07½- .08
Pentachlorophenol, dms., c.l., works, frt equald lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - .29
truckload, 20,000 lbs. min., same basis lb. .21¼- —
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
Di- and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol).
Pentane, industrial, tanks, Tex. refy gal. .14¼- —
Pepper, black, Malabar, spot, bgs lb. .73 - —
red, Gondar, spot, bgs lb. .28 - .30
Japanese, hontaka, bgs lb. .35 - —
birdseyes, bgs., new crop lb. .60 - —
Mombasa, bgs., ship't lb. .26 - —
Nigerian, bgs lb. Nominal.
Turkish, bgs. lb. .26 - —
Zanzibar, bgs. lb. No prices.
white, bgs lb. .74 - —
Peppermint leaves, USP, dom., bls., dms lb. .70 - .75
imported, bls. lb. 1.25 - —
Pepsin, NF, 1:3,000 bulk lb. 3.45 - 3.50
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckloads, dlvd. E dm.85.00 - —
dlvd. W dm.88.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E dm.95.00 - —
dlvd., dom., W lm.98.50 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .10¾- —
dlvd. W lb. .11¼- —
Peru balsam, dms. lb. 1.30 - 1.70
Petrolatum, amber, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .05 - .05⅜
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .06¾- .07
tanks, refy lb. .03¼- .04⅛
cream, dms., c.l., refy lb. .06½- .07⅛
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .08½- .08¾
tanks, refy lb. .04⅜- .05⅝
extra, amber, dms., c.l., rfy lb. .05¼- .05⅞
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .07 - .07¼
tanks, refy lb. .03½- .04⅝
USP, white, lily, dms., c.l., refy lb. .06⅝- .07½
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .08¾- .09⅛
tanks, refy lb. .04⅞- .06
snow, dms., c.l., refy lb. .07⅛- .07¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .09⅜- .09⅝
tanks, refy lb. .05⅜- .05⅞
soft, dms., c.l., refy lb. .06¾- .07¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .08½- .08¾
tanks, refy lb. .05 - .05⅞
yellow, soft, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .05¼- .05⅞
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .06⅞- .07⅛
tanks, refy lb. .03½- .05⅛
Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, California bbl 1.42 - 3.53
Illinois bbl 2.69 - 2.02
Kentucky bbl. 2.62 - 3.02
Louisiana-Arkansas bbl. 2.38 - 3.23
Montana bbl. 1.53 - 2.90
Oklahoma-Kansas bbl. 2.48 - 2.90
Pennsylvania, Penn. grade, bbl. 2.70 - 3.23
Texas, East bbl. 2.90 - —
Gulf Coast bbl. 2.63 - 3.23
North, North-Central bbl. 2.48 - 2.90
Panhandle bbl. 2.48 - 2.90
West bbl. 2.35 - 2.90
Wyoming bbl. 1.53 - 2.90
Petroleum, fuel oil, bunker C, No. 6, East Coast, Baltimore, Md. bbl. 2.25 - —
Boston, Mass. bbl. 2.29 - —
Charleston, S. C. bbl. 2.20 - —
Jacksonville, Fla. bbl. 2.18 - —
New York Harbor bbl. 2.25 - —
Norfolk, Va. bbl. 2.23 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. bbl. 2.20 - 2.22
Portland, Me. bbl. 2.32 - —
Providence, R. I. bbl. 2.29 - —
Savannah, Ga. bbl. 2.23 - —
West Coast bbl. 1.80 - 2.10
diesel, tanks, refy., California gal. .1025- .133
New York gal. .096 - —
Penna., western gal. .105 - .1075
furnace, tanks, refy., Arkansas, No. 2 gal. .08625 - —
No. 3 gal. .0825- —
N. Y Harbor, No. 2 gal. .0895- —
Group 3, No. 1 gal. .08875- .09
No. 2 gal. .0825- .08375
No. 3 gal. .07875- .08125
range gal. .08875- -.09375
Pennsylvania, western, No. 1, gal. .105 - .1185
No. 2 gal. .105 - .111
No. 3 gal. .105 - .1075
Lacquer diluent, 150°-240°F., b.r., tanks, West Coast, ex tax, Los Angeles gal. .168 - .183
East coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .19 - —
Group 3, benzol-type gal. .14125- .14625
toluol-type gal. .13125- .13375
Mineral spirits, reg., tanks, California, ex tax, San Francisco gal. .163 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .17 - —
Group 3 gal. .11875- —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .19 - —
Buffalo gal. .195 - —
Chicago gal. .279 - —
Cleveland gal. .22 - —
Petroleum, mineral spirits, reg. tankwagon, Newark gal. .18 - —
New York gal. .18 - —
Philadelphia gal. .185 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .18 - —
Providence gal. .195 - —
specially refd., tanks, refy., Watsonville, Calif. gal. .244 - —
Borger, Tex gal. .24 - —
Houston, Tex gal. .24 - —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .2625- —
dlvd. N. J. gal. .32 - —
dlvd N. Y. gal. .33¼- —
tankwagon, N. J., dlvd gal. .36 - —
N. Y., dlvd gal. .37 - —
Naphtha, cleaners, tanks, East Coast, N. J., and N. Y. gal. .17 - —
Group 3 gal. .12875- —
tankwagon, Newark gal. .18 - —
New York gal. .18 - —
Philadelphia gal. .185 - —
High solvency (see Petroleum sovlent, partial aromatic).
V.M.&P., 225°-300°F., b.r., tanks, West Coast, Los Angeles, gal. .168 - —
Portland, Ore. gal. .174 - —
San Francisco gal. .173 - —
Seattle, Wash. gal. .174 - —
East Coast, N. J., N.Y. gal. .18 - —
Group 3 gal. .12875- —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .205 - —
Chicago gal. .289 - —
Cleveland gal. .23 - —
Newark gal. .195 - —
New York gal. .195 - —
Philadelphia gal. .20 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .19 - —
Solvent, partial aromatic, tanks, East Coast, N. J., N. Y., 205°-284° F., b.r., 38° 43°C, m.a.p. gal. .24 - .26
19°-30°C, m.a.p. gal. .19 - .30
272°-387°, b.r., 31°C, m.a.p., gal. .29 - —
27°-29°C, m.a.p. gal. .29 - .31
19°C., m.a.p. gal. .32 - —
310°-392°F. b.r., 30°-38°C. m.a.p. gal. .27 - .30
17°-19°C., m.a.p. gal. .35 - .38
350°-425° F., b.r., 32°-35° C., m.a.p. gal. .30 - .30½
25°C., m.a.p. gal. .39 - —
18°-21°C., m.a.p. gal. .35 - .42½
Rubber, tanks, Cal., ex tax, San Francisco gal. .173 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., gal. .18 - —
Group 3 gal. .12875- —
Stoddard, tanks, East Coast, N. J., N. Y gal. .17 - —
Group 3 gal. .12375- —
Pennsylvania, western gal. .15 - —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .19 - —
Chicago gal. .289 - —
Cleveland gal. .22 - —
Los Angeles, ex tax gal. .173 - —
Newark gal. .18 - —
New York gal. .18 - —
Philadelphia gal. .185 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .18 - —
Sulfonate, oil soluble, 60-62% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - .18¼
l.c.l. works lb. .17 - .18½
tanks, works lb. .14 - .16½
50-55% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., works lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .16½- —
tanks, works lb. .12½- —
o-Phenetidine, dms., works lb. 1.00 - —
p-Phenetidine, dms., works lb. 1.00 - —
Phenobarbital, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 4.00 - —
Phenobarbital-sodium, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 4.00 - —
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol 8-10%), non-ret. dms. c.l. frt. alld E. of Rockies lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
82-84% (cresol 16-18%), non-ret. drums, c.l., same basis lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½- —
39° or above, tar distilled, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .17¼ - .17¾
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - .18½
tanks, same basis lb. .15½- —
USP, synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
tanks, same oasis lb. .16 - —
Phenolphthalein, USP, or yellow, bbls., dms., 2,000-lb. lots. lb. 1.10 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.12 - 1.17
Phenothiazine, NF, fib. dms., c.l., frt. adjusted lb. .53 - —
over 2,100 lbs., same basis lb. .55 - —
less than 2,100 lbs., same basis. lb. .57 - —
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. .50 - —
Salicylate (see Salol.)
Phenylacetaldehyde, soln., 50%, bots lb. 2.40 - 2.70
100%, bots lb. 4.00 - 4.65
Phenylacetamide, 125-lb. dms., works lb. 1.10 - —
smaller dms., works lb. 1.15 - 1.10
dl-Phenylalanine, dms., works lb. 27.00 -37.50
1-Phenyl-3-carbethoxy pyrazolone-5, 250-lb. fib. dms., dlvd. E lb. 3.60 - —
smaller dms., dlvd. E lb. 4.00 - —
Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .41 - —
m-Phenylenediamine, dms., frt. alld. lb. .90 - —
p-Phenylenediamine, redist., dms., works lb. 2.00 - —
tech., refd., dms., same basis lb. 1.10 - 1.35
Phenylethanolamine, d m s., c.l., works lb. .69¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .70 - —
Phenylethyl acetate, bots lb. 1.35 - 1.95
b-Phenylethylamine, dms., works, 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.10 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 1.15 - 1.40
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots lb. 3.95 - 4.40
Phenylhydrazine base, CP, bots lb. 3.00 - 3.07
Hydrochloride, commercial, kgs., works lb. 1.75 - —
purified, bots., works lb. 5.17 - —
1-Phenyl-3-methyl pyrazolone-5, 250-lb. lots, dlvd. E lb. 1.70 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. 2.00 - —
o-Phenylphenol, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .42 - .44
p-Phenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .39½- —
Phloroglucinol, coml., fib. dms., works lb. 6.40 - —
C.P., bots., fib. dms. lb. 17.00 -17.25
tech., fib dms., works lb. 10.45 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).
Rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports, New Orleans ton. 43.00 - —
Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried unground, bulk, c.l., mines, 68-66%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., mines long-ton. 4.69 - —
70-68%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton. 5.09 - —



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for assured high quality

Penola Solvents offer all of these important advantages

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- Balanced Solvency
- Purity
- Special Handling
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Merck Service offers more than 500 man-years of experience in solving problems of formulation

Technical difficulties may delay your product development. This is just *one* of many reasons why it pays to get in touch with Merck.

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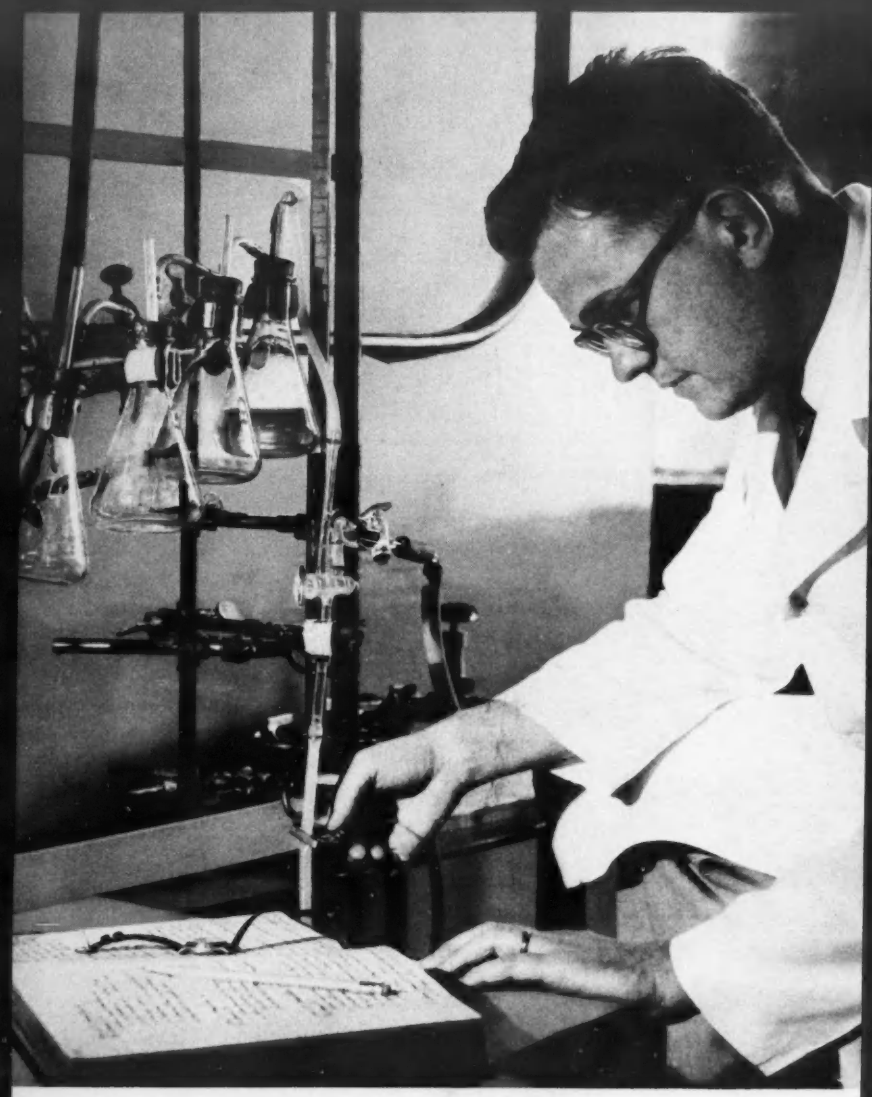
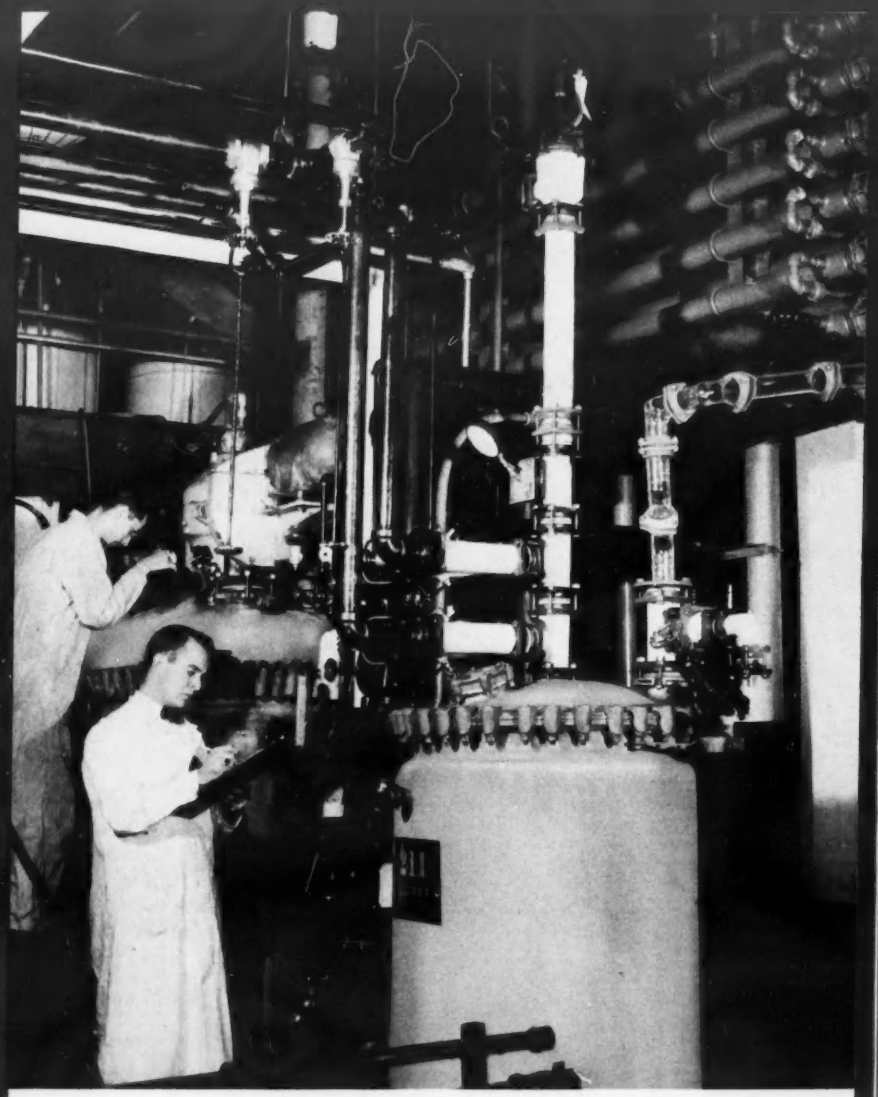


Merck Scientific Staff Brings You Research Discoveries That Build Volume

Merck's staff of research chemists is the largest among manufacturers of fine chemicals and pharmaceuticals. Vitamin B_6, vitamin B_{12}, and streptomycin are a few of their notable achievements. In addition to its research staff, Merck offers the services of many hundreds of other scientists—physicians, dentists, veterinarians, biologists, and other specialists—as well as the allied consultants and investigators of the Merck Institute. Their major function is to help you translate new Merck discoveries into useful and profitable products with *promotable* claims.



Merck Production Facilities Maintain an Extensive Line

The wide variety of Merck products, made possible through Merck's large production facilities, is an advantage to you. Its large, modern plants have enabled Merck to become the world's foremost producer of vitamins and a basic source of many other chemicals. The purity, uniformity, and dependability of Merck products are assured by production experience covering more than a century of manufacturing fine chemicals. These products are readily available from strategically located warehouses throughout the country.

Research and Production for the Nation's Health

MERCK & CO., INC.
Manufacturing Chemists
RAHWAY, NEW JERSEY

Phosphate rock, Florida, land pebble, washed, dried, ungrd., 72-70%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis ..long-ton. 5.74 - —
75%-74%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis ..long-ton. 6.74 - —
78-76%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis ..long ton. 7.74 - —

The above prices are based on fuel oil at $2.15 per bbl. and labor at $1.28, recent 3c. labor advance currently absorbed.

Phosphorus amorph., red, cs....lb. .46 - .47
dms. .....lb. .44 - .45
yellow, cns., works.....lb. .48 - .50
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .40 - —
t.c.l., works .....lb. .43 - —
Oxychloride, dms., c.l., works..lb. .14 - —
t.c.l., dms., works.....lb. .17 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .12½- —
Pentasulfide, solid, dms., c.l., works..lb. .11½- —
t.c.l., dms., works ...lb. .13 - .13½
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
t.c.l. works .....lb. .16½- —
Sesquisulfide, tins, cs., works..lb. .29 - —
export, dms .....lb. .31 - .36
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works..lb. .14 - —
t.c.l. works .....lb. .17 - —
tankcars, works .....lb. .12½- —
Phthalic anhydride, cgs, c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - —
t.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .19¼- —
Phthalimide, 97%-98%, dms., works, frt. alld lb. .65 - .70
a-Picoline, ret., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .43½- —
t.c.l., works, frt. equald ....lb. .44 - —
b,g-Picoline, 5°, dms., c.l., works, lb. .32½- —
t.c.l., works.....lb. .33 - —
g-Picoline, 98%, dms., c.l., works, lb. 2.63 - —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, NF, bots oz 5.25 - —
Nitrate, USP, bots., vials.... oz. 4.80 - 4.90
Pimento, Jamaican, bgs.....lb. Nominal
Mexican, bgs.....lb. .75 - —
Pink root, bls.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
d-Piperazine hexahydrate, French Codex, bots kilo. 8.00 - 8.50
Piperidine 98%, dms. frt. equald. lb. 2.90 - 3.00
Piperonyl butoxide, dms., dlvd. E lb. 4.50 - 5.30
Cyclonene, dms., dlvd. E.... lb. 4.20 - 4.50
Pitch, coaltar, 140°-150°F, m.p. bulk, tanks, works ...ton. 35.50 - —
Cottonseed, raw, dms., works ..lb. .02¼- .03
Linseed, dms .....lb. .06 Nom.
Marine, dms. .....lb. .04¼- .05
Petroleum (see Asphalt, petroleum).
Soybean dms. works ... lb .05 Nom.
Tall, dms., works .....lb. .03¾- .04¼
Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum).
Platinum metal, works.....oz. 84.00 -87.00
Pleurisy root, bls ..... lb. .45 - .50
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms ...lb. 6.75 - —
Poke root, bls .....lb. .19 - .22
Polymyxin, bulk, dms., bots., 50 billion units or more, 1,000,000 units. .52 - —
25-50 billion units ..1,000,000 units. .54 - —
1-25 billion units ..1,000,000 units. .56 - —
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .41 - —
10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .43 - —
smaller lots, works .....lb. .46 - .48
tristearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .41 - —
10,000 - 20,000 lb. lots, works. lb. .43 - —
smaller lots, works .....lb. .46 - .48
Poppy seed, Argentine, bgs.....lb. .30 - —
Polish, bgs .....lb. .35 Nom.
Dutch, bgs. .....lb. .32 - —
Turkish, bgs .....lb. .30 - —
Potash, caustic, reg., flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 9.15 -
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.20 - —
liq. 45% basis, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
tanks, same basis 100 lbs. 3.70 - —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.70 - —
t.c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 9.75 - —
Potassium acetate, NF, dms....lb. .31 - .36
Bicarbonate, USP, gran. dms lb. .22 - —
powd. dms .....lb. .24 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
t.c.l., works .....lb. .15½- —
Potassium bichromate in dms. ½c. higher.
Bitartrate, NF, dom., gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. 1 shipt. lb. .32½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .33 - .36
dms., c.l. .....lb. .32 - —
imp., kgs.....lb. .25 - .26
Bromate, bbls., 1,000 lbs. or more. lb. .50 - .52
25-200-lb lots .....lb. .55 - .57
Bromide USP gran. bbls., kgs. lb. .34 - —
Carbonate, tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 10.05 - —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
USP, gran., bbls., dms .... lb. .16½- .18
powd., bbls. dms .... lb. .21 - .23
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works. lb. .10¼- —
t.c.l., works .....lb. .11½- .12
powd., dms., c.l., works. lb. .10¾- —
t.c.l. works .....lb. .12 - 12½
export, dms., New York lb. .12¾- .13½
NF gran. dms .....lb. .21 - .23
Chloride, USP, cryst., dms....lb. .21 - .23
gran. dms .....lb. .15 - .17
powd. dms .....lb. .24 - .26
Chromate, tech., bgs .....lb. .50 - .50½
Citrate, USP gran., dms.....lb. .41 - —
powder, dms .....lb. .40½- .41½
Cyanide, dms., 500-lb. lots or more, works lb. .55 - —
smaller lots works .....lb. .57 - —
Dichromate (see Potassium bichromate).
Ferricyanide, kgs .....lb. .60 - .63
Ferrocyanide, dms., ton lots....lb. .22½- —
smaller lots .....lb. .23 - —
kgs. .....lb. .28 - —
Potassium fluoborate, fib. dms., c.l., works. lb. .30 - —
t.c.l., works .....lb. .31 - —
Fluoride, dms., works.....lb. .37 - .38
Gluconate dms .....lb. .75 - .79
Glycerophosphate, 75% solution, cbys .lb. 2.15 - 2.25
Guaiacolsulfonate, NF, dms ..lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Hydroxide, tech. (see Potash caustic).
USP, pellets 100-lb dms. 1 to 100-dm. lots lb. .28½- .33
Hypophosphite, NF, fib. dms., ton lots or less lb. 1.00 - 1.03
Iodide, dms. .....lb. 2.15 - —
Manure salt, 22% K_2O, bulk, mines unit-ton. .19 - —
Metabisulfite, gran., dms .....lb. .20 - .21
powd. dms .....lb. .25 - —
Muriate, dom., 50-60% K_2O, bulk, Carlsbad, N. M. unit-ton. .39½- .40½
50-51% K_2O paper bgs Carlsbad, N. M. ..ton. 24.50 - —

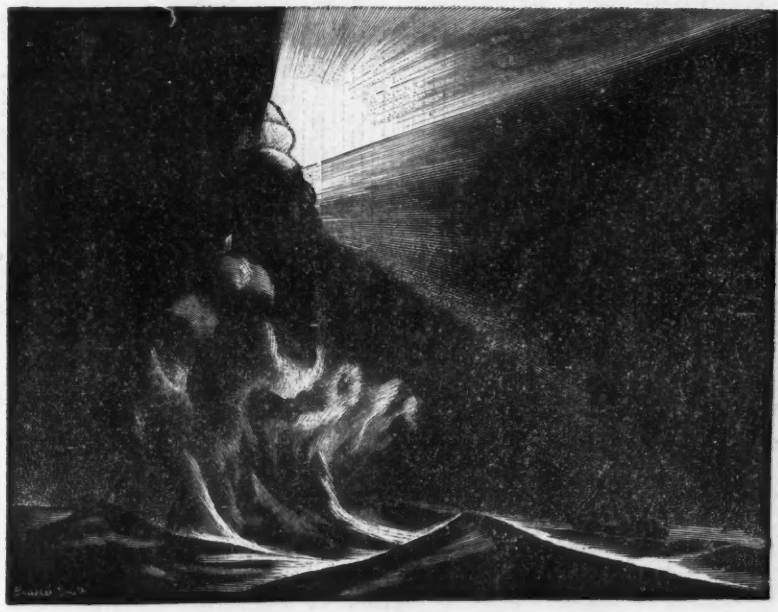
Potassium nitrate, cryst., bbls., 10,000-ton lots..100 lbs. 14.40 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 14.65 -14.90
gran., bbls., 20-ton lots. 100 lbs. 9.75 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 11.10 -11.50
powd., bbls., 20-ton lots. 100 lbs. 10.75 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 12.00 -12.50
NF, gran., dms.....lb. .09¾- .11¼
Potassium nitrate in bags, 50c. per 100 lbs. less in kegs, $1 more.
Oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., dms lb. .30 - .32
Pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works..ton. 189.00 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse....ton. 293.50 - —
smaller lots, ex whse....ton. 298.00 - —
Powdered Potassium permonorate, $10.25 per ton higher
Perchlorate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .15 - —
t.c.l., works .....lb. .16½- —
Permanganate, tech., dms., works lb. .22½- .23½
USP dms. works .....lb. .24¾- .30¼
Persulfate, dms., 5-ton lots, works, lb. .18 - —
1-ton lots, works .....lb. .20 - —
Phosphate, tetrabasic, bbls., works lb. .16½- .18½
Prussiate, red (see Potassium Ferricyanide).
yellow (see Potassium Ferrocyanide).
Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 17.00 - —
t.c.l. .....100 lbs. 17.80 - —
Silicate, soln., clarif., 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.80 - —
t.c.l., 5 dms., or more, works. 100 lbs 6.55 - —
tanks, works....100 lbs. 5.45 - —

Potassium silicate, tech., 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
t.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works. 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
tanks, works ..100 lbs. 5.00 - —
40.5° Be., 1:2.0, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.45 - —
t.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works. 100 lbs. 7.20 - 7.60
tanks, works 100 lbs. 6.10 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., works.....lb. .09 - .10
Stannate, dms., frt. alld. E ...lb. .682 - .748
Sulfate, agricultural, 49-51%, K_2O, bulk, works .ton. 35.00 - —
NF VII cryst. dms .....lb .31 - .33
gran. dms. .....lb. 18½- —
powder dms .....lb. 16½- .17
Sulfocyanide, NF, cryst. (see Potassium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms lb. .84 - .94
tech., works .....lb. .77 - .79
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works....lb. .14 - —
5-ton lots, works .....lb. .14½- —
1-ton lot or less, works ...lb. .14¾- —
Potassium-magnesium sulfate, bulk, works basis 40% K_2SO_4, 18% MgO ton. 15.05 - —
Potassium-sodium tartrate, NF, gran., powd., dms., c.l. lb. .32½- —
5,000-lb. lots.....lb. .33 - —
smaller lots .....lb. .33½- .38½
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works lb. .39 - .40
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .50 —
t.c.l., works .....lb. .52½- .55
Pregnenolone, bots.....gram. .60 - —
Acetate, bots.....gram. .55 - —

Progesterone, USP, bots., 100 gram lots gram. .65 - —
Acetate, bots.....gram. .70 - —
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, 1,000-lb. lots, dms., frt. alld lb. 2.90 - —
100 lb lots .....lb. 3.60 - —
Propane, indust., tanks, group 3. gal. .03½- —
N. Y. Harbour.....gal. .07½- —
n-Propyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .12¾- —
t.c.l., dlvd .....lb. .13¾- —
tanks, dlvd .....lb. .1075- —
Gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots works lb 3.90 4.40
p-Hydroxybenzoate, USP, dms lb. 2.30 -2.40
Thiouracil, bots., 50-kilo lots or more kilo. 55.00 —
smaller lots kilo 55.10 -55.30
Propylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .0845- —
t.c.l., same basis .....lb. .095 - —
tanks, same basis .....lb. .07 - —

Prices in West 1c. higher, on same basis.

Glycol, industrial, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14¾- —
t.c.l., same basis .....lb. .15¾- —
tanks, same basis .....lb. .13 - —
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. E ...lb. .16¾- —
t.c.l., same basis .....lb. .17¾- —
tanks, same basis .....lb. .15 - —
Methyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
t.c.l., same basis .....lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis .....lb. .18½- —
Oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E ...lb. .17 - —
E lb. .17 - —
t.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd. E.....lb. .15 - —



FAMOUS LIGHTHOUSES OF AMERICA

MINOT'S LEDGE LIGHT, one of America's most famous wave-swept lighthouses, guards ships against treacherous reefs 6¼ miles southwest of the entrance to Boston Harbor. The first tower at Minot's Ledge, an openwork iron pile structure completed in 1850, was toppled into the sea by a great storm in 1851. The second tower, built of interlocking granite blocks and completed in 1860, still stands solidly on the ledge.

A familiar beacon and safe guide to quality in electrochemicals is the name Niagara Alkali Company, long recognized as a leader in this field of chemical production. Depend on Niagara for quality and good service in Nialk® Liquid Chlorine, Nialk Caustic Potash, Nialk Carbonate of Potash, Nialk Paradichlorobenzene, Nialk Caustic Soda, Nialk TRICHLORethylene, Niagathal® (Tetrachloro Phthalic Anhydride).

NIAGARA ALKALI COMPANY
60 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N. Y.

Psyllium Seed—Senega Root

Psyllium seed, black, bgs..... lb. .30 - —
blonde, bgs. ..... lb. .18 - .20
husks, bgs. ..... lb. .45 - .50
Pumice, dom., grd., coarse to fine, 0, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots lb. .02½- .04½
smaller lots lb. .03½- .04½
imp., Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs., ton lots lb. .06½- —
fine, bgs. ton lots lb. .04 - —
sun dried coarse bgs ton lots lb .02½- .04
fine, bgs., ton lots lb .02½ .04
Pumice in bbls is ½c per lb higher
Pumpkin seed, bgs lb. .25 - .26
Pyrethrin, syn., (see Allethrin).
Pyrethrum flowers, fine grd 0.9% pyrethrins bbls works lb .50 - —
powd., 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb 71½- —
liquid (20 to 1) basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc. odorless base, 50 dms., works, gal 8.35 - —
1-4 dms., works gal. 8.55 - —
oleoresin, dewaxed, 20%, dms., works lb. 9.80 -10.15
purified, 20% dms., works lb.10.00 -10.10
Pyridine, denaturing, dms., c.l., works and frt. equald gal. 2.77 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 2.80 - —
refd., 2°, non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .95 - —
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, bots., 100-gram lots gram. .55 - —
Pyrites, Canadian, works long-ton. 3.00 - 5.00
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol).
Pyrogallol, NF lb. 3.25 3.43
Pyroxylin, scrap, ungrd., amber, dms., works lb. .20 - —
black, dms., works lb. .12 - —
mixed, mottled, dms., works lb. .13 - —
shavings, amber, cs., works lb. No stocks.
mixed colors, dms., works lb. .11 - —
white, china, ivory, dms., works lb. .16 - —
dense, opaque, dms., works, lb. .12 - .15
translucent pastels, cs., works lb. .14 - —
transparent colorless, dms., works lb. .25 - —
colors, dms., works lb. .15 - —
USP, bots lb. 9.50 - —

Q

Quassia chips lb. 17 - —
Quebracho extract, clarif., grd., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., lb. .16½- .16¾
liq., 35% tannin, bbls., works, lb. .08¼- —
solid., clarif., 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., exdock, duty extra, lb. .12 3/16 - .12 23/64
ord., 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .11 31/64 - .11 21/32
Quercitron extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .40 - —
liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .19 - —
Quicksilver (see Mercury metal).
Quince seed, bgs lb. 2.00 Nom.
Quinidine, NF, V cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.15 - —
powd., precip., cns., 100-oz. lots, oz. 1.17 - —
Sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots, oz. .87 - —
Quinine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .54 - —
Bisulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .37½- —
Dihydrochloride, USP cns oz. .54 - —
Ethylcarbonate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .63¼- —
Hydrobromide, NF cns. 50-oz. cns. oz. .47½- —
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .47½- —
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots.oz. .61 - —
Salicylate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots.oz. .55 - —
Sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots.oz. .42 - —
Quinine and Urea hydrochloride, NF, cns oz. .56 - —
Quinolin, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .50¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .51¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —

R

R salt, paste, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .83 - —
powd., frt. alld, 100% basis lb. .88 - .93
Rauwolfia serpentina root, powd., bbls., dms lb. 2.50 Nom.
Red, BON acid maroons, pure, obis, lb. 1.75 - —
resinated, bbls lb 1.50 - —
arylid, deep shades, bbls lb 3.60 - —
light shades, bbls lb 2.75 - —
maroon, bbls lb. 3.60 - 5.90
Red, cadmium, CP, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 4.30 - —
light shade, same basis lb 4.00 - —
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.25 - —
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb 4.05 - —
orange shade, bbls., same basis lb. 3.95 - —
Lithopone, deep shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.93 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis, lb. 1.70 - —
maroon shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.05 - —
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.85 - —
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.77 - —
orange-red shade, bbls, same basis lb. 1.64 - —

Red cadmium lithopone all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher; all prices are 1c per lb higher ex whse Los Angeles and San Francisco

Carmine No. 40 (see Carmine).
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Eosin toner, bbls., works lb. 1.60 - —
Indian, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton E St. Louis, N Y lb. .12¾- —
Iron oxide, nat., 75%-85% ferric oxide, bgs., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa., Copley, O., Easton, Pa., East St. Louis lb. .06 - —
syn. 98% ferric oxide, bgs., c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .13 - —
Lake C toner, alizarin, bbls., works lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Lithol toner, bbls., works lb. .79 - —
rubine toner, pure, bbls., works, lb. 1.50 - —
resinated, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Virginia type, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Maroon toner, MNPT, kgs., works, lb. 3.60 - —
10,000-lb. lots, works lb. 4.22 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 4.24 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .02¾- —
Metallic, bbls., c.l., works lb. .02½- —
Naphthol ITR, bbls., works lb. 5.25 - —
Oxide (see Red iron oxide).
Persian Gulf, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - —
Para toner, bbls lb. .95 - —
Chlorinated, kgs. lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Phloxin toner (see Red eosin toner).
Rhodamine, molybdated, PMA, kegs lb. 5.35 - —
tungstated, PTMA, works, kegs. lb. 5.95 - —
Spanish oxide, bbls., c.l., ex dock lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., ex dock lb. .06 - —
ex whse., New York lb. .06½- —
Toluidine toner, deep shades, kgs., works lb. 1.50 - —
light shades, kgs., works lb. 1.50 - —
Turkey, bbls., works lb. .60 - —
Tuscan, bbls., frt. equald lb. .24½- .25
Venetian, 15%, bgs., works lb. .0350- .037
20%, bgs., works lb. .0475- —
25%, bgs., works lb. .0525- —
30%, bgs., works lb. .0550- —
35%, bgs., works lb. .0575- —
40%, bgs., works lb. .0625- —
Watchung-type, bbls lb. 1.95 - —
Red KB base (see 4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene).
Red, precipitate (see Mercuric oxide, red).
Red saunders, NF, powd., bbls lb. .35 - .40
Resorcinol, tech. grade, dms., c.l., works lb. .77½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .78½- —
USP, cryst., dms., works lb 2.75 —
powd., dms., works lb 2.95 —
Monoacetate, NF, dms lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Rhatany root, bgs lb. .15 - .16
Rhodinol, 5-lb. cans lb.25.50 -34.00
Rhubarb root, China, whole, cs lb. .75 - .85
powd., bbls lb. .90 - .95
India, whole, bgs lb. .35 - .40
powdered, bbls. lb. .43 - .45
Riboflavin USP bots., dlvd kilo.100.00 - —
readily soluble, bots., dlvd kilo.130.00 - —
5'-phosphate-sodium, 100-gram lots or more kilo.140.00 - —
Rochelle salt (see Potassium-sodium tartrate).
Rosin, gum and wood (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings market).
Rotenone, CP, bbls., works lb.20.00 - —
tech., bbls., works lb.16.50 - —
Rottenstone, bgs., 5-ton lots, exwhse lb. .03 - —
ton lots, same basis lb. .04 - —
Rutin, NF, fib. dms., 25-kilo lots, kilo.17.50 -18.50
10 to 25-kilo lots kilo.17.50 -20.00
1 to 10-kilo lots kilo.18.90 -20.00
Ryania, 100% powd., bgs., c.l., works, lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls lb. .49 - .49½
activated, ground with lime, bbls lb. .30 - .32
Saccharin, USP, gran., soluble, dms., 1000-lb. lots lb 1.60 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.70 - 1.80
powd., soluble, insoluble, dms., 1000-lb. lots lb. 1.65 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.75 - 1.95
Saffron Spanish, USP, tins lb.28.00 -30.00
Safrol, dms lb. 1.25 - 1.50
Sage, Cretan, bgs lb. .11 - —
Dalmatian, bgs lb. .42 - .44
Italian, bgs lb. .13 - —
Sago flour, raw, bgs lb. .06¾- .07
refined, bgs lb. .08½- .09
Sal soda (see Soda sal).
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs lb. 1.10 - —
Powdered salol, 25c. higher.
Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. .98 - —
fable, vacuum, common, fine, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 1.12 - —
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works, 100% Na_2SO_4 basis ton.24.00 -26.00
Saltpeter (see Potassium nitrate.
Sandalwood, East Indies, chips bgs. .65 - .66
powd., fib. dms lb. .75 - .76
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots oz. 4.75 - 5.50
Santonin, NF, dom. cryst., powd., cns., dms lb.76.50 -80.00
imported, cryst., powd., cns lb.76.50 -80.00
Sarsaparilla root, dom. bls lb. .45 .50
imp., Honduras, bls lb. .45 Nom.
Mexican, bls lb. .35 Nom.
Sassafras root bark, ord., bls lb. .45 - —
select, bls lb. .65 - —
Schaeffer's salt, paste, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .85 - .95
powder, bgs., frt. alld lb. .95 - —
Scopolamine hydrobromide, USP, bots oz.12.25 -12.50
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .30½- —
smaller lots lb. 31 .32
Selenium, powd., dms., dlvd lb. 5.00 - 6.00
Senega root, bls lb. 3.09 - —

120,000,000 pounds of UREA annually from

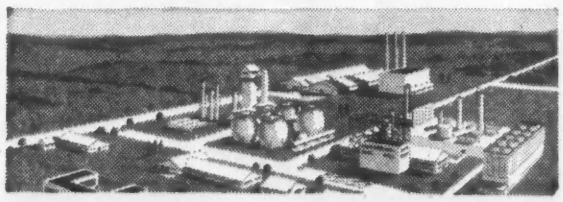
GRACE CHEMICAL COMPANY

Hanover Square, New York, N. Y.

Soon to be in operation in Memphis, Tennessee, is a $20,000,000 plant which will add 120,000,000 pounds a year to America's urea capacity.

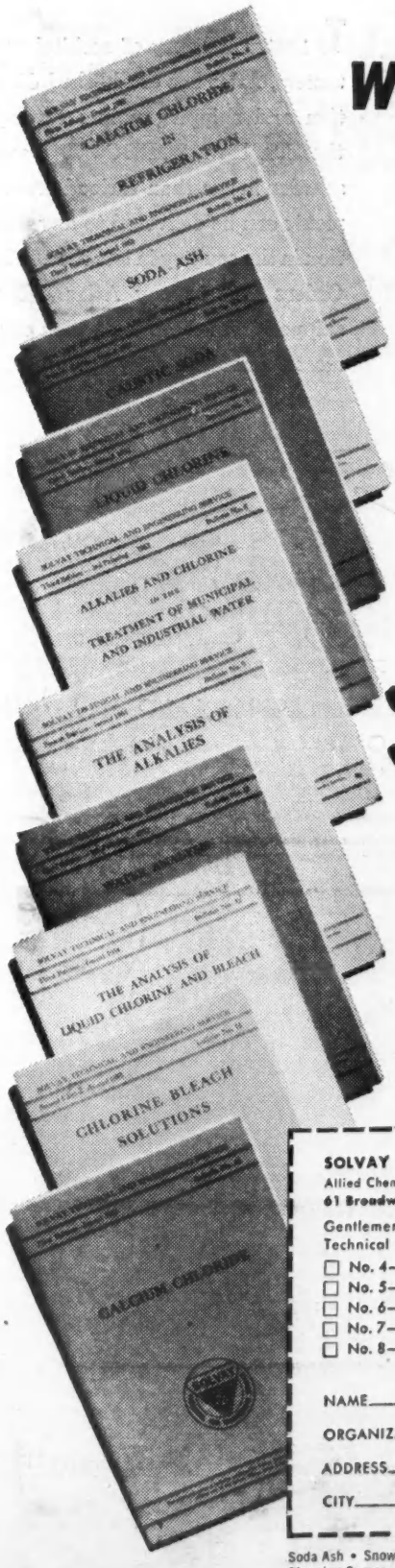
This added capacity will mean more urea available to urea-resin manufacturers, which in turn will mean more dependable raw material supply for the manufacturers of plastics that are based on urea resins.

For crystal urea, look to Grace Chemical Company – a dependable source, backed by a world of experience.



Senna leaves, Alex., whole and half, bls lb. .19 - —
siftings lb. .17 - —
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls lb. .16 - .18
No. 2, bls. lb. .13 - .15
No. 3, bls. lb. .11 - .13
powdered, bbls., bxs. lb. .18 - —
pods, bls. lb. .14 - —
Serpentaria root, bls lb. 4.85 - 5.00
Sesame seed, Nicaragua hulled, ship't, bgs. lb. .25½- .26
nat., bgs. lb. .17½- —
Salvadorian, natural lb. Nominal
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .56 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .57 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .59 - —
refd., bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .66 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .67 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .69 - —
Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500-lb lots, 1c per lb higher for all packages.
Lemon, No. 1, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .52 Nom.
No. 2 bgs., 10-bag lots lb. .50 Nom.
Superfine, bgs., 10-bag lots lb. .48 Nom.
TN, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .47 Nom.
Shellac in 1 to 9 bg. lots, 1c more
Shingle stain oil (see Oil, shingle stain).
Silica, amorph. dry grd., 325 mesh bgs., c.l., works ton 25.00 - —
t.c.l., works ton 30.00 - 40.00
hard-quartz, 99½, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 20.00 - —
t.c.l., works ton 25.00 - 30.00
140 mesh bgs., c.l., works ton 15.00 - —
t.c.l., works ton 20.00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .20 - .28½
Silver bullion, ingots, cs lb. .2½- —
Cyanide fib dms., 2,500-oz. lots oz. .77⅜- —
1,000-oz. lots oz. .77⅝- —
500-oz. lots oz. .77⅞- —
100-oz. lots oz. .78⅛- —
Nitrate, CP, crystals, bots, 2,500-oz. lots oz. .54¾- —
1,000-oz. lots oz. .55 - —
500-oz. lots oz. .56½- —
250-oz. lots oz. .57 - —
USP granular silver nitrate 4c per oz higher
Proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.05 - —
strong, NF, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.00 - —
Soapbark, whole, bls lb. .40 - —
crushed, bls., bbls lb. .50 - —
powd., bbls lb. .52 - —
Soda ash, dense, 58% paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.70 - —
t.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 2.80 - 4.57
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
t.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 3.35 - 4.12
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.40 - —
light, 58%, paper bgs., t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.65 - —
t.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 3.75 - 4.52
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
t.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 3.25 - 5.52
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.35 - —
Soda, caustic, flake, powd., 76%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
t.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
liq., 50%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
rayon-type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
70%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
rayon-type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
t.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
Sal., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.40 - —
t.c.l. works 100 lbs. 1.70 - —
Sodium acetate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
NF, 60%, gran., dms., c.l., works lb. .11 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .1250- —
Alginate, NF, white powd., dms., ton lots, works lb. .87 - 1.30
refined, bbls., works lb. .83 - —
p-Aminobenzoate, dms., 1,000 lb. lots or more lb. 2.40 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.45 - 2.50
p-Aminosalicylate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted lb. 3.75 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 3.80 - 4.25
Antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .29 - —
t.c.l., dlvd E lb. .30½- —
Arsenate, dms., c.l., works lb. .12½- —
t.c.l., dms., works lb. .13¾- .14¼
Arsenite, dms., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
t.c.l., dms., works lb. .14¼- .15¼
soln., dms., works gal. .70 - 1.10
Ascorbate, dms., 25-50 kilo lots kilo. 16.00 - —
10-kilo lots kilo. 16.35 - —
5-kilo lots kilo. 16.75 - —
1-kilo lots kilo. 17.00 - —
bots., 500-gram lots kilo. 17.50 - —
Benzoate, tech., bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .39 - —
USP, bbls., dms. 100-lb. lots, or more lb. .46 - —
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.70 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.30 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l. works lb. .11½- —
t.c.l., works lb. .12 - .13¼
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .17½- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .1790- —
Bisulfate, bulk, c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.65 - 3.85
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.05 - 3.65
Bisulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.90 - —
soln., 35°, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.40 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.80 - —
Borate (see Borax).
Bromide, USP, bbls., kgs., works, lb. .34 - .35
Cacodylate, NF, dms., jars lb. 6.25 - 6.50
Carbonate, anhyd. (see Soda ash), crystalline, decahydrated (see Soda sal), monohydrated, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
t.c.l., works 100lbs. 3.30 - —
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works, lb. .08¾- —
t.c.l., works lb. .10¼- .11
Chloride, tech. (see Salt).
USP, dms lb. .05 - .12
Chlorite, tech., dms., c.l., works, lb. .58 - —
20-ton lots or more, works, lb. .66 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .70 - .73
Chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .27 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
Chromate, dms., c.l., works lb. .13¼- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .13¾- .15

Sodium citrate, ahyd., dms lb. .60 - .65
NF VIII, gran., dms lb. .26 - .30⅛
USP XIV gran., dms. lb. .29¼ .34
Sodium citrate USP powd prices ½c. higher.
Cyanate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works, lb. .85 - 1.10
smaller lots, works lb. 1.00 1.25
Cyanide flake, 96-98%, dms., c.l. or 20,000-lb. lots lb. .178 - —
over 1,000-lb lots lb. .188 - —
100-lb. to 1,000-lb. lots lb. .198 - —
Granular sodium cyanide 1c. higher.
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, 250-lb. dms., works lb. .14 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .14¾- —
anhyd., dms., c.l., works lb. .17 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .17¾- —
Dichromate (see Sodium bichromate).
Ferrocyanide, bgs., 10-ton lots lb. .13½- —
smaller lots lb. .14 - —
Fluoride, white, 97%, bbls., c.l., works lb. .1250- —
t.c.l. works lb. .1290- —
Formate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs 8.65 - —
Gentisate, 100-lb. fib dms lb 8.50 —
Gluconate, refd., dms. lb. .80 - .83
tech., dms lb. .35 - —
Glutamate, mono-, dms., c.l lb. 1.55 - —
Glycerophosphate, NF, cryst., bbls. lb. 2.10 - 2.25
powd., bbls lb. 2.15 - 2.30
soln., 75%, cybs lb. 1.45 - 1.60
Hydride, dms., works lb. 1.80 - 3.00
Hydrosulfide (see Sodium sulfhydrate).
Hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .23 - —
t.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .23½- —
Hydroxide, tech. see Soda caustic).
NF, pellets, 100-lb dms. 1 to 100-dm. lots lb. .18½ .23
Hypophosphite, NF, dms., ton-lots or less lb. .95 - .98
Sodium hyposulfite, NF, (see Sodium thiosulfate), pea crystals, bgs 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.00
photo grade, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.50 - 4.75
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - 5.05
technical, bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.90 - 6.90
Sodium hyposulfite crystals in bbls., 50c. higher.
Iodide, USP, bots., dms lb. 2.80 - 2.92
Lactate, edible, 50%, dms., cbys., works lb. .21½- —
60% dms. cbys., works lb. .26½- —
tech. 50% dms., chys., works, lb. .16½- —
Lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .22 - —
t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .23 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .20 - —
Metabisulfite (see Sodium bisulfite).
Metaborate, octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton 78.50 - —
t.c.l., ex whse ton 124.50 - 129.50
Sodium metaborate, octanydrate in bbls., $24.50 per ton higher
Tetrahydrate, c.l., bbls., works, ton 199.50 - —
Metallic, bricks, bbls., works lb. .17 - .19
tanks, works lb. .16 - —
Metanilate, bbls., frt. alld lb. .62 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd. ogs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.85 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.20 - 7.10
dms., c.l. 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
t.c.l. 100 lbs. 5.60 - 6.00
Sodium metasilicate, pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.75
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.15
Molybdate, bbls., cbys., works lb. .75 - .85
anhyd., powd., dms., works lb. .85 - .92
Monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate, monohydrated).
Naphthionate, bbls lb. .70 - —
Nitrate, crude, dom., bgs., c.l., works ton 47.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 43.50 - —
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl. Gulf, Pac., whse ton 53.00 - —
bulk, c.l. same basis ton 49.50 - —
Nitrite, USP, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .0775- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .0925- —
Orthosilicate, conc. dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.35 - 6.75
hydrated flake bbls. c.l. works 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
t.c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Oxalate, 83%, bgs., works 100 lbs. 10.85 - —
Para-aminobenzoate (see sodium p-Aminobenzoate).
Para-aminosalicylate (see Sodium p-Aminosalicylate)
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .25½- —
t.c.l. same basis lb. 26½ .28¼
pellets, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .26 .28
powdered, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .24 - —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .25 - .27
Pentachlorophenate, 20,000 lbs. min. truckloads, ¼c. per lb. over carlot prices.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Sodium Perborate—Sulfamerazine-Sodium

Sodium perborate, USP, tech., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .193 - —
t.e.l., works lb. .198 - —
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss lb. .1860- —
t.e.l., same basis lb. .1910- .2010
Phenolsulfonate, USP IX, gran., dms lb. .44 - .45
powd., dms lb. .47 - .48
Phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l. frt., equald 100 lbs. 7.45 - —
t.e.l., works 100 lbs. 7.85 - —
USP, dried powd., bgs., dms., works lb. .19 - .20½
duohydrate, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs 7.05 - —
t.e.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.45 - —
t.e.l., frt. equald 100 lbs 8.90 - —
tribasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.20 - —
t.e.l. frt. equald 100 lbs 4.60 - —
Sodium phosphates in dms. 60c higher than bgs.
Prussiate, yellow (see Sodium ferrocyanide).
Pyrophosphate acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs.10.75 - —
ferric, dms., 1,500-lb. lots, works. lb. .31 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .32 - —
tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.90 - —
t.e.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.10 - —
Salicylate, USP, dms lb. .68 - —

Sodium sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.e.l., dlvd., zone 1....100 lbs. 3.85 - 4.10
zone 2 .....100 lbs. 4.10 - 4.35
zone 3 .....100 lbs. 4.40 - 4.65
zone 4 .....100 lbs. 5.10 - 5.35

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Sesquisilicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.e.l., works .....100 lbs. 4.85 - 6.75
dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.90 - —
l.e.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.25 - 5.65
Silicate, liq., 40° 1:2:3, turbid, dms., c.l., works...100 lbs. 1.35 - —
t.e.l., works...100 lbs. 1.70 - 2.30
tanks, works ...100 lbs. 1.00 - —
47°, turbid, 1:2.9, dms., c.l. works 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
l.e.l., dms., works. 100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.80
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
52°, turbid, 1-2-3, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.e.l., works...100 lbs. 2.65 - 3.05
tanks, works....100 lbs. 1.95 - —
solid, 1:3.2, bgs. works....ton 57.50 - —

Sodium silicofluoride, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
works..lb. .07 - —
l.e.l., works.....lb. .07 - .08
Sodium silicofluoride in dms., 4/10c. higher.
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .548 - .602
Sulfa drugs (see Sulfa names).
Sulfanilate, bbls., works.....lb. .22 - —
Sulfate, NF, VII, dried, powd., dms..lb. .22½- —
tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd., E..100 lbs. 2.50 - —
rayon grade, bgs., c.l., works. ton.29.00 - —
t.e.l., works .....ton.35.00 - —
USP, cryst., fib. dms .....lb. .17½- .18
gran., fib. dms .....lb. .17½- .18
Sulfide, flake, dms., c.l., works, E., frt. equald..lb. .05¼- —
t.e.l., same basis lb. .05¾- —
fused, bbls., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .04¾- —
t.e.l., same basis lb. .05¼- —
Sulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
t.e.l. same basis 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
powd., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.25 - —
t.e.l. works..100 lbs 7.50 - —
Sulfocyanide, CP, (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Sulfhydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .06½- —
t.e.l., works lb. .07 - —
liquid, 40-44%, tanks, works, 100% basis..ton.110.00 - —
Tetrasulfide, liq., 40%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .03½- —
t.e.l., works lb. .04 - —
Tetraborate (see Borax).
Thiocyanate, CP, dms.....lb. .44 - —
tech. dms. works .....lb. .55 - .65
Thiosulfate, NF, cryst., bbls..lb. .377 - —
tech. (see Sodium hyposulphite).

Sodium titanate, ctns., c.l., works..lb. .10½- —
5-ton lots, works.....lb. .10¾- —
1 ton or less, works.....lb. .11 - —
Trichloroacetate, 90% 100-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld., E..lb. .37½- —
t.e.l., frt. adjusted, E..lb. .39½- —
80-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .38 - —
t.e.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .40 - —
10-lb. cns., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .46 - —
t.e.l., frt. adjusted, E... lb. .46 - —
Prices on Sodium trichloroacetate W. of the Rockies are 1¾c. per pound higher.
Tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 8.05 - 8.25
t.e.l., same basis .....100 lbs. 8.30 - 8.45
Trisilicate, powd., 1:32.2, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 8.65 - —
t.e.l., works.....100 lbs. 9.40 -12.80
dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 9.05 - —
t.e.l., works.....100 lbs. 9.80 -1025
Tungstate, tech., kgs., dlvd. E..lb. 1.80 - —
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. .23 - —
Sodium-carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).
Sodium-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .21 - —
l.e.l., same basis.....lb. .21½- —
Sodium-zirconyl sulfate, fiber dms., 1,000-lb lots or more works lb. .28 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .30 - —
Solvent, naphtha, coaltar, high flash, tanks, works..gal. .31 - .35
petroleum (see Petroleum solvent, partial aromatic).
Sorbitan monostearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works.....lb. .32 - —
10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works, lb. .34 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .37 - .39
Tristearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works..lb. .33 - —
10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .35 - —
smaller lots, works lb .38 - .40
Sorbitol, cryst., pellets, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
1 to 5-ton lots, works lb. .32 - .33
powd., dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works, lb. .38 - .39
soln., coml., aqueous, dms., c.l., works..lb. .24½- —
ton lots works lb. .25 - —
smaller lots, works....lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works lb .23¼- —
reg., 70%, aqueous, dms., c.l., works..lb. .16 - —
ton lots works lb. .16¾- —
smaller lots, works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Soybean meal, 44% bulk, Decatur ton.62.00 - —
protein, chemically isolated, 40-000 to 60,000-lb. lots, dlvd. lb. .25 - —
20,000 to 40,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .25¼- —
100 to 20,000-lb lots, same basis lb. .25½- —
mechanically refd., bgs., 40,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .0605- —
20,000-lb. lots, same basis. lb. .0620- —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .0635- —
Sparteine sulfate, cns .....oz. .85 - .95
Spearmint leaves, dom., bls.....lb. .75 - —
imported, bls .....lb. 1.25 - —
Spruce extract liq. reg., tanks, works lb. .01¾- —
powd., super, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .05¼- —
t.e.l., works .....lb. .05½- —
Squill, red fortified, powd., bbls., boxes lb. 1.60 - —
white, bls .....lb. .17 - .19
powd., bbls., bxs .....lb. .18 - .21
St John's bread, edible, bls.... lb. .13 - .15
Stannic chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .762 - .772
Oxide, dms., dlvd. E .....lb. .93½- .94½
Stannous chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .817 - 1.086
Hydrous (crystals), dms., works. lb. .85 - .89
Sulfate, dms., works.....lb. .935 - .955
Starch, corn pearl paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.14 - —
t.e.l. .....100 lbs. 7.29 - —
powd., paper bgs., c.l 100 lbs 7.26 - —
t.e.l. .....100 lbs. 7.41 - —
Prices for corn starch in cotton bags 25c per 100 lbs higher.
Potato, dom., Idaho, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06¾- —
Maine, bgs., c.l., works....lb. .07¼ Nom.
t.e.l., spot.....lb. .08¾- .09¼
Rice, bgs., t.e.l.....lb. .15½- .16
Wheat bgs .....lb. .0755- .0780
Star root (see Helonias root).
Stargrass Root (see Aletris root).
Stavesacre seed bgs lb. 60 - .61
Stearine oleo (see Oleostearine.)
Stomach substance, not USP, 100-lb. fib. dms lb. 2.90 - —
Stramonium leaves, bgs .....lb. .18 - .20
Streptomycin hydrochloride, bulk, gram. .15 - —
Sulfate, bulk .....gram. .15 - —
Strontium bromide, NF, cns., dms. lb 77 - 78
Carbonate, pure, dms., 5-ton lots or more, works. lb. .35 - —
1-ton lots, works.....lb. .37 - —
tech dms., works .....lb. .19 - —
Chromate, bbls., works.....lb. .46 - —
Iodide, jars, 25-lb. lots .....lb. 3.42 - —
Nitrate, bbls., cs., works ....lb 11 - .13
Salicylate NF dms lb 1.65 - —
Sulfate, air floated, 90% 325 mesh bgs. works ton 56.70 - 68.15
Strophanthin, K, bots .....oz.25.00 -25.50
G, (see Ouabaine, USP).
Strophanthus seed, Kombi, biologically tested, bgs lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Styrax, USP, cs .....lb. .78 - .80
Strychnine, NF, powd., cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.10 - —
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots.oz. 1.14 - —
Sulfate, USP, powd., cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .85 - —
crystals, 25-oz. lots .....oz. .96 - —
Styrene monomer, dms., c.l., works. lb. 23¼- —
t.e.l., works lb 23¼- —
tanks works lb. 21 - —
Styroyl acetate bgs lb. 1.45 - 1.70
Sucrose, refd., white, bgs., refy., E. 100-lbs. 8.65 - —
Octa-acetate, denaturing grade, 100-200-lb bgs., t.e.l., works. lb. .76 - —
Sulfabenzamide, dms.....lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Sodium dms lb 4 10 - 4 60
Sulfacetamide, fib. dms.....lb. 4.00 - 4.20
Sodium fib dms lb 5 00 - 5 20
Sulfadiazine, USP, microcrystals, dms lb.10.60 -11.10
powder, dms lb 10 25 - 10 75
Sulfadiazine-sodium, USP, dms lb.11.25 -11.75
micro crystals dms lb 10 60 - 11 10
Sulfaguanidine, USP dms lb. 2.50 - —
Sulfamerazine, USP, micro crystals. lb.10.65 -11.15
Sulfamerazine-sodium, USP, dms., lb.11.25 -11.75

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Sulfanilamide, USP, 30-80 mesh., dms lb. 1.40 - 1.60
microcrystals, dms. lb. 1.70 - 1.90
powder dms lb 1.50 1.50
Quinoxaline, veterinary, dms. lb. 6.50 - 6.75
Sulfapyridine, NF, powd., bots., tins. lb. 7.00 - 7.50
Sulfapyridine-sodium, monohydrate, dms lb. 7.50 - 8.00
Sulfathiazole, USP, micro crystals, dms lb. 3.15 - 3.30
powder dms. lb 2.80 2.95
Sulfathiazole-sodium, USP, dms lb. 3.05 - 3.20
Sulfur, coml., flour, bgs., mines. 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
crude, bulk, c.l., mines, contract. long-ton 26.50 - —
export, f.o.b. vessels, Gulf ports long-ton 31.00 -33.00
domestic and Canada, f.o.b. vessel Gulf port long-ton 28.00 -29.50
refd., flowers, USP, bgs., mines. 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
bbls. 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
flour, light, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.30 - —
rolls, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
salt block, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
virgin block, bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
rubbermakers, coml., regular, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
98-100% passing through 325 mesh, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
refined, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
10% pine tar, bgs., mines. 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
Dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .04½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .03½- —
Dioxide, liq., coml., cyls., works lb. .09 - —
multi unit cars, works lb. .0535- —
tanks works lb. .045 - —
refrigeration, cyls., c.l., dlvd lb. .24 - —
Monochloride, 55-gal., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .04½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .03½- —
Sumac leaves, 28%, bgs., ex-dock ton. 125.00 - —
ground, bgs., ex-dock ton. 120.00 - —
Superphosphate, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a. pulv., bulk, c.l., Balto., unit-ton. .88 - .91
Carteret, N. J. unit-ton. .88 - .91
triple, 46% or more, a.p.a., pulv., bulk, c.l., East Tampa, Fla. unit-ton. .98 - —

T

2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. 1.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.30 - 2.30
Isopropyl, ester, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. 1.30 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.35 - —
Talc, dom., ord., Calif., grad., bgs., c.l., works ton. 32.00 -38.50
Vermont off color, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 14.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 17.50 - —
fibrous, New York, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 25.00 -30.00
l.c.l. works ton. 28.00 -30.00
99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 27.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 30.00 -32.00
99.95% micronized, bgs., works ton. 36.00 - —
imp., Canadian grd., bgs., c.l., mines ton. 15.25 -35.00
Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd lb. .11¼- —
inedible, extra, tanks, dlvd lb. .06¾- —
fancy, bleachable, tanks, dlvd. lb. .07 - —
No. 1, tanks, dlvd lb. .06 - —
special tanks, dlvd lb. .06¾- —
sulfonated, 25%, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .07½- .07¾
50%, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .09½- .09¾
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia, bulk unit-ton. 7.50 - —
Chicago unit-ton. 8.00 - —
Tapioca flour, Brazilian, ex whse, bgs lb. .09 - .09¼
Java, AAA, bgs. ex whse., bgs. lb. .06¾ Nom.
AA, bgs., ex-whse lb. .06½ Nom.
Siamese lb. .07 - .07½
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .47 - .49
l.c.l., same basis gal. .50 - .51
tanks, same basis gal. .39 - —
25-28%, dms., c.l., same basis, gal. .54 - .56
l.c.l., same basis gal. .57 - .59
tanks, same basis gal. .46 - —
30-33%, dms., c.l., same basis, gal. .70 - .72½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .73½- .74½
tanks, same basis gal. .62½- —
Coal (see Coaltar).
Tartar emetic (see Antimony-potassium tartrate).
Terpine glycol ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .25½- —
tanks, works lb. .22 - —
Hydrate, coml., bbls., c.l. lb. .24½- —
l.c.l. lb. .25 - .25½
Terpine hydrate, NF, cryst., fib. dms. lb. .57½- .62
powd., fib., dms lb. .65 - .69
a-Terpineol, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19 - —
Terpineol, com'l, dms., c.l., South. lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., South lb. .14 - —
extra, dms lb. .41 - .60
prime, dms lb. .30 - .45
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms. lb. .60 - .75
prime, dms lb. .55 - .70
Propionate, dms lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Terra alba, (see Gypsum).
Testosterone, USP, 100-gm. lots, bots. gram. .79 - —
Propionate, USP, 100-gm. lots, bots. gram. .75 - —
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works lb. .14½- —
Tetrachloroethylene, tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
USP, 55-gal. dms., works lb. .20½- .21½
smaller, dms., works lb. .33½- .25
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .64 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .65 - —
Pyrophosphate, 40%, cns., dms., frt. equald lb. .69 - —
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., dlvd., E lb. .57½- —
l.c.l. dlvd E lb. .58½- —
tanks dlvd E lb. .56 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate, (see Potassium phosphate).
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Thallium metal, dlvd lb. 12.50 -15.00
Sulfate, 99%, bots., dlvd lb. 8.00 -13.00
Theobromine, NF, fib. dms lb. 3.60 - —
And sodium acetate, USP, fib. dms lb. 3.90 - 3.95
Sodio-Salicylate, NF, fib. dms lb. 3.20 - 3.25
Theophylline, anyhd. or USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 3.65 - —
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, regular or ampul-type, fib. dms. kilo. 100.00 - —
Mononitrate, USP, fib. dms. kilo. 100.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms lb. .50 - .52
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thiophene, dms., c.l., works lb. No stocks
Thiourea, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .42 - —
Thorium nitrate, purif., fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more, works lb 3.50 - —
dl-Threonine, bots., 1-kilo lots kilo. 450.00 -500.00
Thyme leaves, French, bgs. lb. .19 - .20
Spanish, bgs. lb. .10 - —
Thymol, fib. dms lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Iodine, NF, dms lb. 7.30 - —
Timbo root (see Cube root).
Tin chloride (see Stannous chloride, anhydrous).
crystals (see Stannous chloride, hydrous).
Metal (Straits) lb. .94 - —
Oxide (see Stannic oxide).
Sulfate (see Stannous sulfate).
Tetrachloride anhyd. (see Stannic chloride, anhydrous).
Titanium dioxide anatase, chalk resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .23½- —
ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .23½- —
reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .23½- —
Titanium dioxide, metallurgical nat., gran., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Jacksonville, Fla ton. 120 - —
Niagara Falls, N. Y. ton. 137.50 - —
5-ton lots, same basis. ton. 142.50 - —
ton lots, same basis. ton. 147.50 - —
Milled titanium dioxide $7.50 per ton higher.
rutile, non-chalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .25½ —
Hydride, cns., works lb. 7.95 9.00
Pigment, calcium-rutile base, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .08⅞- —
Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .40¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .43¾- —
tankcars, works lb. .39¾- —
dl-a-Tocopherol, bots kilo. 182.00 - —
Acetate, bots kilo. 165.00 - —
o-Tolidine base, distilled, bgs lb. 1.30 - —
Tolu balsam, cns lb. 4.00 - —
Toluene (see Toluol).
p-Toluenesulfonamide, flake, dms., frt. alld lb. .64 - .66
powder, works lb. .70 - —
solid, frt. alld lb. .61 - —
m-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .79 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .80 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .78 - —
o-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .22 - —
p-Toluidine, flake, dms., frt. alld lb. .64 - —
solid, dms., frt. alld lb. .60 - .61
Toluol, coaltar, indust. or nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa gal. .34 - —
Birmingham dist gal. .32 - —
Chicago dist gal. .35 - —
Cleveland, dist gal. .34½- .35
Geneva, Utah gal .26 - —
Johnstown, Pa gal. .32 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .35 - —
Lone Star, Tex gal. .33 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .33 - —
Minnequa, Colo gal. .32 - —
Philadelphia district gal. .34 - —
Pittsburgh dist gal. .32 - —
Sparrow's Point, Md gal. .34 - —
Terre Haute, Ind gal. .35 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .32½- .33
petroleum, indust., 2° tanks, works:—
Albany, N. Y. gal. .35 - —
Bayonne, N. J. gal. .34 - —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .33 - —
Chicago, Ill. gal. .35 - —
Detroit, Mich gal .35 - —
Houston, Tex. gal. .35 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .34 - —
Providence, R. I. gal. .35 - —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .35 - —
2,4-Tolylenediamine, cryst., fib., dms., frt. alld lb. .94 - —
powd., same basis lb. 1.00 - —
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks lb. 1.65 - 1.80
Brazilian, Surinam, cs lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Totaquine, 100-oz. lots, cns oz. .42 - —
Toxaphene, dms., c.l., works lb. .17 - —
truckloads, works lb. .17 - —
ton to truckloads, works lb. .20 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .23 - —

"the sky's the limit"

Aviation is one of the best examples of a "Growth Industry."
During the period of Aviation's phenomenal expansion, the Chromium Chemical industry has also grown substantially, if less spectacularly. Many new applications of Chromium Chemicals have been developed, while demands from established uses have expanded steadily. For Chromates, as for Aviation, "the sky's the limit."

Whether it be the use of a zinc chromate primer in the fuselage of a DC-7 or Sodium Chromate in the cooling system of a diesel locomotive, Chromates protect metals from corrosion, and by so doing extend their useful life. In numerous other fields, Chromium Chemicals perform essential functions often preserving or enhancing the use of important materials.

The name Mutual, pioneer in Chromium Chemical production, is known wherever Chromates are used.

Sodium Bichromate • Sodium Chromate • Potassium Bichromate • Ammonium Bichromate • Chromic Acid • Koreon (one-bath chrome tan)

Mutual Chemical Company of America
Mutual Chromium Chemicals
99 PARK AVENUE • NEW YORK 16, N. Y.

Triacetin—Wax, Microcrystalline

Triacetin, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —
Tributyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .40½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .41½- —
tanks, works lb. .39 - —
Phosphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .52 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .53 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .74 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .75 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .72 - —
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld E lb. .15½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .13 - —
Prices in the West 1¼c. higher.
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckloads, works, frt. equald. lb. .11¼- —
dlvd. E lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .13½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald lb. .10¼- —
dlvd. E lb. .11 - —
Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13½- —
tanks, works lb. .11½- —
Tricholine citrate, 65% soln., ret. cbys., works, frt. adjusted lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .38 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .33 - —
petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .36 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .33 - —
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21¾- .23¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22¾- .24¼
tanks, same basis lb. .20 - .21½
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., works, dlvd. E lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .48 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 - —
Triethyl phosphate dms., c.l., works lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .39 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —
Triethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .18¼- .19¾
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19¼- .20¾
tanks, same basis lb. .16½- .18
Triethylenetetramine, dms. c.l., dlvd. E lb. .48½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .49½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .47 - —
Trimethylamine, 25-30% soln., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .42½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .33 - —
Tripentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., works. lb. .35 - —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .40 - —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works lb. .90 - —
Tripropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .19¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .20¾- —
Prices 1c. per lb. higher in west.
Trisodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate, tribasic).
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic).
Trypsin, pharmaceutical, 1:75, dms., works lb. 3.95 - —
dl-Tryptophane, fib. ctns., works, kilo. 165.00 - —
Tuba root (see Cube root).
Tungsten metal, powd., 98.8%, dms., dlvd lb. 4.95 - —
Turpentine, gum (see Protective Coatings market, Naval Stores).
Tyrothricin, USP, bots gram. .75 - .85

U

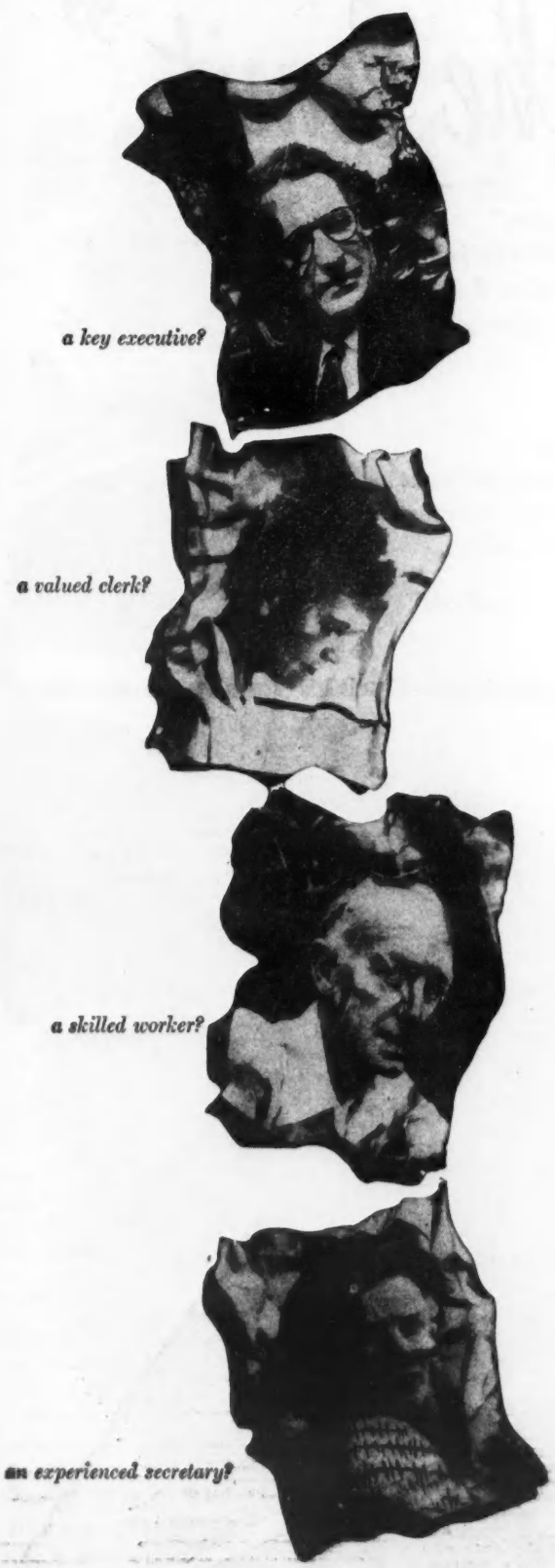
Urethane, USP, dms lb. 1.50 - —
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).
Urea, dom., 46% N, bgs., c.l., works, l.c.l., works lb. .06 - —
tons, frt. alld. Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex., and E ton. 154.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ton. 162.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B grades N basis, tankcars, Belle, W Va ton. 128.00 - —
C grade, tankcars, same basis, ton. 126.50 - —
37 grade, tankcars, same basis, ton. 155.50 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls lb. .12 - .14

V

Valerian root, Belgian, bgs lb. .38 - .40
dl-Valine, dms., works lb. 21.00 -27.50
Valonia beards, 40-42% tannin, bgs., ex-dock ton. 64.50 Nom.
Valonia cups, 28-30% tannin, bgs., exdock ton. 48.00 - —
extract, powd., 62% tannin, bgs., ex-dock, duty extra lb. .08½- —
Vanadium pentoxide, tech., dms., works lb. 1.28 - 1.33
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins lb. 10.50 -11.00
Mexican, cuts, tins lb. 10.25 Nom.
whole, tins lb. 10.50 -11.00
Tahiti, cs. lb. 10.25 Nom.
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25-lb. lots, lb. 6.50 - 6.75
smaller lots lb. 6.90 - 7.25
ex guaiacol, tins, 25-lb. lots lb 3.00 - —
smaller lots lb. 3.05 - 3.15
ex lignin, tins, 25-lb. lots lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots, tins lb 3.05 3.15
Vinyl acetate monomer, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19½- —
tankcars, dlvd. E lb. .16½- —
tanktrucks, dlvd. E lb. .17½- —
n-Butyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Chloride monomer, cyls., frt. equald lb. .26 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13¼ —
Ether, USP, anesthesia, bots., 50 c.c., hospitals, bot 1.12 - —
75 c.s. bot. 1.56 - —
Ethyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
tanks, works lb. .25 - —
Isobutyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Methyl ether, cyls., works lb. .23 - —
tanks, works lb. .20 - —
Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of 60 days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period, full refund is made.
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
2-Vinylpyridine, dms., works lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Vinyltoluene, dms., c.l., works lb. .20¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .21¼- —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —
Viosterol, in alcohol, 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .025 - —
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 - —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .035 - —
in nat., veg. oil, 400,000 to 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .02 - .04¾
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .025 - .05¼
lots of less than 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 - .05¾
Vitamin A synthetic, acetate crystalline beads, 500,000 A units per gram gram. .07¼- —
liquid in oil 1,000,000 A units per gram, 1,000,000 units. .12 - —
Palmitate, liq., 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .12 - —
in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .12 - —
B (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin).
B complex, natural (see Rice bran concentrate and Yeast).
B_6 (see Pyridoxine hydrochloride).
B_{12} crystalline, 1-gram or 5-gram vials gram. 245.00 - —
oral grade solids, in containers of 1 and 5 grams of B_{12} activity gram. 185.00 - —
C (see Acid, ascorbic)
D (see Oils, codliver and fish-liver, Calciferol, and Viosterol).
D_2 (see Calciferol)
E (see a-Tocopherol and Oil, wheat germ).
G (see Riboflavin).
H (see Biotin)
K_1 Active (see Menadione).
K_2, 25 gram bots gram. 4.50 - —
Violet methyl toner (see Blue methylviolet toner
V.M.&P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha).

W

Wahoo root, bark, bls lb. 2.50 Nom.
Warfarin, 0.5%, dms., 50 lb lots, dlvd lb. 1.95 - —
25-49 lb. lots, f.o.b., N.Y. or Chi lb. 2.05 - —
5-24 lb. lots, cns., f.o.b., N. Y., or Chi lb. 2.15 - —
Wattle bark, fair average, African, bgs., ex dock ton. 98.00 - —
merchantable, bgs., ex dock ton. 94.00 - —
extract, liquid 35% tannin bbls., lb. .09¾- .10
solid, E. Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .10 - —
S. Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex-dock, duty extra lb. .10 - —
Wax amorphous (see Wax microcrystalline)
Bayberry, bgs., spot lb. .42 - .45
Bees, crude, African, bgs lb. .55 - .56
Brazilian bgs lb. No stocks.
Central American, bgs lb. .57 - .57½
Chilean, bgs lb. .57 - .57½
refd., bleached, white, bricks, lb. .73 - .75
slabs lb. .72 - .74
yellow, bricks lb. .60 - .61
slabs lb. .59 - .60
Candelilla, crude, bgs. lb. .64 - .66
refd., bgs lb. .67 - .69
Powdered candelilla, 20 mesh, 7c. per lb. higher, 80 mesh, 7c.; 100-200 mesh, 8c.
Carnauba, chalky, bgs., ton lots, lb. .70 Nom.
North Country, No. 2, bgs., ton lots lb. .83 Nom.
No. 3, Ceara, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .71 - .73
refined, tech., bgs., ton lots lb. .74 - .77
pure, bgs., ton lots lb. .83 - .85
Parnahyba, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .73 - .74
yellow, No. 1 Ceara, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.02 - 1.04
No. 2, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.00 - 1.02
No. 1, Parnahyba, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.07 - 1.09
Powdered carnauba wax price differentials same as powdered candelilla.
Japan, bgs lb. .45 - .46
Microcrystalline, 170°-175°F., m.p., ASTM, penetration 15-20, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., group 3, works lb. .13 - .14
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .14 - .15
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .11½- .12½
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .12½- .13½
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .24 - .25
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .25 - .26



Lost Needlessly?

Although more than 70,000 Americans were cured of cancer last year the tragic truth is that at least 70,000 others—who might have been saved—lost their lives because their cancers had spread and "colonized" in other parts of their bodies before proper treatment could be started.

That's why we want everyone to realize that, since most early cancers can be cured, the best "insurance" is:

FIRST . . . *To have a thorough health check-up every year no matter how well you may feel (twice a year for women over 35).*

SECOND . . . *To learn the 7 danger signals that may mean cancer, and go straight to your doctor at the first sign of any one of them—(1) Any sore that does not heal (2) A lump or thickening, in the breast or elsewhere (3) Unusual bleeding or discharge (4) Any change in a wart or mole (5) Persistent indigestion or difficulty in swallowing (6) Persistent hoarseness or cough (7) Any change in normal bowel habits.*

If you want us to arrange a special educational program for your fellow-workers, phone the American Cancer Society office nearest you or address your letter to "Cancer" in care of your local Post Office.

American Cancer Society

Wax, microcrystalline, 180°-185°F., ASTM, penetration, 7-11; amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .16 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .17 - —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .14½- —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .15½- —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .27 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .28 - —
190°-195°F., m.p., ASTM, penetration 2-7, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .20 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .20½- —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .18 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .18½- —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .33½- —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .34½- —
Montan, dom., refd., bgs. lb. .31 - .32
imp., crude, Bohemian, bgs. lb. .13 - .13½
German, bgs lb. .14 - .14½
Ouricury, refd., bgs lb. .95 - .98
Paraffin (see P).
Spermaceti, blocks, cs lb. .25½- .31
cakes, cs lb. .26½- .32
Sugar cane, dom., refd., slabs, works lb. .75 - .80
spot lb. .77¼- .82¼
White lead (see Lead, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls. lb. .18 - .19
White precipitate, USP, powd., dms. lb. 6.55 - —
Whiting (see Calcium carbonate).
Wild cherry bark, thin, nat., bls. lb. .18 - .19
rossed, bls lb. .19 - .23
Ginger (see Snake root, Canada).
Witch hazel bark, bls lb. .16 - .17
leaves, bls lb. .18 - .19
Woolfat, crude (see Degras).
USP (see Lanolin).
Wormseed, American, bgs. lb. .20 - .25
Levant, bgs lb. 4.25 - 4.50

X

Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylenol, cryst., 58°-60°C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .40 - —
56°-58°C., dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .30 - —
45°-47°C., dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .212 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .215 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .199 - —
fractions, over 7°C., b.r., except meta, dms., c.l., same basis gal. .90 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .99 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .85 - —
meta fraction, over 7°C. b.r., ams., c.l., same basis gal. 1.01 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.04 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .90 - —
Xylidines, mixed, dms., c.l., truckload, works lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .38 - —
Xylol, coaltar indust., tanks, works, Bethlehem, Pa gal. .34 - —
Birmingham district gal. .32 - —
Chicago district gal. .35 - —
Cleveland district gal. .35 - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .27 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .33 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .35 - —
Lone Star, Tex. gal. .33 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .33 - —
Minnequa, Colo. gal. .34 - —
Philadelphia district gal. .34 - —
Pittsburgh district gal. .32 - —
Sparrows Point, Md gal. .34 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .35 - —
Youngstown, O gal. .32½- —
petroleum, indust., tanks, works:—
Bayonne, N. J. gal. .34 - —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .33 - —
Chicago, Ill gal. .35 - —
Houston, Tex. gal. .35 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .34 - —
Providence, R. I. gal. .35 - —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .33 - —

Y

Yara yara, ens lb. 2.15 - 2.65
Yeast, brewer's, dry, USP, 50 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .47 - —
90 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb dms lb. .52 - —
200 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb dms lb. .56 - —
300 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb dms lb. .60 - —
Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. l.c.l., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport Minneapolis, Rock Island St Louis St Paul lb. .35 - —
Yellow barium chromate price differentials in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below
Benzidine, AAA, bbls., dlvd. lb. 1.91 - —
AAOT bbls lb 2.15 - —
Cadmium, CP, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 2.85 - —
lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt. alld., E of Rockies lb. 1.15 - —
Cadmium yellows, Los Angeles and San Francisco ex whse. 1c. per lb. higher.
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. Tenn., and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island. lb. .31 - —
Dlvd Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c. higher); Miss. N. C., S. C., Penna., Dallas, Tex., 1¼c higher; Ft. Worth, Tex., 1½c. higher; El Paso, Tex. 2c. higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln Omaha St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac Coast; for Denver Pueblo, Salt Lake City Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago
Hansa, 10 G, bbls., same basis as yellow, chrome lb. 2.15 - —
G pigment, bbls lb 1.91 - —
Iron oxide, natural, French type, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05¼- —
Peruvian type, bgs., l.c.l lb. .038 - —
pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .10¾- —
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots. lb. 5.58 - —
smaller lots lb. 5.60 - —
Ocher (see Yellow, iron oxide, natural)
Zinc (chromate), bbls., dlvd. lb. .25 - —
basic dlvd lb. .30 - —
Yerba santa leaves, bls lb. .40 - .42
Yohimbine hydrochloride, bots, tin. oz. 4.75 - 5.25

Z

Zein, bgs., 30,000-lb. lots, works lb. .38 - —
1,000 to 30,000-lb lots, works lb. .40 - —
smaller lots works lb. .43 - —
Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., dms., works lb. .27 - —
NF VIII, dms lb. .53 - —

—Continued on page 74

Which of these Fluorine Compounds do you need?

☑ for process uses ☑ for research

FLUORINE
Elemental Fluorine

ACIDS
Fluoboric Acid
Fluosulfonic Acid
Hydrofluoric Acid, Anhyd.
Hydrofluoric Acid, Anhyd. High Purity
Hydrofluoric Acid, Aqueous Tech.
Hydrofluoric Acid, Aqueous, Purif. & Reag.

ACID FLUORIDES
Ammonium Bifluoride
Potassium Bifluoride
Sodium Bifluoride

ALKALI FLUOBORATES
Ammonium Fluoborate
Potassium Fluoborate
Sodium Fluoborate

ALKALI FLUORIDES
Ammonium Fluoride
Potassium Fluoride, Cryst. & Anhyd.
Sodium Fluoride, Tech.
Sodium Fluoride, Reagent

DOUBLE FLUORIDES
Chromium Potassium Fluoride
Potassium Ferric Fluoride
Potassium Titanium Fluoride
Potassium Zirconium Fluoride
Sodium Zirconium Fluoride
Sodium Silico Fluoride
Potassium Aluminum Fluoride

METAL FLUORIDES
Aluminum Fluoride
Aluminum Fluoride, Crystal
Antimony Trifluoride
Antimony Pentafluoride
Barium Fluoride
Cadmium Fluoride
Calcium Fluoride
Chromium Trifluoride
Cupric Fluoride
Ferric Fluoride
Lead Tetrafluoride
Magnesium Fluoride (Not Optical Grade)
Mercuric Fluoride
Manganese Trifluoride
Molybdenum Hexafluoride
Nickelous Fluoride
Selenium Hexafluoride
Silver Difluoride
Strontium Fluoride
Titanium Tetrafluoride
Tellurium Hexafluoride
Tungsten Hexafluoride
Zinc Fluoride
Zirconium Tetrafluoride

NON-METALLIC FLUORIDES
Boron Fluoride Gas
Boron Fluoride Ether (Diethyl) Complex
Boron Fluoride Phenol Complex
Boron Fluoride Ammonia Complex
Boron Fluoride Diacetic Acid Complex
Boron Fluoride Di-n-Butyl Ether Complex
Boron Fluoride Dihydrate
Boron Fluoride Piperidine Complex
Boron Fluoride Ethyl "Cellosolve" Complex
Boron Fluoride Hexamethylene-tetramine Complex
Boron Fluoride Monoacetic Acid Complex
Boron Fluoride Para-cresol Complex
Boron Fluoride Triethanolamine Complex
Boron Fluoride Urea Complex
Sulfur Hexafluoride

METAL FLUOBORATE SOLUTIONS
Cadmium Fluoborate
Chromium Fluoborate
Cobalt Fluoborate
Copper Fluoborate
Ferrous (Iron) Fluoborate
Indium Fluoborate
Lead Fluoborate
Nickel Fluoborate
Silver Fluoborate
Stannous (Tin) Fluoborate
Zinc Fluoborate

HALOGEN FLUORIDES
Bromine Trifluoride
Bromine Pentafluoride
Chlorine Trifluoride
Iodine Pentafluoride

GENETRON® ORGANIC FLUORINE COMPOUNDS

Fluoromethanes
Trichloromonofluoromethane CCl_3F
Dichlorodifluoromethane CCl_2F_2
Monochlorodifluoromethane $CHClF_2$
Trifluoromethane (Fluoroform) CHF_3
Monochlorotrifluoromethane $CClF_3$

Fluoroethanes
Difluoroethane (Ethylidene fluoride) $CH_3 \cdot CHF_2$
Difluoromonochloroethane $CH_3 \cdot CClF_2$
Tetrachlorodifluoroethane $CCl_3 \cdot CClF_2$
Monochlorotrifluoroethane $CH_2Cl \cdot CF_3$
Trichlorotrifluoroethanes $CCl_2F \cdot CClF_2$, $CCl_3 \cdot CF_3$
Dichlorotetrafluoroethanes $CClF_2 \cdot CClF_2$, $CCl_2F \cdot CF_3$
Monochloropentafluoroethane $CClF_2 \cdot CF_3$

Fluoroethylenes
Difluoroethylene (Vinylidene fluoride) $CH_2 = CF_2$
Dichlorodifluoroethylene $CCl_2 = CF_2$
Trifluorochloroethylene $CClF = CF_2$
Monochlorodifluoroethylene $CHCl = CF_2$

Fluorobromoethanes
Dibromodifluoroethane $CH_2Br \cdot CBrF_2$

Fluorinated Acetic Acids and Anhydrides
Dichloromonofluoroacetic acid and anhydride CCl_2FCOOH and $(CCl_2FCO)_2O$
Monochlorodifluoroacetic acid and anhydride $CClF_2COOH$ and $(CClF_2CO)_2O$

Fluorinated Acetones
Tetrachlorodifluoroacetone $CCl_2F \cdot CO \cdot CCl_2F$
Trichlorotrifluoroacetone $CCl_2F \cdot CO \cdot CClF_2$
Dichlorotetrafluoroacetone $CClF_2 \cdot CO \cdot CClF_2$

Various Other Organic Fluorine Chemicals

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Listed here are a hundred organic and inorganic fluorine compounds which General presently offers. Many are produced in carload, tank car or other commercial quantities. Others are made in pilot plants or intermittently on a laboratory scale for experimental uses. For some of these, studies of properties are in early stages. General has a number of other fluorine products under investigation in addition to those on the list; thus the company is geared to serve you well —now—and in the future.

That's why it's wise to see General Chemical when your work indicates the need for fluorine chemicals. With fifty year's experience in the field, we may be able to save you time, money and effort.

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Title _____
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SCHNELL PUBLISHING COMPANY, INC.
WILLIAM S. AUCHINCLOSS, President
30 Church Street, New York 7, N. Y., U. S. A.

Telephone: REctor 2-9820, Cable Address: Reporter, New York

Volume 166 September 27, 1954 Number 13

Something New Is Needed

One of the most popular incursions of the USA federal government into the operative areas of private enterprise, one that is seldom criticized as an invasion, frequently praised as an economic stabilizer, cost the government's tax paying subjects $419,477,074 in the 1954 fiscal year. That big red-ink "balance" was the record of the year's colossal business of supporting the prices of farm products at levels which so handicap consumer buying that the taxpayers had a practically useless $6,005,511,000 "inventory" of surplus products at the end of last June. The politically inexpedient change subsequently made in the scheme of price-reporting may shortly turn over about one-sixth of that stock at a loss of not much more than last year's—if a market can be found in spite of the almost universal opposition in foreign fields to such unfair competition as, presumably, would be necessary to make sales.

Experts of some twenty nations have just taken up the problem of surplus-disposal in a conference sponsored by the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations. There are surpluses in other countries, and the aggregate effect on world markets is expected to last for several years, even though the doubling of the total stocks which occurred last year is not again repeated.

The trouble is that there is a need among the hungry peoples of the world for all the food that is in the surplus stocks, but the problem of getting the supply to the demand has not been solved. That is one of the matters with which the FAO conference has been chiefly concerned. It has studied several proposals, including two from Latin American countries, for orderly disposal procedure. The matter of profit apparently is distantly subordinated.

Confusing as may be the food surplus-lack situation to those who try to get something out of the Malthusian theory, there is a bigger muddle in respect of its relation to the plans of public and private agencies in the United States to train farmers from the countries in American agricultural practices and to endeavor to promote the adoption of American technics in other lands. In view of the fact that very few countries, whatever the stage of their economic development, could stand anything like the cost of the American system to the taxpayers of this country, the program of technical aid, or whatever it is, could quite logically be called by followers of an inimically opposed political ideology a scheme to bankrupt the nation on which it was being "pushed."

One of the chief shortcomings of the foreign policy of the United States lies in the emphasis upon efforts to introduce American methods into the economics of other peoples. From a Communistic point of view, an attempt thus to "export" the costly American scheme of agriculture would be an outstanding example of that deplorable purpose. If public and private interests would endeavor through collaboration to provide domestic markets for a reasonably and normally determined volume of agricultural production, agriculture would really be benefited. The job is not an impossible, or even impracticable, one. But, neither is it political.

It Pays to Push

To the extent that relevant, informative data are available it is evident that the sales increase reportedly expected by the chemical industry for the third quarter of this year will be realized. The reason is not that it was expected, but that it was planned and promoted by means of real work. Sales were increased by selling, not by expecting.

When the views of the industry in the matter were sought some two months ago, the prevailing sentiment was not one of optimism; it was quite realistic. There was a quite general emphatic declaration that the biggest need was for better understanding of the position of consumers and more aggressive, better designed selling. That need had been recognized several months earlier and had been met then to such an extent that there was an encouraging improvement during the second quarter in comparison with the first.

That achievement was one of the most stimulating factors with reference to the expectation that continued improvement could be effected by sticking to and stepping up the selling job. The consequence was more active competition, and that, as is customary, resulted in a general increase in such activity, which, of course increased volumes of sales, severally and aggregately. Competition does enliven trade. Because the chemical competitive was not substantially competition in price, the work of increasing sales was a paying job. Whatever the economic theorists may think about the needs of today in terms of recovery or progress, the simple and plain meritable fact is that it pays to push what you have, even though you are looking forward to having more. It's what you dispose of, not what you have, that pays you.

Size Is Not All That Counts

All sorts of conclusions, opinions, and inferences are being drawn from the statement in the recently filed semi-annual report of the Small Business Administration that "small firms have continued to lose ground competitively to larger firms." The SBA chief does not say that the losing was wholly, or even in large part, attributable to size; but the politicomists will so infer and declare—and make the most of the consequent fear by promising to whittle the big fellow down to nothing or pap-feeding the little fellow up to unnatural, unhealthy obesity.

There is no more reason why the small firm should be politically pampered than there is that the small man should get any preference over a big fellow. The political job is to see that both behave as they should. There has always been a place for the small business concern, and there still is. It has always been possible for the small concern to make a paying go of its job, if it did a good job. That opportunity has not been wiped out, as the status of thousands of small concerns today clearly testifies.

Among the number of subjects on which there is a steadily increasing disputation between the legislative and the executive branches of the federal government, that attached to size in business is assuming a deal of importance. There is a growing feeling in executive areas that the functioning of the Small Business Administration, aside from its being competitive with private enterprise, is an unwarranted discrimination. That feeling is behind the movement to place all functioning with reference to business, small or large, in the Department of Commerce when the statutory SBA term expires at the end of the current fiscal year. The suggestion, obviously, does not sit well with the legislators, even though not many of them are now trying to be re-elected.

The executive movement has a goodly measure of strong support in the recently published Kaplan report of a survey by the Brookings Institution which shows that the competition of big business is neither unfair nor detrimental to small business. But, it is rather difficult to get politicomists to admit that size is not the main and only factor for competitive survival; that small business never makes any money, big business never loses.

For the Bookshelf

AN INVENTORY OF SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC RESEARCH IN HEALTH. Paper; 180 pages, 6x9 inches. New York: Health Information Foundation.

The third annual comprehensive inventory has just been published by the Health Information Foundation. Issued as a fundamental contribution to the expanding field of health care, the inventory serves a dual purpose in helping to minimize duplication to research and reveal areas needing further research.

The 1954 edition of the inventory summarizes 279 current and recently-completed projects. Descriptive reports of the projects are supplemented by complete indexes of subjects, research organizations, sponsors of projects and geographic areas studied. A limited number of copies is available to researchers working in the health field and to libraries. Requests should go to HIF headquarters at 420 Lexington avenue, New York 17.

VEGETABLE FATS AND OILS. By E. W. Eckey. Cloth; 836 pages, 6 x 9 in. New York: Reinhold Publishing Corporation. $16.50.

This is an American Chemical Society monograph, series 122, published March 24, 1954. It is designed to fill the same basic needs as its predecessor, now out of print, monograph series No. 58, by G. S. Jamison. It is more detailed than the latter, and incorporates the latest information about long established oils, as well as data concerning newer oils which have come into commercial use.

The book is arranged according to the plant from which the oil or fat is derived, and gives information on the plant, the composition of the fat bearing part of the plant, and the characteristics of the oil or fat itself, with respect to its chemical and physical properties. This is an excellent reference work for all those engaged in any phase of chemistry, production, sale or use of vegetable fats and oils.

TECHNIQUES OF PLANT MAINTENANCE AND ENGINEERING, 1954. Cloth; 291 pages, 8x11 in. New York; Clapp & Poliack, $7.50.

This volume is the fifth in a series under this general title. It is composed of the prepared papers by speakers, together with the questions and answers which followed each paper, presented at the Fifth Plant Maintenance and Engineering Conference, held concurrently with the 1954 National Plant Maintenance and Engineering Show at Chicago.

Subjects discussed in the book include the planning and scheduling of maintenance work for various sized plants, maintenance personnel training, preventive maintenance, area versus centralized maintenance, sanitation methods and materials, labor problems, corrosion control, waste disposal, and cost control.

There are other various topics that were discussed in round table discussions, which numbered some twenty varied topics of interest to factory maintenance engineers. Copies of previous years' discussions are available at $6.00 per copy.

Washington Talks

By Ralph L. Cherry
Chief, OPD Washington Bureau

Washington business forecasters continue to exude confidence in the business outlook for the months ahead, although tempered somewhat in their predictions from those of a few months ago.

Basically, there is every reason to expect business to move forward and upward, unless too many people get the idea that the country is on the verge of a depression and allow a fear complex to take hold.

Department of Commerce economists found that the economic activity in August held at about the rate in evidence since last spring with the flow of new orders for manufactured goods remaining steady at between $22,500,000,000 and $23,000,000,000 a month. Conditions in the durable goods sector, however, were soft with production being deterred by a trimming of inventories.

Personal consumption and new construction, especially residential building, are the strongest elements in the aggregate demand pattern, while defense production and fixed business investment continue their gradual decline. Consumer buying is holding steady at the pace of recent months, supported by the sustained flow of personal income and more recently by the moderately increasing use of short-term consumer credit.

The Chamber of Commerce, which has also been looking into the future, describes present conditions in construction as a "boom" with no end in sight. Also, it is ramifying through many sectors of the economy, such as utilities, household goods and appliances. The volume of work in the hands of architects foreshadows sustained construction activity into 1955, it was stated.

These other favorable features of the economic outlook are listed by the chamber:—Spendable income (income after taxes) is at an all time high; foreign trade is improving with gold and dollar balances of foreign countries in general in better shape; unemployment insurance claims are declining, and the inventory situation has improved considerably.

Alcohol and Spirits

There is no chemical difference between alcohol and neutral spirits, but the government wants it to be known that it will take a very dim view of efforts of any distiller to label his product simply as "alcohol" and let it go at that. Distillers produce "neutral spirits" and alcohol producers produce "alcohol," says the government, and if distillers want to call their product alcohol they have got to make sure the public also understands that it is "neutral spirits."

The Internal Revenue Service explains it this way:—

"Under the internal revenue laws relating to liquors, and regulations issued pursuant thereto, two types of plants are authorized, i. e., industrial alcohol plants and distilleries. Both may produce spirits of high proof. However, in order to determine the origin of such spirits and to avoid confusion between the products of the two types of plants, the product of an industrial alcohol plant (used primarily for industrial purposes) is designated as 'alcohol.'

"However, spirits of 190 degrees or more of proof produced at a distillery (used primarily for beverage purposes) are required, under section 183.531 of regulation 4, to be labeled as 'neutral spirits.' Therefore, although there is no chemical difference between 'neutral spirits' and 'alcohol,' the difference being merely one of origin, neutral spirits may not be labeled as 'alcohol.' However, there is no objection to the inclusion on the labels of neutral spirits of a statement such as 'grain neutral spirits is the same as grain alcohol.'"

Dairy Surplus Remedies

A dairy export advisory committee is recommending a policy of "secrecy" on world prices of dairy products as one way for the exporting nations to get out from under burdensome supplies.

Specifically, the committee has gone on record as favoring negotiated competitive prices for dairy products in the world market; asked for discontinuance of the practice of publishing prices as to which United States dairy product surpluses are offered on the world market, and suggested development of quality control standards and appropriate quality marking for United States dairy exports.

The group's recommendations are preliminary in nature and just a start toward the solution of both the short-range and long-range problems which face the dairy industry.

Heavy Chemicals

Index declined last week to 98.51 from 98.53 in the preceding period. The downward trend resulted from lower prices named for cobalt salts where competition was severe enough to depress the markets. No other new soft spots were revealed in heavy chemicals. Beginning October 1 sodium metasilicate anhydrous will be advanced in price along with pentahydrate. Sodium nitrite will also be advanced on that date and hydrofluoric acid prices have been revised by producers. For the first time this month mercury did not show a weekly advance in price. The market held firm with no easement in the spot supply and demand a bit more active. Copper was exceedingly firm owing to the present scarcity and a sharp advance in the London market. Tin fluctuations were narrow with no important price change at the close of the week. Prime western zinc continued steady and so did lead.

Producers noted a slight gain in soda ash shipments, the increase was more pronounced in light ash than in dense. Liquid caustic soda was in better demand at the close than at the beginning of the month but sales of the dry forms were off due chiefly to a slowdown in the export movement. There was no noticeable improvement in the demand for chlorine and the over-supply problem has never been solved by producers. There was a marked increase in sales of caustic potash and potassium carbonate. Producers of barium chemicals state that sales over the past month will compare favorably with those of a year ago for the same period.

Paper production based on percentage, six days' capacity, was 93.2 percent for the week ending Sept. 18, according to the American Paper and Pulp Association. This compared with 73.4R in the preceding week and 97.2 in the corresponding week of 1953.

Acid Hydrochloric—Locally, the market appeared to be in better balance at the close than at the beginning of the month. There was no shortage of stocks, however, with reports current that supplies at some out of town points particularly in the southwest were plentiful.

Acid, Hydrofluoric — Producers announce a change in the method of pricing anhydrous hydrofluoric acid in cylinders. In the past this material has been sold on an f.o.b. plant basis freight equalized which, because of the fact that cylinders have been returned at buyer's expense, involves not only equalization going but equalization returning from the customer's plant, which is an extremely cumbersome procedure.

In line with the generally accepted practice on other cylinder products, such as chlorine and ammonia, the new prices are f.o.b. destination and the price includes the return of empty cylinders at the seller's expense. New prices are as follows for cylinders containing 200 pounds net: Carloads or truckloads, $30.50 per 100 pounds; less carloads, $32.50 per 100 pounds, f.o.b. destination, east of the Rocky Mountains. For destinations west of the Rockies the price is: either carloads or less carloads, $39. per 100 pounds. As noted above, all of these prices include freight to destination and the returning freight on empty cylinders to the seller's plant.

Acid Sulfuric—Overall demand described as good with shipments maintained at a satisfactory level for this period of the year and expected to increase when the fertilizer mixing plants swing into increased operation next month. Supply position remained comfortable.

Barium Carbonate—Market has shown a fair degree of activity over the past month as demand covers a rather wide consuming field including ceramics, paper, rubber and textiles. Production has kept the supply comfortable and prices have followed a steady course.

Barium Hydrate—The situation has been similar to barium carbonate. Producers have experienced a fair miscellaneous demand covering the refining of animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes. This material also is used in the manufacture of other barium salts and as a filler for dry colors. Prices are listed $180 per ton for carlots and from $190 to $200 for crystals f.o.b. the works.

Bauxite—In 1953 domestic bauxite consumption increased 31 percent above that of 1952 to 5,600,000 long tons. This was 93 percent of the peak war consumption of 1943. All of the principal requirements for bauxite increased above 1952 as follows:—alumina 32 percent, abrasives 39 percent, chemical 7 percent, refractory 2 percent and other uses 23 percent. The consumption of bauxite of foreign origin increased from 63 to 74 percent of the total consumption from 1952 to 1953, according to the Bureau of Mines. The six alumina plants of the aluminum producers had a combined output in 1953 of 2,460,535 short tons of calcined alumina and 162,369 short tons of other forms of aluminum oxide products. In 1953 an average of 1.94 long tons (dry basis) of bauxite was required to yield 1 short ton of calcined alumina. An average of 3.68 long tons (dry basis) of bauxite was required to produce 1 short ton of aluminum, and an average of 1.90 short tons of alumina was required to produce 1 short ton of aluminum.

Calcium Chloride—Activity slowed down in this market during September marking the end of the dust control season. Occasional inquiries were noted for ice control and demand is expected to increase for this use late in October and November.

Chlorine—Market situation showed no important change last week. Demand while fair showed no appreciable improvement and the supply remained long. Passing of the insecticide season has eliminated that outlet probably until the end of the year and demand from other sources is not sufficient to fully absorb current production. The over-supply has been a serious problem for producers for a prolonged period of time.

Cobalt Salts—Prices have been reduced under competitive influences. The breakdown shows acetate at $1.30 per pound, carbonate, $2.15, chloride $1.20, hydrate $2.72, nitrate $1, phosphate powdered $1.60, sulfate crystals 89c. and sulfate monohydrated $1.40 per pound, all on a delivered basis.

Copper Sulfate—Export demand from South American countries continued active. Bids for the 6,200 tons for Greece will be opened tomorrow (Sept. 28). Industrial shipments have remained steady throughout the past month. Producers are expecting some Florida sales to materialize in the near future, otherwise agricultural inquiry was quiet. Orders are now being booked for shipment from October 15 forward at current prices.

Fluorspar—Production continued to decline in the second quarter of 1954, with output and shipments totaling 57,644 and 64,720 short tons, respectively, according to reports to the Bureau of Mines. In the second quarter of 1953 production totaled 84,073 short tons and shipments were 88,718 short tons. Consumption increased slightly over the preceding quarter, but was substantially below the 1953 rate of usage. Imports increased compared with the first quarter, but were slightly below foreign receipts recorded in the second quarter of 1953.

Glauber's Salt — Maintained a steady position throughout September. Individual sales were not unusually large but the aggregate was considered satisfactory. The dyestuff and detergent industries were mentioned in the buying movement.

Potash, Caustic—Buying interest has increased during the past month. Activity was more pronounced over the last two weeks. Demand was described as miscellaneous with the chemical soap and detergent industries mentioned. Producers reported stocks comfortable with prices steady.

Potassium Carbonate—Glass plants are showing more interest in this market and sales have been steadily increasing. It was stated the expansion in demand for television tubes is the potent factor in the improved call for potassium.

Potassium Chlorate—Moderate demand has kept sales spotty over the past month. There is no scarcity of stocks at present

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Price Trends

Advanced

None

Reduced

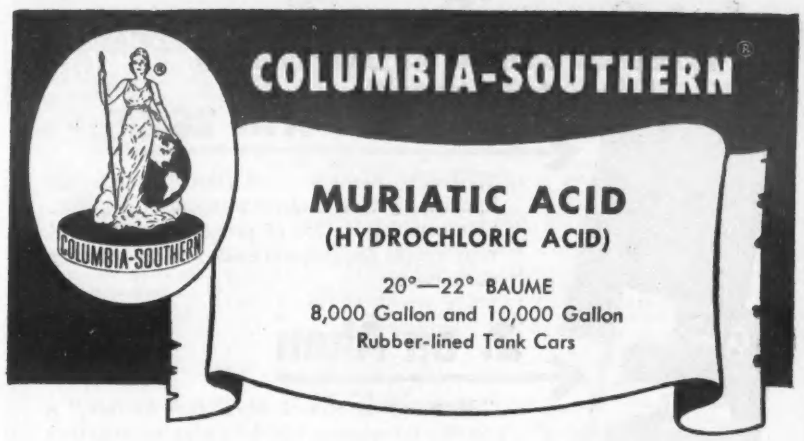
Cobalt acetate, 7c. per lb.
Carbonate, 13c. per lb.
Chloride, 7c. per lb.
Hydrate, 18c. per lb.
Nitrate, 12c. per lb.
Phosphate, 10c. per lb.
Sulfate crystals, 6c. per lb.
monohydrated, 9c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Sept. 25, 1953
98.51	98.53	98.53	98.27

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)



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Potassium Stannate—Producers noted some improvement in the consuming demand at the close of the month. Platers found it necessary to replenish inventories which have been running low of late. Prices remained at 68.2c. to 74.8c. per pound as there was not enough fluctuation in the metal to affect the market. Prices are based on Straits tin at 94c. per pound.

Salt Cake—Supply situation continued tight at the close of the month. Demand from the kraft paper mills was active and there seemed to be no appreciable increase in the available tonnage of by-product material. The market has remained in relatively tight supply for several weeks.

Soda Ash—Shipments were of better volume at the close than at the beginning of the month. The increase in demand was more noticeable in light ash. The improvement was said to come mostly from the chemical industry although there seemed to be a moderate general increase. Producers appeared confident of a gradual expansion in shipments over the last quarter.

Soda, Caustic—Liquor is finding a better outlet than noted a month ago and the outlook is considered favorable for a further increase. Producers stated that demand for the dry forms had slowed down to some extent both for domestic and export requirements. The market's price structure continued steady with the supply position comfortable.

The Colombian prohibition on import of sodium hydroxide and sodium carbonate and bicarbonate has been lifted, and higher import duties have been imposed on these products. The Colombian tariff items affected and their new duties, specific in pesos per gross kilogram and percent ad valorem, with former rates shown in parentheses are as follows (1 peso=about US$0.40):—No. 224, Sodium hydroxide: 0.15 (0.04); 15 percent (6). No. 234, (a) Sodium carbonate: 0.10 (0.03); 20 percent (8); (b) sodium bicarbonate, 0.10 (0.03); 20 percent (6).

Sodium Chlorate—Not unusually active during September although the tone of the market remained firm. The wood-pulp plants as well as the fur dyers and paint works appeared to have sufficient inventories temporarily.

Sodium Silicate—Sales appeared to gain in volume late in the month with some improvement in consuming inquiry. It was stated that demand was mostly for prompt shipment which indicated that consumers were working with low inventories. Prices remained steady with supplies comfortable.

Sodium Stannate—Spotty improvement in sales noted last week with the market not as active as potassium stannate. Small lot sales predominated and the market was sustained at the late advance. Producers named 54.8c. to 60.2c. per pound, freight allowed east and based on Straits tin at 94c. per pound.

Nonferrous Metals

Aluminum—Domestic production of aluminum during August amounted to 250,592,575 pounds, or only slightly below the record high output of 252,323,794 pounds produced the previous month, the Aluminum Association stated. Industry authorities said this output represented virtually capacity operation of the nation's primary aluminum reduction plants. Output for the year through August was 1,933,714,005 pounds, an increase of about 18 percent over that of the same period of last year. The Office of Defense Mobilization reported recently that by this fall all of the new facilities constructed under the Government's aluminum expansion program for defense would be completed and in production and that these would bring domestic capacity to about 3,080,000,000 pounds a year, or more than double the 1950 production.

Copper—Scarcity of available metal and an active consuming inquiry have kept the market position definitely firm. Production has been seriously cutback during the past month by mine strikes and it looks as though the market will remain in short supply indefinitely. There was a fractional advance in copper scrap last week which lent additional strength to the metal market. Electrolytic copper closed at 30c. per pound delivered Valley basis while spot copper in London touched the highest level since free trading was resumed August 5, 1953.

Lead—Sales involving fair dimensions featured the lead market last week. Demand was described as quite steady for immediate shipment and October. The recent advance in price was fully sustained regardless of a slight decline in London. The common grade was priced at 14¾c. per pound New York and at 14.55c. at St. Louis.

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acting to improve the competitive position of manganese ore in international markets, abolished the export duty of 15 percent ad valorem on this commodity effective August 17. The duty had been in effect since April, 1948. Shippers petitioned the Government for action because of declining oversea demand for manganese ore and depression in the industry.

Magnesium—During 1953 imports of magnesium increased to 2,451 tons, as compared with 300 tons in 1952. Duty on magnesium metallic scrap was suspended on October 1, 1950, and Public Law 221 of the 83d Congress extended the suspension to June 30, 1954. Tariff rates during 1953 on other classifications of magnesium remained as follows:—Metallic, 20c. per pound; alloys, powder, sheets, tubing, wire, manufactures, ets., 20c. per pound of magnesium content plus 10 percent ad valorem. World production of magnesium during 1953 was estimated at 154,000 metric tons (170,000 short tons), as compared with 153,000 metric tons (169,000 short tons) in 1952, according to the Bureau of Mines. The United States continued to lead in production.

Mercury—Prices were sustained at the recently established high level with the spot supply position holding exceedingly tight. Small lot sales were reported a bit more active than in the preceding period. There were rumors in the trade that Spanish producers may start shipping in Otcober or November. At the close of the week, the spot market was quoted at $320 to $325 per flask.

Tin—Moderate activity featured the domestic tin market although there was not enough buying or selling pressure to force more than fractional price changes. London and Singapore averaged a bit lower while Straits in the local market ranged from 93½c. to 94c. per pound on spot, the higher price prevailing in the late trading.

Zinc—Activity was not of extensive character in the local market last week. Sales of scattered carlots were about the best that could be noted. The tone of the market continued steady with prime western held at 11½c. East St. Louis and at 12c. per pound delivered New York.

ICC Announces Restrictions Regarding Uniform Capacity

The Steel Shipping Container Institute has announced that new uniform capacity restrictions, originally proposed for a number of ICC specifications by the institute, to provide added capacities for the petroleum and chemical industries, have been adopted by the Interstate Commerce Commission, effective December 2.

The amendments are the result of study of the present-day requirements of the chemical and petroleum industries by the Steel Shipping Container Institute's technical advisory committee in cooperation with the petroleum packaging committee of the Packaging Institute and the Manufacturing Chemists' Association's metal packages committee. The capacity proposals were adopted by the Bureau of Explosives upon the approval and recommendation of the latter two organizations.

The specifications affected are ICC-5B, 17C, 17E, 17H and 17X, wherein minimum actual capacity of containers is defined as not less than rated (marked) capacity plus 4 percent and maximum actual capacity as not greater than rated (marked) capacity plus 5 percent or rated (marked) capacity plus 4 percent plus 1 quart, whichever is greater.

Oakite Products Occupying New Laboratory Facilities

Oakite Products, Inc., New York, recently opened new laboratory facilities at 350 Hudson street, New York. The laboratories, which include a 2500-volume library, and cover 30,000 square feet of floor space, are divided into product development, customer service and engineering sections.

A portion of the new facilities has been set aside for a pilot plant, which will be devoted to the small scale manufacture of detergents and solvents prior to field testing. The conversion coating laboratory has been equipped with testing equipment used to determine the effectiveness of zinc and iron phosphate coatings, including impact and scratch testers, conical mandrels, and salt spray chambers. The chemical research laboratory includes eleven special laboratories, equipped for such research projects as oil refinery, analytical and conversion coating.

Colombia Lifts Sodium Products Ban

Colombia has lifted the ban on imports of sodium hydroxide and sodium carbonate and bicarbonate and, at the same time has imposed higher duties on these products, the Bureau of Foreign Commerce reports.

Quicksilver Mines in Mexico Undergoing Reorganization

The Huitzuco quicksilver mines, in the state of Guerrero, about 100 miles from Mexico City, Mexico, are undergoing reorganization for maximum exploitation.

The mines are owned and operated by Jose Jaidar Jiminez. The consortium of the mines are under the management of Cia Minera "La Marina," S.A., with headquarters in Mexico City. La Marina has opened an American branch office at 303 Fifth avenue, New York, under the management of Victor Achison.

Vitro Designing Laboratory For Army Chemical Corps

Vitro engineering division of Vitro Corporation of America, New York, is designing and engineering a biological labrotary for the chemical corps of the army at Camp Detrick, Frederick, Md. The new laboratory with its related facilities and auxiliaries, including cooling tower, air incineration system, sewers and roads, will cost about $4,000,000, and the design is expected to be complete some time in October.

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Methylene Bromide. A clear, colorless liquid. Miscible with methyl alcohol, ether, chloroform and other organic liquids. A purified product with a 1.8 degrees C. boiling range. Specific gravity 2.47. Used in organic synthesis, as a solvent and as a heavy gauge liquid.

Bromodichloromethane. A clear, heavy, volatile liquid with a chloroform-like odor. Specific gravity 1.99; boiling point 90 degrees C. Soluble or miscible with many organic liquids. Used in organic synthesis. Adds to olefins under the influence of peroxide catalysts.

Bromotrichloromethane. A clear, colorless, heavy liquid with a chloroform-like odor. Specific gravity 2.0; boiling point 104 degrees C. Miscible with many organic liquids. Useful in organic synthesis, forming adducts with olefins with peroxide catalysts.

Dibromochloromethane. A clear, colorless, heavy liquid similar to bromodichloromethane. Used in organic synthesis, forming adducts with olefins under the influence of peroxide catalysts. Specific gravity 2.38; boiling point 116 degrees C.

Trimethylene Chlorobromide. Clear, colorless liquid used in manufacture of anesthetic grade cyclopropane. Greater reactivity of bromine atom makes trimethylene chlorobromide specially useful also in preparation of gamma chloro compounds. Boiling range 2 degrees C. maximum.

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β - Dimethylaminoethyl Chloride Hydrochloride. (DMC). $(CH_3)_2 NCH_2CH_2Cl \cdot HCl$. A granular solid. Specially prepared for use in manufacture of antihistaminics and other pharmaceuticals. Other potential uses in organic synthesis. Relatively non-toxic in Hydrochloride form.

β-Dimethylaminoisopropyl Chloride Hydrochloride. $(CH_3)_2NCH_2CHClCH_3 \cdot HCl$ (DMIC). An organic intermediate similar in appearance and properties to DEC and DMC. Specially prepared for manufacture of analgesics and other pharmaceuticals. Other potential uses in organic synthesis.

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Polonium in Pure Form Obtained at Monsanto Lab

Polonium, a chemical element with 5,000 times the radioactivity of pure radium, has been obtained in pure form by Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., and was publicly displayed for the first time at the recent meeting of the American Chemical Society.

Polonium emits alpha-radiation, the same type given off by pure radium, explained E. Francis Joy, a chemist at Monsanto's Mound laboratory, Miamisburg, Ohio, who reported the preparation of a measurable amount of the pure element. Polonium does not give off the more penetrating gamma-rays, he pointed out, whereas pure radium soon decays into products that emit gamma-rays. Polonium is found as an impurity of radium in the ratio of one part of polonium to 5,000 parts of radium, he added.

New chemical technics were employed to identify the element and determine its properties, Mr. Joy stated. The high degree of radioactivity possessed by the element makes it difficult to analyze chemically, he explained, because it decomposes the usual substances in which it is dissolved. He reported that the chemical compound polonium tetrabromide was also prepared at the Mound laboratory for the first time.

Diamond Alkali Promotes Two in Sales Department

Diamond Alkali Company, Cleveland, Ohio, has promoted Kemble S. Lewis to sales manager of the company's plastics division at Cleveland. Mr. Lewis will be in charge of polyvinyl chloride resin sales. Olin Smith has been named assistant manager of Diamond's Chicago office, replacing Mr. Lewis.

Mr. Lewis joined Diamond in 1947 as a technical service representative in the company's pure calcium products division, later moving to the Chicago sales office, where he became assistant branch manager in 1952. Mr. Smith joined the company in 1938 at its New York sales office, and was named a special staff assistant in the sales department in Cleveland in 1953.

N. E. Chemical Club to Hold Outing September 29-October 1

The Chemical Club of New England has chosen Oyster Harbors Club, Osterville, Mass., as the site of its annual three-day fall outing. The affair will commence with dinner, September 29, and end October 1. The feature event of the outing will be a golf tournament with prizes awarded to low gross and low net scorers. William Mann, of Geo. Mann & Co., Providence, R. I., has made his power cruiser available for fishing.

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Parke, Davis Names Mgr. For Los Angeles Branch

Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich., has named Lloyd N. Stoner its Los Angeles branch manager succeeding W. J. Roberts, who is taking a leave of absence until after January 3, and has announced four other personnel changes. E. D. Shelton has been appointed field manager in the Seattle, Wash., branch. Gordon F. Goyette, jr., has been named field manager of the Detroit branch. Carroll J. Cowles has become field manager in the San Francisco branch, and William F. Bauman has been transferred to the Los Angeles branch.

Mr. Stoner has been assistant manager of the Los Angeles branch since last year. Prior to that time, he served in the Chicago branch. His posts there included those of salesman in the Des Moines, Ia., and Waterloo, Ia., territories, field manager, and assistant manager of sales. Mr. Roberts has been with the company since 1929. Prior to his appointment as Los Angeles branch manager, he was sales manager for southern California.

Synthetic Rubber Sales Rise Seen in December

An upturn in synthetic rubber sales is looked for in December by the Federal Facilities Corporation.

The agency last week estimated December sales at 46,500 long tons as against November prospective sales of 43,000 tons and October sales of 46,000 tons. Production for December is scheduled at 41,500 tons, for November 40,500 tons and for October 41,200 tons.

For the calendar year 1954, the agency said that total production of GR-S synthetic will approximate 467,000 long tons, including the oil content of oil-extended rubbers, and sales will be approximately 489,000 long tons. The inventory of GR-S held by Federal Facilities Corporation on August 31 was approximately 82,800 long tons.

Gilman Shifts Personnel

Gilman Paper Company, New York, has appointed Fletcher L. Munger assistant to the vice-president in charge of sales and has promoted James W. Taylor to head research, sales promotion and advertising for its subsidiary, Kraft Bag Corporation, New York. Mr. Munger was formerly the company's western sales manager in Chicago, and will continue to supervise the activities of the Chicago office until a replacement is appointed. Mr. Taylor's position has just been established.

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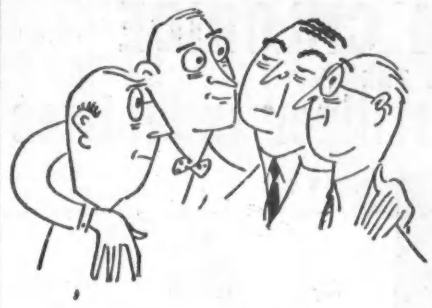

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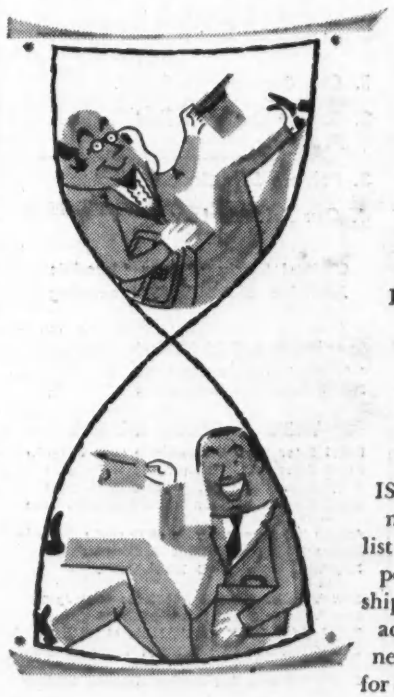

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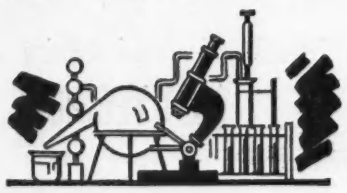

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Amine 2,4-D Concentrate (6 lb./gal.)
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Agricultural Chemicals

Shipments of the basic fertilizer chemicals are described as fair by producers and mostly in line with a year ago at this time. Expansion is expected during the last quarter when large and small mixers step up operations. Coke-oven ammonium sulfate remained down reflecting the relatively low output of iron and steel but synthetic production has improved. There is no scarcity of anhydrous ammonia or ammonium nitrate at present. Demand for cyanamide has increased with tobacco planters taking on a seasonal amount of material. Normal superphosphate has improved its position and the market was not far out of balance at the close of the month. Korea is expected to enter the market shortly for a sizable quantity of fertilizer materials including ammonium sulfate and superphosphate.

According to trade reports, there is still some foreign nitrogen held in storage in this country. Estimates place the amount around 30,000 tons including ammonium sulfate and calcium ammonium nitrate. A midwestern producer of nitrogenous process tankage has withdrawn from the market temporarily. It appears as though producers of this variety of tankage are experiencing difficulty in securing raw material. No sales of castor pomace were recorded in the local market during the past month. No change in prices was revealed in packinghouse byproducts last week. Menhaden meal held firm at its recently advanced price. Sewage sludge will be advanced October 1.

Fertilizer Materials

Ammonium Sulfate—Coke-oven production remained down, but there appeared to be no scarcity of stocks and at the close of the month supplies of coke-oven and synthetic were described as comfortable. Demand was not unusually active throughout the month and shipments did not exceed seasonal dimensions. Some producers noted a slight increase in demand at the close and were confident of further expansion during October.

Ammonium sulfate production at the Sindri fertilizer plant in India is expected to exceed 300,000 metric tons in 1954, the Department of Commerce states. This plant, which began operation in March, 1952, has an annual capacity of 350,000 tons but full production has not yet been attained, output in 1953 having amounted to 265,602 metric tons. The aggregate production of ammonium sulfate from the beginning of operation through July, 1954, totaled 592,883 tons. Facilities are available for recovery from the coke oven gas of such byproducts as ammonia, tar, and benzol. The surplus coke oven gas may be used later for production of urea and ammonium nitrate.

Bone Meal—Market continued fairly active, with stockfeed interests still taking on stocks. The market for domestic steamed ranged from $60 to $65 per ton in bags, carlots, works.

Castor Pomace—No trading in the local market throughout the past month and no stocks offered at present. Last sales were at $27 per ton in bags, carlots, works.

Cyanamide—Shipments have increased under a seasonal demand from tobacco planters. Market holding firm but unchanged in price.

Dried Blood—No unusual activity at the close of the month, and the market was described as a quiet affair. Local sellers quoted $8 per unit of ammonia and Chicago named $8.25.

Fish Meal—Most of the menhaden fishing operations were curtailed by unfavorable weather conditions along the Atlantic Coast during the past two weeks, and production has been cutback, limiting the supply for immediate shipment. The market remained firm at the late advance.

Imports of fish meal during June, 1954, amounted to 14,586 tons compared with 15,077 tons imported during the corresponding month of the previous year. Total imports for the six-month period ending with June, 1954, amounted to 92,722 tons compared with 76,254 tons imported during the same period last year, the Department of the Interior states.

Hoof Meal—Market situation revealed no important change last week. Trading was spotty and conducted on the basis of $6.75 per unit of ammonia, Chicago.

Nitrogenous Process Tankage—A prominent producer in the midwest has temporarily withdrawn from the market and production at present is heavily sold ahead. According to trade reports, makers of this material are experiencing difficulty in securing leather scrap and other basic supplies to make their tankage. The market closed nominal at $3.75 per unit of ammonia.

Phosphate Rock — Contract shipments for domestic use continued along seasonal lines with demand expected to improve next month. Export shipments are restricted by a shortage of ocean freights which have featured the export market during the past month. The scarcity reached the serious point at Gulf ports but has been reflected to a lesser degree along the Atlantic coast.

Potassium Muriate—Contract deliveries to domestic fertilizer mixers were reported fair and of about the same dimensions as September, 1953. There is a disposition apparent to await the reduction in freight transportation that is supposed to come through at the close of the month. The reduction amounts to $1.50 per ton to the ports.

Sewage Sludge—Prices will be advanced 20c. per unit, establishing the market at $2.95 per unit of ammonia plus 50c. per unit of a-p-a carlots, bulk, Chicago, effective October 1.

Sodium Nitrate—Not much activity at present and the movement is mostly of the routine character incident to this period of the year. Supplies are being built up at stock-points to take care of future needs while prices are holding steady.

Superphosphate—Seems to be marking time at present. The market has improved its position of normal and selling pressure has appreciably lessened by export sales. Producers look for an improved demand over the last quarter when it is expected both large and small mixers will increase operations. No price changes have been announced.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Sept. 25, 1953
110.59	110.59	110.22	111.51

(For Current Prices see page 9)

Los Angeles Market

Fish Meals.—Good volume of trading reported for tuna meal with sales into January at $2.15-$2.20 per unit of protein, f.o.b. San Pedro. First offerings of crude Canadian herring meal were on the market with limited trading reported. Interest and offerings light for imported mixed meals. Prices are $2.15-$2.20 per unit of protein, domestic, f.o.b. San Pedro, sacks included. $2.15 per unit, Canadian herring meal, sacks included, f.o.b. Vancouver, U. S. Funds. $2.20 per unit nominal, imported mixed meal, sacks included, ex-dock, Pacific Coast.

Pesticides

Market situation for insecticides generally quiet. Plenty of rumors around regarding the awards for the purchases of DDT by Turkey and the United Nations but at this time of writing, there is no official confirmation. Prices heard were over 3c. per pound above those of a year ago, however. In the botanicals, rotenone continues firm. Demand at present is not pronounced but suppliers are facing higher replenishment costs which may be reflected in prices when the active season opens. Demand for warfaran has shown a seasonal increase for field rodent control. Former prices are firmly sustained and are regulated by the quantity desired. The weed control chemicals are passing through the between season's period and revealed no important activity.

Pyrethrum flowers to be exported from the Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi must conform to detailed specifications of quality, and the containers in which they are to be shipped must be marked with the name of the exporter, region or province in which produced, grade number of the product, and number of certificate of quality. These new regulations governing standards of quality and marking of containers were established by legislative ordinances dated July 6, published in the Bulletin Administratif du Congo Belge of July 17. Details of the regulations may be obtained from the Near Eastern and African Division, Bureau of Foreign Commerce, U. S. Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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Associated Metals Is Agency For Mexican Sulphur Sales

Associated Metals & Minerals Corporation, New York, has been named the exclusive sales agency in several foreign countries for sulfur being produced at San Cristobal, Veracruz, Mexico, by Mexican Sulphur Company, S.A., the companies announced jointly last week.

Associated Metals will be the agent for Mexican Sulphur Company in the United Kingdom, Germany, Belgium, Brazil and Australia, and in other sulfur importing countries. The company's Frasch process sulfur operation at San Cristobal will begin shipping for export in November from stockpiles of sulfur which have been built up since production started last March.

Monsanto Chemical Appoints

Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., has transferred Dr. George E. Bennett to its personnel relations department. In his new post, Dr. Bennett will be in charge of technical recruitment at the doctorate level. His previous position had been group leader in the central research laboratories. He has been with Monsanto since 1946, when he was employed as a research chemist.

Chlordan, Heptachlor Data Offered In Folders From Velsicol Corp.

Velsicol Corporation, Chicago, has prepared two folders, one on the use of chlordan for controlling ants in home and garden, and the other on mosquito control with heptachlor. The eight-page booklet on chlordan gives application procedures and a finished formulation chart. The folder on heptachlor presents information for larva and adult mosquito control for abatement projects, urban areas and parks. Copies of either folder are available from the company at 330 East Grand avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Trade Briefs

American Can Company has appointed C. E. Cummings manager of its Lemoyne, Pa., plant.

Roger Williams Technical & Economic Services has added Kenneth H. Gibson as an economic geologist.

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Petroleum Derivatives

Prices of petroleum derivatives maintained a good balance over the week as sales for most materials held up well. The market for solvents and diluents was untroubled by shortages. Industrial demand for toluol was quite active, but failed to push supplies into the tight category. At the same time, government purchases were relatively light and did not interfere with civilian requirements. A brisk demand for xylol kept production moving along at a good pace. With material from coaltar producers still fairly limited, there was little if any excess output on the market. However, no users appeared to be actually hurt on their needs for xylol.

Partial aromatic solvents moved along in fairly good volume, which was expected to pick up once automobile makers resumed production in full force. Other users continued a good interest. Third quarter sales would compare favorably with those of the same period last year, it was estimated. Aliphatics were moving well, and were in quite adequate supply.

The export market for waxes was reported holding up well, with France, Italy and the United Kingdom among the countries taking extensive amounts. Expansion of the food packaging industry in those and other European countries was a leading cause of the widening market in waxes. Domestic demand remained satisfactory. Prices were maintained as already established. Little if any surplus material was to be found on the market. Petroleum sulfonate buying was being done on an active scale, removing the slight slump noted for these materials during the latter part of the summer. Most consumers' inventories seemed to have been worked down to the level where sizable purchases were necessary.

Solvents and Diluents

Benzol — Producers of petroleum benzol found nothing to be concerned about in the present market status of this material. Although more orders could be handled than were currently received, the balance was reported to be fairly comfortable, with the outlook good for continuing demand from consuming industries. The fourth quarter was expected to show a pickup in demand. Prices, however, were steady, and industry sources reported seeing no indications of revisions in the immediate future.

Cleaners' Naphtha—Demand remained fairly well up to the levels of recent weeks, during which a very active interest has been noted. The supply picture remained attractive from the consumers' view, as material was offered in ample amounts. Prices were unchanged and steady.

Lacquer Diluent—Industrial consumers maintained a somewhat routine interest, and reportedly made little change in their overall purchases in the past week. Their requirements were filled without difficulty at unchanged quotations.

Toluol—Demand was reportedly continuing on a par with that of the past weeks, which indicated that most current production would find its way into consumers' hands without undue difficulty. The current industrial demand has continued quite well, it was reported in the industry. Supplies were not found to be tight, however, according to most observers. Government purchases remained comparatively light. Prices were unchanged.

Xylol—Manufacturers saw nothing in the current market situation for this material to change greatly its position in regard to availability or supplies. Although consumers were maintaining an active interest, and material from coaltar producers remained limited, supplies were not exactly tight. However, there was very little material in excess of demand, according to sources in the industry.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Sept. 25, 1953
104.40	104.40	104.42	105.37

(*For Current Prices see page* 9)

Lighter Fractions

LPG's—It was still too soon during the past week to report an active upturn in sales in the Eastern area, according to sources in the industry. However, consumer demand was seen to be at least edging forward, with the promise shown of further advances in sales later in the fall. The pattern fell into the usual seasonal outlines. Prices were evenly maintained, with quotations standing at 7½ cents per gallon in the New York harbor area and at 3½ cents on a group three basis.

Waxes

Microcrystalline — The foreign market was reported holding up quite well for refined microcrystalline, and for other refined grades as well. France, the United Kingdom, and Italy were among the countries that were cited as currently taking extensive amounts. Expansion of the food packaging industry in those and other European countries was reported to be the leading cause of a widening market in waxes, and one that offered a good deal of further room for development. Domestic demand also remained satisfactory. Prices were in a very stable position, according to a consensus of views in trade circles. No changes were looked for in the coming weeks.

Paraffin—There was little if any surplus material to be found on the market. Consumers have been active over the past weeks while production remained limited by the output of lubricating oils. Sales in August were reported to have been somewhat better than those of August, 1953, by some makers, who stated that in general the summer slowdown produced less effect than had been expected. Prices were steady over the week and were expected to remain so.

Miscellaneous

Crude Oil—Permissible production of crude oil in Texas during October will be cut to 2,788,141 barrels per day, or 59,138 barrels less than the allowable for September. The action was taken by the Texas Railroad Commission. The cut was effected by maintaining a producing schedule of fifteen days, which amounts to a reduction because the month of October has one more calendar day than September.

Petroleum Sulfonates—The market appeared to have moved out of the slight slump it entered during the summer, and the possibility of downward price revisions was now considered ruled out. The high inventories maintained by some consumers during the summer months appeared to have been worked off, and at the same time, consuming needs were becoming more active. Right now the market was felt to be in a comfortable position, with no shortage of material and at the same time no unmanageable surplus of production. Steady prices over the coming weeks appeared likely, according to sources in the industry.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended September 11 totaled 273,337,000 barrels, according to data reported to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 274,837,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents a decrease of 1,500,000 barrels comprising a decrease of 1,668,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and an increase of 168,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

Los Angeles Petroleum Market

Los Angeles.—Light paint thinners and lacquer diluents received steady demand with stocks adequate. Listings were unchanged at 20.4c. per gallon, 400 gallons or over, ex-tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles Basin area. Cleaning solvents, including Stoddard, quoted 19.4c. per gallon, same basis.

Sales held at a good level for high melting point paraffin waxes with no excess of material reported. Quotations were firm and unchanged as follows:—127/131 ASTM, slabs loose, fully refined, f.o.b. refinery, San Francisco Bay area, .0845 per pound, 140/147 ASTM, same basis, .0775 per pound. 157/162 ASTM, same basis, quoted .093 per pound. All 10,000 pound minimum. Add .007 per pound for cartons. Tankcar prices quoted .0755, .0685 and .084 per pound respectively.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Texas Standard to Construct 248-Mile, Six-Inch Pipeline

Contruction of a 248-mile six-inch petroleum products pipeline, from El Paso, Tex., to Albuquerque, N. M., will get underway shortly, according to an announcement by R. G. McIntyre, president of Standard Oil Company of Texas. The estimated cost of the line will be more than $4,000,000.

The target date for completion is March 1, 1955. The survey has already been completed and approximately one-third of the right-of-way procured. The remaining two-thirds will be precured shortly. The initial capacity of this line will be 5,000 barrels daily. The capacity can be increased to 11,000 barrels daily by adding a single pumping station. Products flowing through the line will originate at the Standard of Texas El Paso refinery, and will include aviation gasoline (100/130), motor fuel gasoline, jet fuel, kerosene, and diesel oil (both automotive and heavy duty grades).

P.A.'s-Eye View

—Continued from page 5

ber, 1953, record lower employment, some of this due to temporary summer help returning to school. Manufacturers supplying automotive parts are optimistic for an upswing in October as producers are making commitments and releasing schedules. Continued high home building and other construction are expected to maintain substantial employment in these fields.

Buying Policy

The slight stretch-out in commitment policy reported last month is extended a bit in September. Growing confidence in prices and improved production schedules are conducive to longer range planning. The predominant procurement policy, however, remains in the hand-to-mouth to sixty-day bracket.

Specific Commodity Changes

More increased than decreased prices are again reported this month, sparked by steel, aluminum, lead, zinc and rubber. On the upside were—aluminum parts, bearings, brass and bronze ingots, burlap, some copper alloys, grains, gasoline, glycols, pole line hardware, lead, lumber, mercury, fuel oil, pipe, refractories, rubber and rubber goods, steel products, steel scrap, tin plate and zinc. Reported down were:—Stearic acid, autos, ferromanganese, shortening, cocoa, coffee, sugar, soybean oil and linseed. Hard-to-get materials were:—Copper, lumber (strikes), nickel and selenium.

Canada

Canadian purchasing agents report a brisk pickup in September over August, with orders and production about in balance and at a slightly higher rate of increase than in the United States. Prices show more stability than strength. Inventories are building up. Employment is on the increase. Buying policy continues longer range than in the States. Home building and industrial construction are high. Canadians expect conditions to be good the rest of the year.

Trade Briefs

Standard Oil Development Company, New York, a subsidiary of Standard Oil company of New Jersey, has appointed M. J. Dabney coordinator of pipe line research.

Standard Oil Company (Indiana), Chicago, has named B. A. Vance patent solicitor, T. E. Earle technologist, and B. P. Mann patent searcher in the development and patent department.

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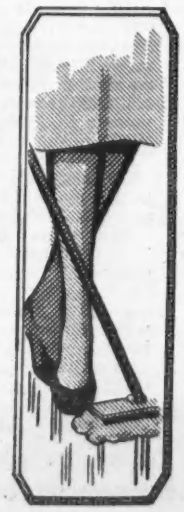

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End Point, °F...	465	465	—
SAFETY			
Flash Point, TCC, °F...	145	145	140
SOLVENT POWER			
Aniline Point, °F...	134	150	150
Kauri Butanol No...	35	31	32
WEIGHT			
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Gravity, lbs/gal 60°F...	6.81	6.675	6.523

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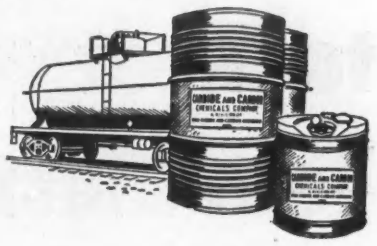

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Industrial Organic Chemicals

There was very little price activity in the market last week. Refined white sucrose has been reduced 15 cents per 100 pounds. Most solvents appeared stable in price. Firmer markets were seen by several sources for acetone and alcohol.

Increased buying interest in the latter market was widely distributed, while generally improved solvent call has been the boon for acetone. Normal butyl alcohol, esters and ketones were also enjoying good solvent call. Some slight reductions were noted where consumers were undergoing model changes. But, it was felt that these losses were offset by the total improvement. Most trade sources were looking for good solvent sales in the last quarter.

Among the organic acids, glacial acetic was felt to be in a healthier position. Demand from textiles was still spotty; but, the call was better than it had been three or four months ago. Prices were soft in certain areas. However, the overall market price held up well enough. Improvement in textiles has moved substantially more formic acid.

A seasonal upswing in activity for oxalic acid resulted in a very good demand. Most of the material was going to automobile chemicals outlets for radiator cleaners. It was added that country wide distribution problems necessitated an early start in this market before car owners prepare for winter.

In the glycol markets, scheduled advances for contract prices on October 1 have brought a surge of inventory buying. While the overall picture for the rest of the year was felt to look good, there was some anticipation that October sales would suffer because of current stockpiling. The same situation was true for the ethanolamines and ethylene and propylene oxides, which also are to advance on October 1. The glycerine market was unchanged. Refined material was moving well. Crude prices were steady.

Acetate Acid—Producers indicated that the market for glacial acetic was definitely healthier than it had been earlier in the year. There has been an increase in movement to the textile industry in the past month or month-and-one-half. Usage was said to be decidedly below previous years, particularly two or three years ago, but a gradual improvement for rayon has been noticed lately. There were still some soft spots where prices were not too firm. But, the posted prices have generally held throughout the rest of the market.

Acetone—Several sources indicated that demand was picking up for acetone. The volume of sales maintained right along has been good enough to keep prices up and now the market was improving in line with other solvents. It was felt that overall solvent sales were getting better and would continue to expand. Trade sources were anticipating good activity through the last quarter.

As far as price shading was concerned, one source indicated that the only material likely to be moving under market levels now would be going to fill government orders, and there was not too much government business. Other sources agreed that there was less shading and less need for it with the improvement in demand taking place. What appeared more significant, those sources felt, was the expanding volume of acetone moving at 8c. To these suppliers, the market was definitely firmer.

Alcohol—Most producers reported that sales have been quite good in this market. Demand was seen to be improving in virtually all directions. Solvent demand was good for ethyl alcohol, just as it was for most solvents. Alcohol also moved very well for chemical uses and to pharmaceutical outlets. One source indicated that a number of consumers were buying heavily and taking as much as contract commitments would allow. Prices have been considered very firm under this situation. No shortages have cropped up. The tremendous production capacity of various producers was ample to fulfill all anticipated needs.

Butyl Acetate—The market for this ester was showing signs of improvement, like all solvents in general. Demand, especially from lacquer houses, was picking up. The forecast for the weeks ahead was good and many trade sources looked with optimism on sales volume during the next quarter. Prices schedules were firm at previous quotations. Producers were currently moving what they turned out without any difficulty.

Butyl Alcohol—Normal fermentation and synthetic alcohol were firm in price at the 13c. per pound tankcar level. Demand was felt to be quite satisfactory and showing as much pickup as other solvents. Producers indicated that they were selling all of the butanol they were making without any difficulties. A source added that as long as they continued to move normal production as they have been, they were fairly well satisfied.

Ethyl Acetate—Good activity was reported in this market by some sources. It was said that demand from the small lacquer accounts was much improved and continued to expand. Producers were moving their current output right out to fill orders. Prices were settled at current levels.

Ethyl Acetoacetate—Producers indicated that a normal demand was keeping activity in the market at an even pace. Prices were unchanged and showed no indication of revisions. Supplies were adequate to take care of consumption levels.

Ethylene Glycol—Present activity was very good due to strong inventory buying by consumers. A scheduled increase in contract prices for glycols and ethylene oxide and derived ethanolamines prompted the surge in demand. It was felt that October sales would come down as a consequence of current movement.

Formic Acid—Producers reported that demand for this acid was quite good. Most of current sales were for textile consuming channels. Aside from this major use, there are other outlets in metal cleaning, tanning, laundering and scouring operations, metal plating, and pharmaceuticals. However, it was the pickup in demand from textiles that improved the activity in the market. Prices were firm at previously established listings. Quotations were firm at 15.70c. per pound in carlots for 85 percent material. Production was adequate to cope with the demand.

Glycerine—Refiners continue to report good sales of refined grades in an expanding market. Demand has been improving this month, in line with a generally brighter business picture. Glycerine prices have been maintained without any tendencies to move in either direction. A little more crude material has been available lately. More imported crudes were available, but prices remained the same. Prices were nominal with soaplye at 21c. per pound, and saponification at 23c. per pound.

July imports of glycerine totaled 1,146,000 pounds, while June imports were 1,355,000 pounds and July, 1953, imports totaled 3,883,000 pounds. Exports in July amounted to 1,414,000 pounds, as against 1,811,000 pounds in June and 413,000 pounds in July of last year. Imports in the January through July period totaled 7,332,000 pounds, while exports were 9,170,000 pounds. Last year's totals for the period were 24,430,000 pounds imported and 2,217,000 pounds exported.

Disappearance in July was reported at 19,263,000 pounds, compared with 17,881,000 pounds in June and 18,851,000 pounds in July, 1953. The running total for the first seven months was 128,042,000 pounds, while disappearance in the same months last year totaled 130,745,000 pounds. Excess of disappearance over production was 6,135,000 pounds in July, 2,191,000 pounds in June and 5,129,000 pounds in July, 1953.

Isobutyl Alcohol—Producers indicated current activity was good. Movement to brake fluid outlets has continued at a good

This market reports on industrial aliphatic organic chemicals. Reports on industrial aromatic organics may be found in the Coal Chemicals market, while reports on fine and rare organic chemicals appear in the Drugs, Fine Chemicals, Botanicals market.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
Sucrose, refd., white, 15c. per 100 lbs.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month
132.06	132.06	132.06

(*For Current Prices see page* 9)

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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Ethyl Acetate—Demand for this solvent was well maintained. Producers indicated that the outlook for sales during the next few months was quite good. There has been some reduction of interest from large industrial lacquer users who are currently undergoing a period of model hangeovers. However, the reductions in these channels even seem to be lost in the wide range of improved demand. When new models of these consumers come into production, the market for solvents was expected to get a further boost which will carry activity through the last quarter at a well sustained pace. Prices were firm at previous levels. Production was adequate for all anticipated consumption needs.

Methyl Isobutyl Ketone—A good call was reported for this solvent. Producers reported demand has increased along with generally improved solvent activity. Since trade sources ware looking for continued expansion of solvent demand, it was felt inquiries for MIBK would be well sustained. Production of new models, to come in soon for automobiles and home appliances, was a factor that was expected to contribute a major share of activity in the last quarter. No price revisions were anticipated.

Oxalic Acid—Demand in this market has been very good. It was said that the seasonal upturn was normal and had been anticipated. Consumers are packaging the acid for automobile sales where it is used to clean radiators. Many drivers clean their car cooling systems at the time they changeover to anti-freeze preparations. The sustained heavy buying now has not produced any shortages yet. But, the point has been reached where scheduling for some oxalic producers is a little tight. The price was firm and unchanged.

Perchloroethylene—Production in June totaled 15,150,570 pounds, whereas May output was 13,595,930 pounds, and June 1953 was 15,792,339 pounds, according to the Tariff Commission.

Propylene Glycol—Consumers have been improving inventory positions before contract schedules advance on October 1. There was also interest from polyester resins, a source said.

Sucrose—Prices were reduced 15c. per 100 lbs. to $8.65 for refined white material in bags at the refinery. The cut wiped out a similar advance earlier in the year. Stocks were adequate to take care of consumer's requirements.

Trichloroethylene — June production amounted to 22,277,438 pounds, compared with May output totaling 24,476,960 pounds, and production of 23,438,341 pounds in June of last year, figures from the Tariff Commission indicate.

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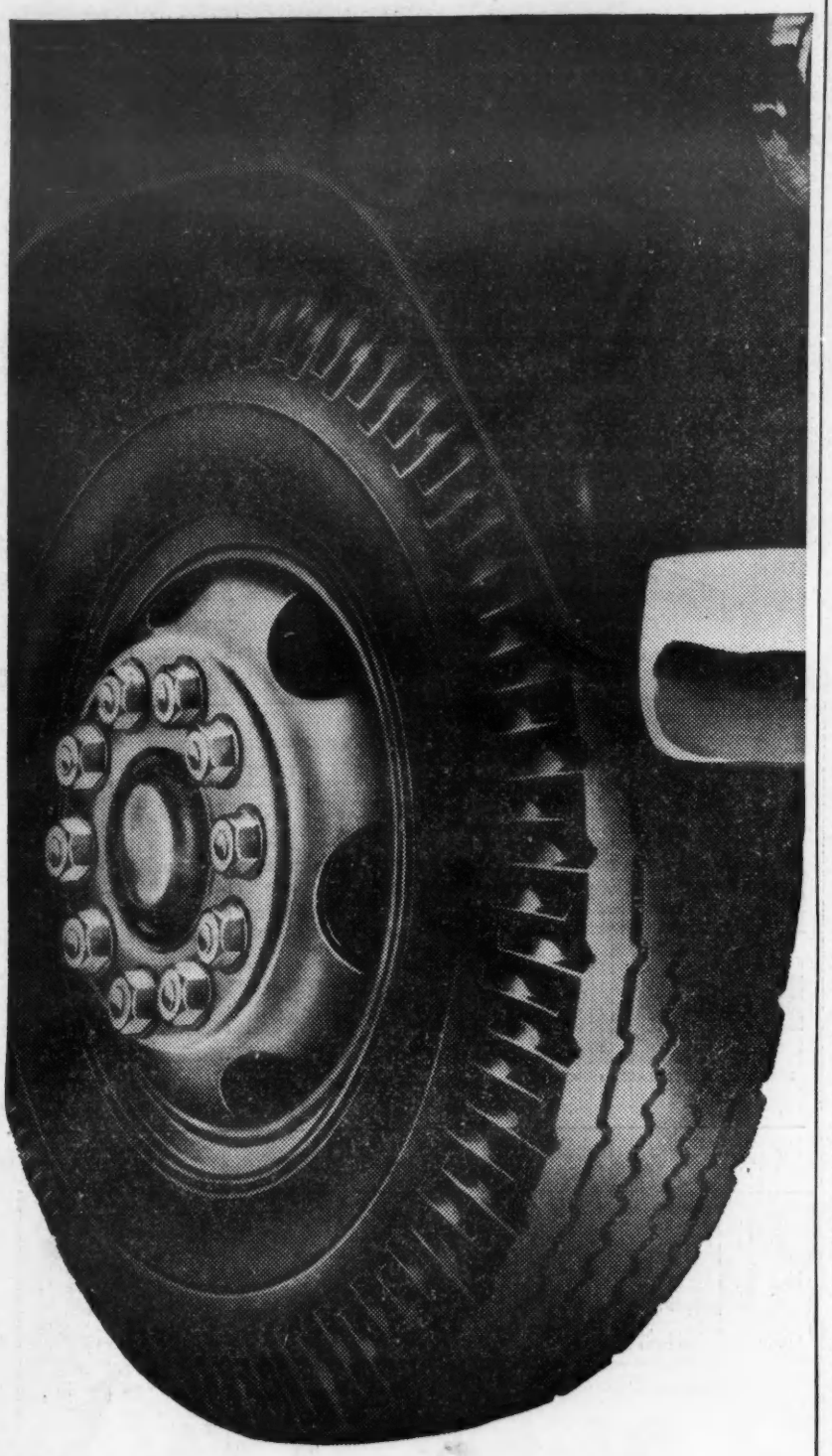

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Coal Chemicals

A producer reduced nonyl phenol prices early last week. A range was created because all sources had not gone along by press-time.

Other prices of coaltar products were generally firm in the past week. Demand for tar acids was picking up or was already at a good level. But, there has been no indication that prices were on the rise there. Aromatic solvents were not likely to move in either direction currently because production has diminished. If light oils were being produced in much greater quantity than at present, it was felt that there would be a little surplus of toluol and benzol. Xylol demand was strong enough to support some increase in output. Producers moved their production on contract commitments quickly. Thus, there was little likelihood of a downward price tendency for aromatics now.

Demand for cresols and cresylic acid moved production out at a good pace. Activity has even been better for o-cresol, which is normally a slow spot if there is much slowness in the tar acids. Natural phenol has been a bit slow, producers report. Demand for synthetic phenol has improved only slightly. Crude naphthalene orders have not increased substantially in the domestic market yet. However, there has been enough movement all along and promise of activity for phthalic anhydride in the last quarter to firm up crude grades of naphthalene at current low production levels. Creosote was still relatively slow.

Styrene monomer moved very well. Demand for acetanilide was steady, at a pace comparable with activity in sulfa drugs. DTBPC sold very well for petrochemical uses. Divinyl benzene enjoyed good sales from ion-exchange resins. Resorcinol demand was rather good.

Steel operations during the week ending September 26 were scheduled to be at 66.6 percent of capacity, or an index of 98.9, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute. This was equivalent to 1,588,000 tons, compared with 1,583,000 tons the prior week, 1,515,000 tons one month ago and 2,144,000 tons one year ago.

Price Trends

Advanced

None

Reduced

Nonyl phenol, 5c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Sept. 25, 1953
114.56	114.57	114.57	114.60

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

Basic Products

Benzol—Low cokeoven production has put most producers of coaltar benzol in a position of just being able to keep abreast of their commitments. There was no surplus cokeoven material around and producers were not actively soliciting more benzol orders, it was said. Demand, on the other hand, was strong enough to move current low output quickly. Consumers did not seem to be hurting for the lack of supplies. It was felt that there was ample petroleum benzol available to handle any gap in demand left by reduced coaltar benzol output. Price schedules have remained firm at previously established levels. Equalization of freight is still a frequent occurrence in the aromatic markets, where it necessary to get and secure an order, trade sources indicated.

Creosote—There was no significant change in the number of calls for this wood preservative. Buying interest from the railroads has been limited by their reduced freight earnings. There has been some movement for creosote, but the market was generally considered soft in the trade. Prices were steady at former quotations.

Cresols—Consumer requirements have increased slightly this month. However, no sharp increase has been reported. Where there was any variation from this pattern, some sources have enjoyed relatively good tar acid sales right along. One producer reporting very good August sales, said that orders that month were the best in many months. Further, September business volume has held up at the same level.

Demand has mainly been from cresylic resins, while material also moved to tricresyl phosphate, wire enamels and other outlets. None of the grades were particularly short in supply. However, o-cresol, an isomer which had been slow at times in the past, was moving much better. There were still inventories of ortho being held. But, the stockpile was not as long as it had been earlier.

Cresylic Acid—Demand for cresylic was very good, a domestic producer indicated last week. Buying in the past month was exceptionally good and the pace has been upheld in September. All domestic coaltar sources did not rate the market quite that well. However, other suppliers generally agreed that sales were reasonably good and have been showing improvement since the start of this month. Prices were firm at previously posted levels. Adequate stocks were available to handle consumption requirements.

Importers stated that there has not been any dramatic change in the market for ADF acid. A moderate volume of imported cresylic acid was sold at a steady rate. It was said that there was a good deal more acid available, particularly in Britain. Nevertheless, the market here was not speculative. Suppliers at the primary sources saw no indication that sales would increase at lower prices, trade sources said. Thus, the 75c. price appeared firm for quite a while longer.

Total production of refined cresylic acid from all sources was 2,889,396 pounds in June, as against 3,126,055 pounds (revised) turned out in May, Tariff Commission figures indicate.

Naphthalene—There has been no surge in the amount of crude 78-degree material being bought. However, the consistently low cokeoven output has begun to give some small evidence that the position of domestic producers is being squeezed a bit. Importers report increased interest in 78-degree material. Prices were unchanged at 4½c. to 4¾c. per pound c.i.f. New York, for imported crude material, while domestic 78-degree naphthalene was at 5c. per pound. There have been many instances in the past few months where importers said that they have only been able to get offers of European naphthalene at prices in the neighborhood of 5c. per pound for deliveries in the late part of the fourth quarter and early next year. This situation does not seem to have changed too much.

Offerings at the primary sources for hot-pressed naphthalene were still firm. But, the amount of material moved at such prices was limited.

Toluol—Most producers were in a sold-up position for coaltar material. Reduced light oil output resulting from steel operating decreases this year, has kept production near consumption levels. Current output moved out about as fast as it was made. Prices were firm at former postings.

Xylol—Even though light oil production has been lower with the slow coking operations during recent months, xylol output has not suffered as much as other aromatics because of greater yields. At the same time, demand for xylol has been very well sustained. Coaltar material has been a bit on the tight side, at least running very close for many producers.

Intermediates

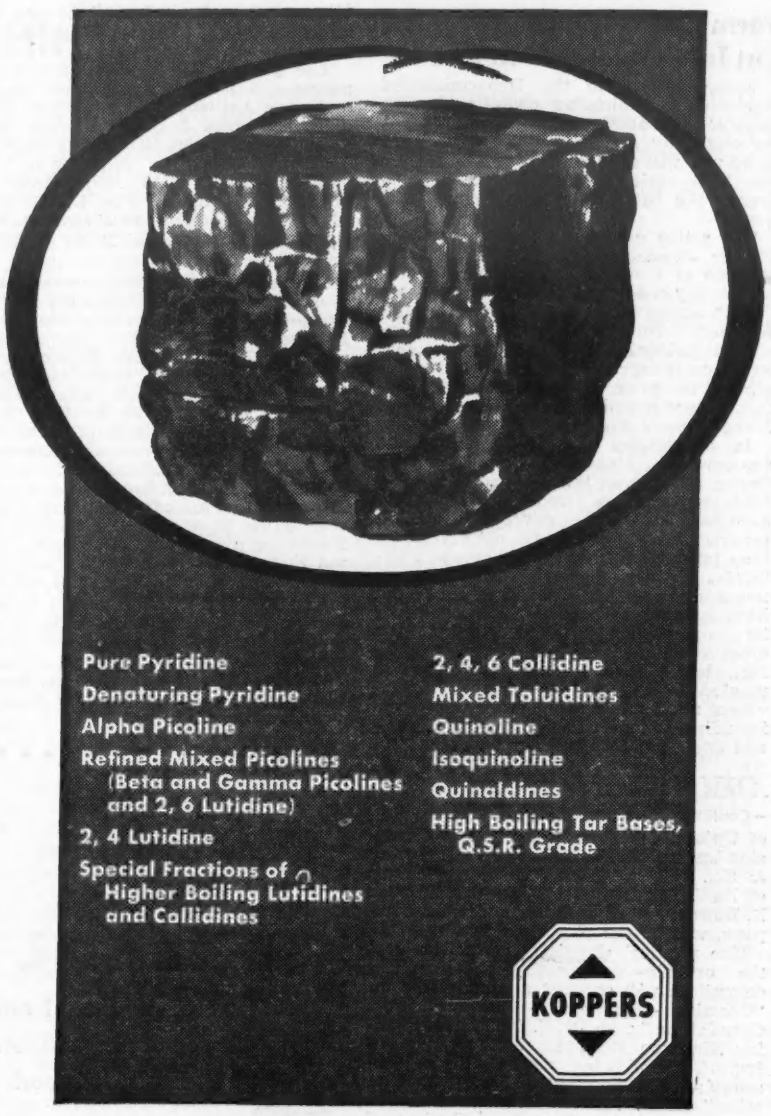
Acetanilide—Demand has been steady in this market. The competitive situation among sulfa producers has had some adverse affects upon the market for acetanilide. In the interest of keeping costs low and meeting competition, consumers have held buying largely to immediate needs and have also been influenced to look at possibilities of obtaining captive sources of raw materials. In recent weeks,

Production Estimate

Estimated output of coal chemicals recovered from cokeoven operations during the week ending September 26, was as follows:—

Ammonia liquid, NH_3	lbs.	742,477
Ammonium sulfate	lbs.	26,835,255
Benzol	gals.	2,566,850
Coaltar	gals.	11,773,570
Creosote oil	gals.	657,623
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	1,813,766
Pyridine, refined	lbs.	19,092
Toluol	gals.	504,885
Xylol	gals.	134,707

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4



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there has been no downward pressure noted in the market. Whereas there was a normal seasonal slowdown in the summer months, there was enough activity now to hold the market in reasonably steady fashion. Supplies were adequate for consumption needs. Prices were unchanged and steady.

m-Cresol—A pickup in activity for thymol and menthol have brought a source for the meta isomer back into production. Prices for the 95-98 percent material were at 60c. per pound in carlots and 61c. per pound in less than carlots, both on a works basis in drums.

Di-tert-Butyl-p-Cresol—General activity has held to a good pace. Technical uses in industry, particularly in petroleum chemical uses, have kept a sizable volume of material moving. Anti-oxidant uses of the food grade have not developed into as large a volume as had been anticipated yet. More time was needed before much expansion was likely to show up from this direction since this use is relatively new. Further, the volume was not expetced to approach the movement of DTBPC to industrial outlets. Price schedules of both grades remained intact. Adequate stocks were readily available.

Divinyl Benzene—Producers indicated that this was a relatively good market. Demand has been expanding from iron-exchange outlets at a slow, but steady pace. Adequate production was available to take care of consumption needs. Prices were unaltered, no revisions being expected.

Hydroquinone — Technical material moved at a steady pace consistent with activity in the automobile industry. The main industrial consuming channel was for intermediate use in the making of rubber chemicals. Reductions of the government stockpiling program have cut the overall consumption level. But, civilian needs have maintained sales at a steady rate, below the capacity of production facilities.

Prices recently went into effect for technical material on an f.o.b. destination basis in the United States, with carlot quotations at 77½c. per pound and l.c.l. quantities at 79½c. per pound.

Nonyl Phenol—One producer dropped schedules 5c. per pound in this market early last week. Other sources had not moved by press-time, thus, a range was carried in prices current. The new schedules were at 24c. per pound in tankcars, 26c. per pound in carlots, and 27c. per pound in l.c.l. quantities. Old prices were at the outside of the range at 29c. in tankcars. All prices were on a freight allowed basis.

Octyl Phenol—An upward adjustment of the drum price took place in this market effective last week. The tankcar price remained steady at 22½c. per pound, as did bag prices of 23¼c. in carlots and 23¾c. in l.c.l. The new drum schedules were ½c. higher at 24¼c. per pound in carlots, and 24¾c. per pound l.c.l.

b-Oxynaphthoic Acid—Producers indicated that there has been no significant change in the amount of B.O.N. moving. Demand has not attained the proportions that some sources had hoped for. Price schedules remained stable. Adequate stocks were readily available to meet demand.

Phenyldiethanolamine — Movement of this intermediate was in line with activity for textile dyestuff intermediates in general. The normal sales volume was considered small, it was said. Prices have stayed at previously established levels. Supplies were adequate.

Phthalic Anhydride—Sales were relatively good. One or two of the moderate sized producers were doing a very good volume at their level. Some of the larger producers indicated that they still have more production capacity untapped. Alkyd resins were temporarily slowed down during retooling procedures in the automobile industry. Phthalic prices were firm at old levels.

Resorcinol — Overall activity has kept the market in relatively good shape. A steady call from the rubber industry and a consistent demand for adhesives in the past months maintained a good sales level. Prices were firm and not expected to be changed. Adequate production was available to handle all anticipated needs.

Styrene—Movement of the monomer has been quite good. Call from the rubber industry has been steady at a good level. A satisfactory volume of current output was also going to the plastics industry. The total, producers indicated, was excellent. Introduction of new models in the appliance field were expected to create a good market which should sustain buying interest for the rest of the year. Prices were settled at current postings.

m-Tolylenediamine — Demand for this dyestuff intermediate was steady at approximately the same levels. No significant changes in buying interest were anticipated in the weeks immediately ahead. Prices were unaltered. Supplies were adequate.

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Farm Controls Easing Won't Cut Into Conservation Funds

Announcement of the Department of Agriculture eliminating compliance with total acreage allotments as a requirement for eligibility for price supports in 1955 in no way will reduce funds authorized for the 1955 agricultural conservation program, the department explained last week.

The action does not eliminate the previously announced program to influence the use of diverted acres, it was stated, but simply modifies it to the extent that "total" acreage allotments are no longer required. The provision of compliance with individual crop acreage allotments (cross compliance) as a condition for eligibility for price supports remains in effect. Cross compliance observance also is a requirement for payment eligibility.

In authorizing the 1955 agricultural conservation program, congress conditioned the $55,000,000 increase over the 1954 appropriation (from $195,000,000 to $250,000,000) on the development of a program for use of acreage diverted from crop production because of acreage allotments. Under the plan originally announced, these diverted acres could not have been used for certain crops. Under its September 15 announcement, the cross-compliance controls are still in effect, but diverted acres may now be planted to anything the farmer wishes, except another allotment crop, or a group including commercial vegetables, potatoes and sweet potatoes and dry beans.

ADMA's Research Unit

—Continued from page 7

of Upjohn Company, will serve as discussion leader. Dr. L. C. Lappas, of Eli Lilly & Co., will speak on "The Manufacture of Hard Gelatin Capsuls" and Dr. Thomas B. Downey, of Kind & Knox Gelatin Company, will be the discussion leader.

The physical chemistry committee and the organic - biochemistry - pharmacology committee will conduct a round table on "Chemical - Biological - Pharmacological Correlations" with Dr. F. C. Nachod, Sterling-Winthrop Research Institute, presiding. The following papers will be presented:—"The Binding of Drugs by Proteins," by J. M. Vandenbelt, of Parke, Davis & Co.; "Surface Film Studies of Proteins, Sterols and Lipids," by Dr. W. W. Davis, of Eli Lilly & Co., and "The Relationship Between Irritancy and Surface Activity of Local Anesthetics," by Dr. F. C. Nachod, of Sterling Winthrop Research Institute.

Session on Research

The research administration committee will present a session on "Organization of the Research Function," by Dr. Albert L. Raymond, vice-president of G. D. Searle & Co., and Dr. Joseph Seifter, director of Wyeth Institute of Applied Biochemistry.

The organic-biochemistry-pharmacology committee will present a session, including a progress report on "Human Pharmacology Project," by Dr. E. J. de Beer, of Burroughs Wellcome & Co., and another on "Analgesic Screening Methods," of which Dr. Bradford N. Craver, of Johnson & Johnson, will be chairman. This will include presentation of the following papers:—"Review of Available Methods for Screening Analgesics, Including Aspirin-Type Compounds," by Dr. John R. Lewis, of Sterling-Winthrop Research Institute; "Laboratory Experience With Analgesic Testing," by Dr. Leonard Cook, of Smith, Kline & French Laboratories; Dr. Robert Tislow of Wyeth Laboratories division of American Home Products Corporation and Brown Robbins, of Eli Lilly & Co., and "Correlation of Laboratory With Clinical Procedures," by Dr. Raymond Houde, Memorial Hospital, New York.

The pharmaceutical development committee will present a paper on "Aspects of Newer Antibiotics," by William Baker, of S. B. Penick & Co. The group leader will be Dr. Herbert Gross, of Commercial Solvents Corporation. A paper on "Evaluation of the R. C. A. Ampul Inspection Machine" will be given by H. O. Trotter, of Eli Lilly & Co. The discussion leader will be R. E. Schell, of R. C. A. Laboratories.

The physical chemistry committee will present a program including the following addresses:—"A Collaborative Study of the Performance of Gary Spectrophotometers," by Dr. J. M. Vandenbelt, of Parke, Davis & Co.; "Potentiometric and Spectrophotometric pK'a Determination," by Dr. T. V. Parke, of Eli Lilly & Co., and Dr. J. M. Vandenbelt, of Parke, Davis & Co.; "The Tracer Assay of Vitamin B12," by F. A. Bacher, of Merck & Co., and "An Editorial Plan For a Proposed Annual Bulletin of the Physical Chemistry Committee," by Dr. W. W. Davis, of Eli Lilly & Co. Following dinner Cyril N. Hoyler, of David Sarnoff Research Center, will give a demonstration lecture on color television.

The October 9 program will include a session on "Better Ways to Disseminate Information and Improve Our Communications," a workshop, and an address by Dr. Albert Van Dusen, vice-president and director of public relations for Northwestern University.

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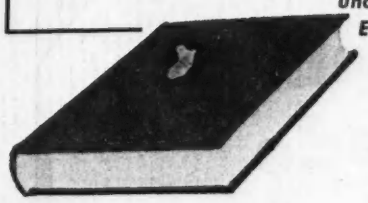

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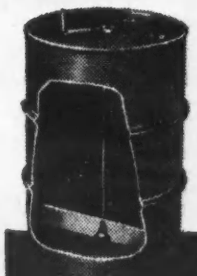

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Textile and Leather Chemicals

Firmness of potato starch featured the sizing materials market last week. Prices of Idaho starch were lifted fractionally, due to damage to the potato crop by early frosts. The Maine market remained unchanged and steady. Production continued light and offers for shipment were scarce. Trading was reported slow, but consumers absorbed heavy supplies against former contracts. Trading in other sizing materials lacked snap. Tapioca flour was easier for shipment from Brazil and quotations were off fractionally. This was reflected in the local market and stocks on spot declined. Siamese flour also was lower for shipment and on spot. Corn starch and dextrin moved in larger volume for prompt delivery. Sago flour demand was restricted to spot delivery.

Interest in tanning materials was centered in quebracho extract shipments. In several directions quotations for shipment were raised fractionally while other sellers maintained prices at unchanged levels. Trading was reported light, chiefly for nearby shipment. Buying interest for other materials continued slow, with trading spotty and for immediate shipment.

Producers of rayon and acetate shipped 89,800,000 pounds of yarn and staple in August according to the Textile Bureau, a gain of 3 percent over July, but 8 percent lower than shipments of 97,300,000 pounds in August last year. Total shipments during the first eight months of this year amounted to 707,100,000 pounds, against 823,300,000 pounds for the same period last year. Shipments of rayon high tenacity yarn in August declined for the fifth consecutive month, totaling 20,300,000 pounds. Producers stocks at the end of that month rose to 19,000,000 pounds. A new record was set in shipments of rayon staple and tow, totaling 29,800,000 pounds, a gain of 11 percent over July and 4 percent higher than the June record of 28,700,000 pounds.

Chemicals

Bichromates—Steady improvement was reported in withdrawals against current contracts. Spot demand was confined to fill-in needs. All grades were maintained at former levels.

Sodium Acetate—Fair demand was noted for prompt requirements. Market was unchanged and steady.

Sodium Hydrosulfite — Business was fairly active for prompt delivery. Prices were well held at former levels.

Sulfonated Oils—Buying interest was moderate, chiefly for immediate requirements. Market was steady and quotably unchanged.

Sizing Materials

Albumin Blood — Consumers absorbed fair sized lots for prompt needs. Market was steady and unchanged at 65c. to 80c. per pound, according to quantity.

Corn Dextrin—Consumers continued to limit purchases to immediate needs. All grades were maintained at prevailing quotations. Gum was quoted at $8.85 per 100 pounds, paper bags carlots, New York delivery; canary, $8.65, dark $8.70, and white $8.53, same basis. Less carlots were 15c. per 100 pounds more.

Corn Starch—Buying interest was more active, with consumers stepping up demand for prompt delivery. Prices were maintained at former levels. Pearl was quoted at $7.14 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots and powder, $7.25 per 100 pounds, New York basis. Smaller quantities were 14c. per 100 pounds higher. Visible corn supply increased 1,036,000 bushels to 15,427,000 bushels for the week ending September 17 compared with 6,343,000 bushels during the corresponding week last year, according to the Chicago Board of Trade.

Egg Albumin—Market tone was steadier and prices were unchanged at the recent sharp reduction. Trading was fairly active for prompt needs. Flake was hold at $1.27 to $1.29 per pound and powder, $1.31 to $1.33 per pound, as to quantity. Technical remained unchanged and steady at 85c. to 87c. per pound, depending upon quantity.

Egg Yolk—Business continued spotty, but the market developed a steadier undertone. Prices were well held at $1.04 to $1.07 per pound, according to quantity.

Price Trends

Advanced

Potato starch, Idaho, 0.45c. per lb.

Reduced

Tapioca flour, Braz., spot, 1c. to 1½c. per lb.
Siamese, ¼c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Sept. 25, 1953
94.56	94.56	94.62	98.54

(*For Current Prices see page* 9)

Potato Starch—Firm tone featured this market. Idaho starch was lifted fractionally for prompt shipment. Carlots were advanced to 6¾c. per pound, f.o.b. mills, less ½c. for delivery to eastern points. Reports from Idaho stated that early frost has damaged the potato crop and keener competition was expected from cattle feeders in the purchase of low grade potatoes. Market in Maine continued unchanged and nominal at 7¼c. per pound, carlots, f.o.b. mills. Stocks held by grinders were still low. Supplies on spot were maintained at 8¾c. to 9c. per pound, exwarehouse, depending upon quantity. Shipments of Danish starch were unchanged at 7.3c. per pound, carlots, exdock and Dutch at 7⅞c. per pound, same basis.

Tapioca Flour—Trading was restricted to fill-in needs for immediate delivery. Brazilian flour top grades for shipment was lower, ranging from 8½c. to 8¾c. per pound, carlots, exdock. Spot stocks also were reduced to 9c. to 9½c. per pound, exwarehouse, as to quantity. Siamese top grade was lower with replacements and quoted at 7c. to 7½c. per pound, same basis.

Tanning Materials

Footwear production in August 1954 totaled 45,900,000 pairs, 18 percent above 39,000,000 pairs made in July and 7 percent more than 43,000,000 pairs produced in August, 1953, according to preliminary figures released by the Census Bureau. Shipments in August 1954 amounted to 49,500,000 pairs and were valued at $18,000,000. Men's dress shoe production totaled 5,900,000 pairs, 18 percent more than the 5,000,000 pairs made in July, but was 3 percent less than the total for August 1953. Women's dress and work shoe output amounted to 16,200,000 pairs and was 12 percent more than July, and 14 percent over the 14,300,000 pairs produced in August 1953. The output of all other footwear in August 1954 was 23 percent higher than the level of July, and 5 percent above the total for August last year.

Chestnut Extract—Demand was limited to actual needs. Prices were maintained at former levels. Liquid 25 percent tannin was quoted at 4c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. works; 4¾c. per pound, barrels, carlots, and 5.10c. barrels, less carlots; powdered 60 percent tannin, 10.32c. per pound, bags, carlots, and 11.02c., bags, less carlots, same basis.

Mangrove Bark — Consumers showed fair inquiry for replacements, but trading was still slow. Shipments were quotably unchanged. African bark was quoted at $69 to $70 per ton exdock; Ecuadorian, $55 per ton and Colombian, $58 per ton, same basis.

Myrobalans—Business continued quiet. Shipments were offered freely. J 1's assorted were quoted at $47 per ton, exdock; ordinary, $42, and crushed J 1's, $62.50 per ton, same basis. Solid extract, 53 percent tannin was nominal at 7¼c. per pound, exdock plus duty and 50 percent tannin was quoted at 7c. per pound, same basis.

Quebracho Extract—Consuming interest in replacements was reported light and confined to prompt shipment. Tone of the market remained steady. Prices were raised fractionally in some quarters, while other sellers continued to offer at unchanged levels. Solid ordinary, guaranteed 63 percent tannin ranged from 11 31/64c. to 11 21/32c. per pound, exdock, plus duty, depending upon seller and clarified, 64 percent, 12 3/16c. to 12 23/64c. per pound, same basis.

Wattle—Conditions in this market held steady, despite limited buying interest. Prices were unchanged. Fair average bark was quoted at $98 per ton, exdock, and merchantable at $94 per ton, same basis. East African extract, 60 percent tannin was offered at 9¾c. per pound, exdock, plus duty, while South African remained nominal at 10c. per pound, same basis.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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Drugs, Fine Chemicals, Botanicals

The drugs market began to perk up last week as the trade shook off its summer lethargy and made preparations to swing into the last quarter, a time of good business to most. Pricewise, there was a flurry of activity as domestic producers of vitamins B and C sharply slashed schedules in an effort to bring prices into a more competitive position with their imported counterparts. For some time, producers of thiamin and ascorbic acid have been plagued by the offering of lower priced Japanese thiamin and German ascorbic acid in this market. The quality of the imported vitamins has apparently been found satisfactory by a considerable number of consumers and the substantial price differential had resulted in a considerable loss of business by domestic producers whose schedules were 15 to 20 percent over those quoted on imported vitamins.

As a result, prices on thiamin hydrochloride and monitrate were cut $35 per kilo, a reduction of slightly more than 25 percent while ascorbic acid and its sodium salt were cut $5 per kilo. The drastic price action taken was felt necessary in order that domestic producers would cease to be at a disadvantage in the marketplace, it was said. Import duties on imported vitamin B and C were reportedly 5 percent, an amount which was thought too low by domestic producers. Efforts to have existing tariffs increased will continue to be made, it was stated.

Elsewhere in the market, the seasonal pickup began to manifest itself. Producers of lanolin reported some increase in inquiries which was credited to consumers preparing for fall requirements in the manufacture of cosmetics and drug preparations. In the cosmetic line, a disproportionate amount of overall annual business done was said to be during the last quarter of the year when holiday buying enhances normal buying levels. Pricewise, there appeared to be little or no change in lanolin quotations while the supply situation was one of adequacy.

A further rise in the price of mercurials was thought possible in view of the fantastic price levels attained by mercury metal. Normally producers would follow up closely any increase in raw material costs with proportionate advances in the derivatives but fear of further discouragement of sales has made them reluctant except when the profit margin falls too low.

Price Trends

Advanced

Lobelia herb, 45c. per lb.
White squill, 7c. per lb.

Reduced

Acid, ascorbic, USP, $35 per kilo.
Sodium ascorbate, $35 per kilo.
Thiamin hydrochloride, USP, $5 per kilo.
mononitrate, USP, $5 per kilo.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Sept. 25, 1953
67.79	68.85	68.81	73.38

(For Current Prices see page 9)

Ascorbic Acid—The price of ascorbic acid was reduced $5 per kilo last week in the first price change since December, 1952. The reduction was expected to have a stimulating effect upon consumption, it was said. Considerable quantities of ascorbic acid are used in frozen food processing and of course, in multivitamin products. Demand for ascorbic acid (vitamin C) for the latter use was expected to increase seasonally as cold weather sets in.

Production of ascorbic acid was said to be adequate to meet current consumer needs and was expected to continue. Production capacity has proven sufficient to meet all requirements, to date.

The new price schedule on ascorbic acid, USP, was as follows:—25 kilo lots, $16 per kilo; 10 kilo lots, $16.35; 5 kilo lots, $16.75; 1 kilo lots, $17 and 500 gram bottles at the rate of $17.50 per kilo.

Lanolin—Demand for lanolin recently increased somewhat as producers moved to build up inventories to meet fall and winter demand in drugs and cosmetic lines. A good deal of the annual consumption of lanolin in the latter field takes place during the last quarter of the year when sales of cosmetic products is boosted by holiday buying. Supplies of lanolin were reported to be ample to meet consumer needs and no difficulties were anticipated in meeting any normal acceleration in demand at this time.

Current prices on lanolin were as follows:—cosmetic grade, 33c. to 36c. per pound, depending upon specifications and producer; 30c. to 33c. on USP, anhydrous with hydrous, USP lanolin, 1c. less.

Mercurials—The fantastic price levels attained by mercury metal in recent weeks, which resulted in one round of price advances a few weeks ago, may force further price rises in the near future, according to reports heard in some segments of the trade. Consumption of mercurials has been reduced as consumers demonstrate resistance to the higher prices and it was feared that mercurial consumption would be further adversely affected if another round of price advances becomes necessary.

Producers have been resisting any trend in this direction, however, and it was not thought likely in the immediate future since buying of quicksilver has been on a strictly hand to mouth basis.

Molasses—Feed molasses demand was off slightly with prices generally unchanged during the week ending September 21, 1954. The cane blackstrap price at New Orleans was 10¼-10½ (mostly 10½) cents per gallon. Other Gulf prices for blackstrap were steady and unchanged. Demand for molasses and other commodities at feed mixing centers is below normal for this period as buyers refrain from building up inventories. Molasses prices are weaker at these points as most buying is on a hand-to-mouth basis, it was said.

No change is reported in east or west coast demand which is, respectively, moderate and good to moderate. West coast price for cane blackstrap continues at $19 per ton while the price at Albany remains at 12½ cents per gallon. Supplies of citrus molasses were reportedly limited at Lake Wales as demand continued strong. A price of $12 per ton continues to hold firm at that point.

Sodium Ascorbate—Prices on sodium ascorbate were reduced $5 per kilo last week in conjunction with a similar reduction in the acid. The current schedule on sodium ascorbate was as follows:—25 kilo lots or more, $16 per kilo; 10 kilo lots, $16.35; 5 kilo lots, $16.75; 1 kilo lots, $17 and 500 gram bottles, at $17.50 per kilo.

Thiamin—Prices were reduced on two thiamin salts last week in the first change since December, 1952. The decline amounted to $35 per kilo on both thiamin mononitrate and thiamin hydrochloride.

Demand for thiamin was reported to be at generally good levels although some producers reported a better inquiry than others. Seasonal increases in consumption were anticipated, it was said while supplies were adequate to accommodate current needs and were expected to prove ample in the immediate future.

The current schedule on thiamin mononitrate, USP, and hydrochloride was $100 per kilo, in lots of 100 grams or more while 5 to 99 grams was quoted at 13c. per gram. The reduction in price was expected to spur increased consumption of these salts, it was said. The prime factor in the price reduction was reported to be the competition afforded domestic producers by lower priced thiamin imports which have been entering this country in increasing quantities under a tariff rate of 5 percent.

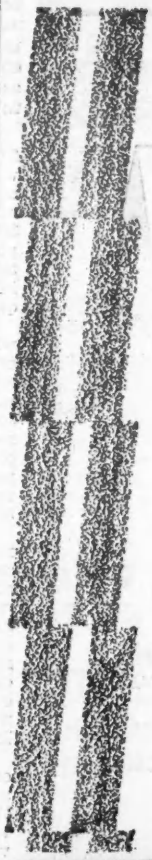
Botanicals

The spot market continued its sharp advance on lobelia herb last week as quotations increased 45 cents. The current price was virtually nominal in view of the paucity of supplies on hand. What little lobelia herb dealers have, was being held for regular accounts, it was said, hence the casual buyer has had to pay very high prices for the small quantities held in speculative hands.

It was understood that there were virtually no offers of the herb from collection areas although limited quantities were reportedly being held back for higher prices. Collections of lobelia were short this year due to drought and as a result, existing stocks will have to last until the next crop in 1955.

The price of white squill took a sharp hike last week as increasing quantities were detained by the Food and Drug Administration on the grounds of slight deterioration. It was

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4



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understood that the nature of this root made traces of deterioration almost unavoidable in the drying process. Reconditioning costs are reportedly high and as a result, have been passed on to the consumer level.

Cascara Sagrada Bark—The market was firm, on the whole. Collections this year were reported to have been satisfactory with the overall crop about average, it was said. Prices were holding steady at 30c. to 31c. per pound. Demand was reported to be on a seasonal increase although consumers were generally cautious in covering more than their immediate requirements, it was said.

Ipecac Root—Spot prices eased somewhat over the past week as shippers at origin indicated more willingness to reduce prices to a more attractive level. It was said that European buyers had become less active in ipecac root and consequently, there has been an increase in offerings to importers here. Current prices ranged from $7.75 to $8 per pound for the whole root with the powdered root 50c. higher.

Juniper Berries—This year's crop was reported to have been a total failure. The small carryover from last year was about all that was expected to be available to meet consumer demand. Fortunately, the heaviest consumer of juniper berries, industrywise, was currently in the off season and actual hardships in filling the requirements of other consumers were not expected to be too severe although prices were expected to be maintained at firm levels.

Lobelia Herb—The price on lobelia herb continued its sharp rise last week with an overall increase of 45c. per pound over the preceding week. The spot price was virtually nominal at $1.25 per pound with very little material reportedly held by dealers here. There was reported to be some herb in shippers' hands, at origin, but no offers were reported on proposed selling prices. With the harvest of this herb severely curtailed this past Summer by drought conditions, the outlook for consumers was not bright. It appeared that prices would advance further in view of the tight supply situation.

Rauwolfia Serpentina—The spot market continued about unchanged from the last report. Demand for R. serpentina continues strong by pharmaceutical manufacturers who use the root or its alkaloids in the manufacture of various drugs used to treat mental diseases and hypertension. Concerning exportation of the root, the Indian government has a licensing system. Under the setup, shippers in India must have had their consignments afloat before the expiration date of their licenses. Since many of the licenses were not given out until the middle of June with expiration dates of July 15 or thereabout, it was considered doubtful whether buyers received anything like quantities contracted for. The policy was said to have been discouraging to shippers at origin who did not have sufficient time to arrange for collection, drying of the root and getting it afloat before the expiration period. In addition, percentage quotas have been set up by the Indian government to curtail the amount of Rauwolfia shipped out of the country. The current market price, in New York, based upon expected higher replacement costs was about $2.50 per pound for powdered, whole root although some lots were reported sold at $3 per pound and higher. replacement costs was about $2.50 per pound for powdered, whole root although some lots were reported sold at $3 per pound.

Senega Root—Supplies continue on the tight side. Excess moisture in collection areas made the gathering of a normal size crop impossible this year and as a result, a shortage was expected to become more severe since the next crop is almost a year distant.

Soapbark—The supply situation in soapbark was expected to continue tight if not actually worsening during coming weeks. Adverse weather conditions at origin have curtailed gathering of the bark to a great extent, to date. It was expected that prices would advance in view of the serious supply situation here but to what extent remained conjectural at this time.

White Squill—Spot price advanced sharply on this item last week. Immediate cause of the advance in prices was laid to detention of several lots by the Food and Drug Administration on the grounds of evidences of slight deterioration. As a result, the material detained has had to be reconditioned, an expensive process due to the nature of the root. The reconditioning costs have been added to importers costs and the overall price was increased 7c. per pound over previous quotations. The current range was from 17c. to 19c. per pound.

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Alcohol Rules Changed By Treasury Department

The Treasury Department has modified its regulation No. 3 covering completely denatured alcohol to eliminate two obsolete formulas, to revise formula No. 18 and to provide for a new formula No. 19 using only denaturants which are also used for other commercial purposes. The changes became effective September 18 in time for use in the manufacture of antifreeze for motor vehicles during the forthcoming winter season.

The modifications revoke formulas No. 16 and No. 17 because of the discontinuance of manufacture of the denaturant "ST-115," but continue to permit the use of existing stocks of "ST-115," "Dehydrol-0," and "CS-501" denaturants until existing stocks are exhausted. Formula No. 18 was amended by decreasing the quantities of required denaturants so that the disagreeable residual odor of the product will be alleviated.

Revised formula No. 18 now reads:—To every 100 gallons of ethyl alcohol of not less than 160 degrees proof add:—2.5 gallons of methyl isobutyl ketone; 0.125 gallon of "Pyronate" or a compound similar thereto; 0.5 gallon acetaldol (hydroxy-butyraldehyde); 1.0 gallon of kerosene.

The new formula No. 19 consists of the following:—To every 100 gallons of ethyl alcohol of not less than 160 degrees proof add:—4.0 gallons of methyl isobutyl ketone; 1.0 gallon of kerosene.

Chicago AIC Plans to Honor Prof. Urey at Oct. 8 Meeting

The Chicago chapter of the American Institute of Chemists will present its honor scroll to Prof. Harold C. Urey at a testimonial dinner on October 8. Prof. Urey is Martin A. Ryerson distinguished service professor of chemistry at the Institute For Nuclear Studies of the University of Chicago. As a recipient of the scroll, Prof. Urey is being honored not only for scientific achievement, but for his contribution to his profession and to his community.

Prof. Malcolm Dole, professor of physical chemistry at Northwestern University, Chicago, will talk at the presentation dinner on "Harold C. Urey, Politics and the Man." Prof. Willard F. Libby, professor in the department of chemistry at the Institute for Nuclear Studies at the University of Chicago, will speak on "Harold C. Urey, the Scientist."

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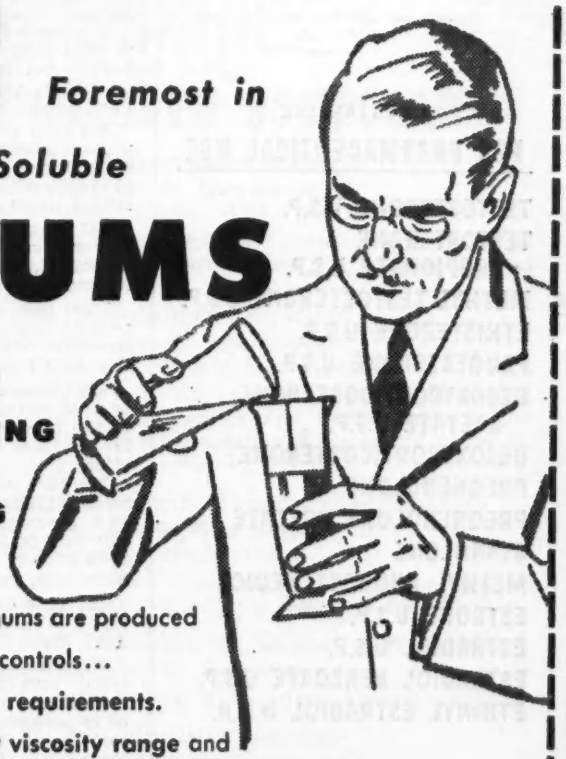

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Gov't Receives Over Thirty Fertilizer Bids

—Continued from page 5

cent material; $146 per ton, domestic origin.

Davison Chemical Company, a division of .W R. Grace & Co., Baltimore, Md., 4,000 tons of P_2O_5 or 20,000 tons of 20 percent material in powder form or 19,608 tons of 20.4 percent material in granular form, $129.41 per ton for powdered and $132.38 per ton for granular, domestic origin.

H. J. Baker & Bro., New York, offered supplies from several sources—975 tons of P_2O_5 or 5,000 tons of 19½ percent material, $159.64 per ton, F. S. Royster Guano Company, supplier; 2,041.2 tons of P_2O_5 or 4,536 tons of 45 percent material, $142.33 per ton, Armour Fertilizer Works, supplier; 907.2 tons of P_2O_5 or 4,536 tons of 20 percent material, $136.30 per ton, Armour Fertilizer Works, supplier; 873.18 tons of P_2O_5 or 4,535 tons of 19¼ percent material, $119.12 per ton in five-ply bags, $121.40 per ton in six-ply bags, $131.12 per ton in new jute or equal bags, Virginia-Carolina Chemical Corporation, supplier; 386 tons of P_2O_5 or 2,000 tons of 19.3 percent material, $171.52 per ton loaded and stowed, f.o.b. Fushiko, Japan, or $187.06 per ton, cost and freight to one Korean port, Nissan Chemical Industries, Ltd., Tokyo, Japan, supplier; 183 tons of P_2O_5 or 1,000 tons of 18.3 percent material, $174.50 per ton, f.o.b. Kobe, Japan, or $188.03 per ton, cost and freight to one Korean port, Takiseihisho Befu Hyogo Prefectre, Tokyo, Japan, supplier.

Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation, New York, 2,000 tons of P_2O_5 or 10,000 tons of 20 percent material in powdered form, $131 per ton, domestic origin.

Phillips Petroleum Company, Bartlesville, Okla., 4,000 tons of P_2O_5 or 8,888.89 tons of 45 percent material, $142.38 per ton, domestic origin.

U. S. Phosphoric Products, division of Tennessee Corporation, Tampa, Fla., 920 tons of P_2O_5 or 2,000 tons of 46 percent material, $140.10 per ton, domestic origin.

Stauffer Chemical Company, San Francisco, Calif., 4,000 tons of P_2O_5 or 20,000 to 25,000 tons of 18 percent granular material, $151.94 per ton, domestic origin.

Summers Fertilizer Company, Searsport, Me., 1,800 tons of P_2O_5 or 9,000 tons of 20 percent material, $129.45 per ton, domestic origin.

Nylos Trading Company, New York, 2,350 tons of P_2O_5 or 5,000 tons of 46-48 percent material, $79 per ton of material, Italian origin.

Albatross Superphosphate & Fertilizer Corporation, N. Y., 4,370 tons of P_2O_5 or 9,500 tons of 46 percent material in powder form, $140.22 per ton in three-ply paper bags or $143.04 per ton in nine-ounce jute bags, f.o.b. Rotterdam, Belgium.

Windmill Fertilizer Works, Holland, 4,000 tons of P_2O_5 or 9,000 tons of 46 percent material in powdered form, $140.22 per ton in six-ply paper bags or $143.04 in nine-ounce jute bags, f.o.b. Vlaardengen, Holland.

Agriculture Department Bids

The following bids were submitted in the name of the Department of Agriculture, presumably as part of barter deals to be made involving disposal of certain surplus farm products in exchange for the fertilizer—(several of the offers duplicate offers made by the supplying firm directly and are made contingent upon unacceptance of the direct offer:—

4,000 tons of P_2O_5 or 9,000 tons of 45 percent material in powdered form, $63.85 per ton of material, Phillips Chemical Company, supplier.

4,370 tons of P_2O_5 or 9,500 tons of 46 percent material by Albatross Superphosphate & Fertilizer Corporation. Same as above.

975 tons of P_2O_5 or 5,000 tons of 19½ percent material, $159.64 per ton, F. S. Royster Guano Company, supplier.

2,041.2 tons of P_2O_5 or 4,536 tons of 43 percent material, $142.33 per ton, Armour Fertilizer Works, supplier.

907.3 tons of P_2O_5 or 4,536 tons of 20 percent material, $136.30 per ton, Armour Ferilizer Works, supplier.

336 tons of P_2O_5 or 2,000 tons of 16.8 percent material in ten-ounce jute bags, $179.63 per ton, f.o.b. Yokkaichi, Japan, or $197.48 per ton, c. & f., one Korean port, Ishhara Sangyo, Japan, supplier.

873.18 tons of P_2O_5 or 4,536 tons of 19¼ percent material, Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company, supplier. Prices same as above.

312 tons of P_2O_5 or 1,500 tons of 20.8 percent material in ten-ounce jute bags, $167.70 per ton, f.o.b. Shaibaura, Japan, or $182.02 per ton, c. & f., one Korean Port, Nissan Kagaku, supplier.

366 tons of P_2O_5 or 2,000 tons of 18.3 percent material, in ten-ounce jute bags, $174.50 per ton, f.o.b. Moji, Japan, or $190.89 per ton, c. & f., one Korean port, Nissan Kagaku, supplier.

193 tons of P_2O_5 or 1,000 tons of 19.3 percent material, $171.52 per ton, f.o.b. Yokkaichi, Japan or $187.06, c.&f. one Korean port, Ishhhara Sangyo, supplier.

1,260 tons of P_2O_5 or 7,000 tons of 18 percent material, $150.83 per ton, f.o.b. Antwerp, Belgium, International Ore & Fertilizer Company, supplier.

4,000 tons of P_2O_5 or 20,000 tons of 20 percent material, $129.41 per ton for run of the pile or $132.38 per ton for granular, Davison Chemical Corporation, supplier.

252 tons of P_2O_5 of 16.8 percent material, $179.63 per ton; 366 tons of P_2O_5 of 18.3 percent material, $174.50 per ton; 210 tons of P_2O_5 of 21 percent material, $166.42 per ton, f.o.b. Niihana, Japan, Sumitomo, Japan, supplier.

183 tons off P_2O_5 of 18.3 percent material, $174.50 per ton, f.o.b., Kobe, Japan, Taki, Japan, supplier.

609 tons of P_2O_5 of 20.3 percent material, $168.85 per ton, f.o.b., Sakaide or Konoshima, Japan, also 760 tons of P_2O_5 of 19 percent fused phosphate, $168.42 per ton, f.o.b., Nugata or Fushiki, Japan, Konoshima, Japan, supplier.

Bids Wanted

Hydrofluoric acid, 4,500 lbs., inv. 6, Oct. 1, Contracting Officer, Memphis Gen. Depot, Memphis, Tenn.

Insecticide, 33,280 gals. DDT liquid, inv. N140-81, Oct. 11, 62,000 lbs. DDT powder, inv. N140-85, Oct. 13, Navy Purchasing Office, Navy Dept., 111 E. 16th St., N. Y., N. Y.

Paint, 13,512 qts. and 15,552 gals. synthetic gloss enamel, 21,808 gals. exterior traffic paint, Topeka AF Depot, inv. 384-99, Oct. 11, 12,104 gals. and 37,236 qts. cellulose nitrate lacquer, 12,688 gals. spar, glyceryl phthalate, Topeka AF Depot, inv. 383-111, Oct. 12, 31,008 qts. and 9,500 gals. aircraft gloss enamel, Topeka AF Depot, inv. 383-117, Oct. 11, 12,456 qts. cellulose nitrate, gloss lacquer, Topeka AF Depot, inv. 383-118, Oct. 11, 3,534 gals. interior, semi-gloss enamel, inv. 383-123, Oct. 6, Aviation Supply Office, Navy Dept., 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.

Trichlorethylene, 471,350 gals., tech., type II, inv. CML-11, Oct. 8, N. Y. Chem. Procurement Dist., 180 Varick St., N. Y. 14, N. Y.

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Drug Makers Plan Meeting

—Continued from page 3

physical property but a substantial investment in good will, promotional activities, etc., and selling its own product, should be entitled to tax relief.

It is pointed out that a number of firms in the drug industry have considerable sums invested in foreign operations in the employment of salesmen, tax and trademark attorneys, and detail men to acquaint doctors and hospitals with their products. The fact that the drug is made in this country instead of being produced abroad should make no difference in the rate of tax on foreign income, it is added.

As a preliminary step toward avoiding a conflict over this matter next year, a group from the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, American Drug Manufacturers Association, and the Proprietary Association, decided in New York recently to confer with a similar group from the National Association of Manufacturers, United States Chamber of Commerce and the Foreign Trade Council, on the possibility of drawing up an amendment that would have unanimous support. The conferences are expected to begin in ten days or two weeks.

Parenteral Drug Association

—Continued from page 7

rals," P. E. Opplinger, fluids development laboratory, Dow Corning Corporation, Midland, Mich.; "Factors Influencing the Pyrogen Test," Dr. A. Haldane Gee, director of bacteriology and toxicology, Foster D. Snell, Inc., New York, assisted by Joyce L. Repole of the same firm; "Determining the Safety of an Injectable Drug," Dr. David M. Ashkenaz, Wyeth Pharmaceuticals, Philadelphia.

"Extension of Pyrogen Testing to Additional Official Parenterals," Roland H. Noel, director of product coordination, Bristol Laboratories, Inc., Syracuse, N. Y.; "Preparation of a Parenteral New Drug Application, Arthur D. Herrick; "Trends in the Marketing of Parenterals," Dan Renick, editor of *American Druggist*, and "Gadgetry in Parenteral Production," Harold Erdrich, of C. F. Kirk Company, New York.

Four other papers are to be presented by speakers still to be selected. They are:—"The Physician Considers Parenteral Therapy," "Veterinary Parenterals," "Lypholyization of Parenterals" and "The Value of Periodical Health Examinations of Personnel." Guest of honor at the association's annual banquet to be held the evening of the twenty-second, will be Dr. Albert H. Holland, jr., medical director of the Food and Drug Administration.

Trade Briefs

Pharma-Craft Corporation, New York, has elected Frank F. Bell president.

Burroughs Wellcome & Co., Tuckahoe, N. Y. has added Dr. Edgar A. Jack to its medical staff.

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Grignard compound → Substituted Benzhydrol

$XCRHCOOC_2H_5 + H_2 + C_6H_5COC_6H \xrightarrow{catalyst} (C_6H_5)_2C(OH)CRHCOOC_2H_5 + HX$
Subst. haloacid ester → ethyl 3-hydroxy-3, 3-diphenyl-2-subst. propionate

$H_2 + C_6H_5COC_6H_5 \xrightarrow{catalyst} (C_6H_5)_2CHOH$
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HAwthorne 7-6000 New York: PEnnsylvania 6-2626
*EXCLUSIVE SALES AGENTS FOR DAR-SYN LABORATORIES, Incorporated and HAWTHORNE LABORATORIES, Incorporated.

Imports at United States Ports

New York

AGAR—25 cs, S B Penick & Co, Shimizu
35 bls, Mallet & Co, Kobe
36 cs, T M Duche & Sons, Leixoes
10 bbls, Valencia
ALUMINUM SULFATE—441 bgs, Philipp Bros Chemicals, Bremen
AMMONIUM BICARBONATE—100 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
BIFLUORIDE—80 bbls, Interstate Chemical Corp, Bremen
PERSULFATE—50 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Bremen
ANILINE DYES—46 dms, Carbic Color & Chemical Co, Rotterdam
8 dms, Ciba Co, Rotterdam
30 dms, Sandoz Chemical Works, Bremerhaven
14 dms, Geigy Chemical Corp, Bremerhaven
3 cns, Hensel Bruckman & Lorbacher, Hamburg
2 cks, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
46 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
4 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
53 cyls, Sandoz Chemical Works, Havre
28 dms, C A Haynes, Hamburg
ANISE SEED—100 bgs, Malaga
ANTIMONY—80 crts, Watson Geach, Liverpool
OXIDE—380 bgs, C Gitlan, Antwerp
REGULUS—19 cks, Indussa Co, Antwerp
ARABIC GUM—200 bgs, Brown Bros, Port Sudan
20 bgs, Port Sudan
ARECA NUTS—80 bgs, Meer Corp, Colombo
ARGOLS—2,084 bgs, Tartaric Raw Materials, Oran
500 bgs, Tartaric Raw Materials, Lisbon
ASBESTOS FIBER—2,000 bgs, Johns Manville Corp, Lourenco Marques
560 bgs, Bankers Trust Co, Lourenco Marques
760 bgs, Johns Manville Corp, Port Elizabeth
BARBASCO ROOT—113 bgs, International Trading Corp, Callao
BARIUM OXIDE—48 dms, Kemet Co, London
SULFATE—800 bgs, H C Bugbird, Algiers
BEESWAX—33 bgs, General Import Distributors, Havana
135 pkgs, Chase National Bank, Lisbon
45 bgs, Bank of London & S A, Lisbon
34 bgs, Curacao Trading Co, Ciudad Trujillo
50 bls, J H Schroder, Lisbon
20 bgs, Port Au Prince
7 bgs, Havana
BISMUTH—48 bxs, Cerro de Pasco Corp, Callao
BUTTONLAC—100 bgs, Mac Lac Co, Calcutta
CALCIUM SILICIDE—74 dms, Heemsoth Kerner, Genoa
CANANGA OIL—1 dm, Credit Suisse, Singapore
CARAWAY SEED—425 bgs, C M Sillevoldt, Rotterdam
200 bgs, M J Golombeck, Rotterdam
200 bgs, R J Spitz, Rotterdam
200 bgs, J Bieler, Rotterdam
400 bgs, Louis Furth, Roterdam
CARDAMOM—8 cs, Frank Tea & Spice Co, London
CASEIN—1,000 bgs, Herbert A H Behrens, Bordeaux
3,500 bgs, Tuzman Thurlow, Buenos Aires
593 bgs, Buenos Aires
CASHEWNUT SHELL LIQUID—102 dms, Jacques Misir, Cochin
230 tons, Fidelity Union Trust Co, Cochin
CASSIA—626 bls, Catz American Co, Rotterdam
68 bls, Rotterdam
CASTOR BEANS—366 bgs, Chase National Bank, Port au Prince
700 bgs, Spencer Kellogg, Manta
OIL—230 tons, Baker Castor Oil Co, Bombay
202 tons, Spencer Kellogg, Rotterdam
218 tons, Bunge Corp, Bombay
358 tons, Chemical Bank, Bombay
47 dms, Bombay
CEDAR OIL—1 bbl, Roure-Dupont, Casablanca
CHAMOMILE FLOWERS—37 cs, Antwerp
CHESTNUT EXTRACT—1,500 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Genoa
CHLORAL HYDRATE—30 dms, Gallard Schlesinger, Liverpool
CINCHONA BARK—65 bls, Parker Trading Co, Puna
CINNAMON BARK OIL—1 cs, Guaranty Trust Co, Colombo
QUILLS—50 bls, Mecke & Co, Colombo
CITRONELLA OIL—25 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Chilung
25 dms, Van Ameringen Haebler, Chilung
25 dms, Givaudan Corp, Puerto Barrios
5 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Puerto Barrios
40 dms, East Asiatic Co, Keelung
42 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Tandjong Priok
5 dms, Centflor Manufacturing Co, Keelung
29 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Rotterdam
39 dms, Givaudan Corp, Rotterdam
CLAY, CHINA—168 bgs, English China Clay Sales Corp, Liverpool
CLOVE—200 bgs, Bankers Trust Co, Tamatave
COALTAR DYES—18 cks, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
25 pails, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
13 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
12 dms, Antwerp
COCOA RESIDUE—90 bgs, Dunnington & Arnold, Rotterdam
COCONUT OIL—800 tons, Lu Do & Lu Ym Corp, Cebu
325 tons, American Trust Co, Zamboanga
406 tons, Manila
COD LIVER OIL—626 dms, Peder Devold Oil Co, Aalesund
218 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Aalesund
160 dms, Norwich Pharmacal Co, Bergen
10 dms, Elsingh & Lugtigheid, Bergen
100 dms, Bremen
COLCHICUM SEED—107 bgs, Antwerp
COPAL GUM—140 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Manila
49 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Singapore
40 bkts, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt, Macassar
127 bkts, O G Innes Corp, Macassar
305 bgs, Matadi
CORIANDER SEED—275 bgs, Ideal Trading Co, Casablanca
CRESYLIC ACID—100 dms, H A Gogarty, Liverpool
CUMIN SEED—837 bgs, Curacao Trading Co, Khorramshahr
100 bgs, Kemp Day & Co, Khorramshahr
CUTTLEFISH BONE—100 cs, Wagner Bros, Portimao
40 cs, Lisbon
20 cs, Colombo
DAMMAR GUM—320 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Singapore
29 cs, Gillespie Rogers Pyatt, Bangkok
DEXTRIN—222 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Rotterdam
300 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Manhattan Paste & Glue Co, Amsterdam
p-DICHLOROBENZENE—117 cks, Baird Chemical Corp, Hamburg
EARTH COLORS—450 bgs, Landers Segal Color Co, Bremen
450 bgs, Rotterdam
ELEMI GUM—56 cs, Internatio Rotterdam, Manila
EUPHORBIA HERB—37 bls, Meer Corp, Colombo
FERRIC CHLORIDE—53 dms, Rotterdam
PERSULFATE—10 bbls, Glasgow
FUEL OIL—325,869 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Aruba
54,268 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, Curacao
FUEL OIL—50,176 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, Punta Cardon
99,243 bbls, Shell Caribbean Petroleum Co, Punta Cardon
10,000 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Curacao
113,041 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Aruba
74,955 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Curacao
107,866 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Caripito
GALBANUM GUM—53 bbls, Khorramshahr
GALLIC ACID—10 kgs, Browning Chemical Corp, Hamburg
20 dms, American Dyewood Co, Glasgow
GALLNUTS—114 bgs, Lattakia
GELATIN—100 bbls, Coignet Chemical Co, Antwerp
23 bbls, Riches Nelson, Antwerp
GERANIUM OIL—20 cyls, Brown Bros, Algiers
5 dms, National City Bank, Algiers
GHATTI GUM—57 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Bombay
57 bgs, Bombay
GLUE—40 bgs, Jung Forwarding Co, London
40 bgs, Jung Forwarding Co, Liverpool
STOCK—147 bdls, J Gorvers, Barranquilla
GRAPHITE—600 bgs, Joseph Dixon Crucible Co, Tamatave
700 bgs, C Pettinos, Tamatave
285 bgs, Joseph Dixon Crucible Co, Colombo
GYPSUM—20,607 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
HEXACHLOROETHANE—89 dms, Foundry Services Inc, Liverpool
IODINE, CRUDE—60 kgs, North Atlantic Fertilizer & Chemical Co, Yokohama
IPECAC ROOT—10 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Cristobal
11 bls, Santos
KARAYA GUM—797 bgs, Bank of N Y, Bombay
129 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Bombay
35 cs, Stein Hall & Co, Marseille
KOLA NUTS—100 bgs, D Steengrafe & Co, Kingston
LACTOSE—200 dms, Chas L Huisking & Co, Liverpool
20 bgs, Rotterdam
15 dms, Rotterdam
LAUREL LEAVES—90 ls, Lisbon
LAVANDIN OIL—3 dms, Roubechez & Co, Marseile
LEMONGRASS OIL—6 dms, Ungerer & Co, Cochin
6 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Cochin
12 dms, Cochin
LIME OIL—8 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Vera Cruz
LIVER CONCENTRATE—34 dms, Wilson & Co, Buenos Aires
LOCUST BEAN GUM—100 bgs, Thurston & Braidich, Bremen
20 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bremen
100 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Genoa
100 bgs, Uni Gum Corp, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Rotterdam
240 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Liverpool
600 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Portimao
100 bgs, Bank of N Y, Valencia
100 bgs, Valencia
365 bgs, Genoa
80 bgs, Portimao
MACE—21 cs, Internatio Rotterdam, Macassar
53 cs, Catz American Co, Macassar
28 cs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Macassar
MAGNESITE—7,860 bgs, Golwynne Chemical Corp, Madras
80 dms, General Cale Corp, Liverpool
MAGNESIUM FORMATE—2 bgs, Havre
MANDELIC ACID—1 dm, Rhodia Inc, Havre
MANGROVE BARK—1,429 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Beira
737 bgs, Bank of N Y, Esmeraldas
3,500 bgs, Olson Sales Agency, Tumaco
EXTRACT—4,000 bgs, Saxe Cutch Corp, Sandakan
MENTHOL—400 cs, Schwabach & Co, Santos
75 cs, Atlantic Bank of N Y, Santos
137 cs, I H Boody & Co, Santos
MERCURY—39 flks, Vera Cruz
METHYL ACETATE—7 dms, Antwerp
METHYNAPHTHALENE—6 dms, Henley & Co, Rotterdam
MOLASSES—570 tons, W R Grace & Co, Salaverry
1,414 tons, American Molasses Co, Havana
BEET—6,210 tons, C Pfizer & Co, Hamburg
MONTAN WAX—200 bgs, Wax & Rosin Products, Bremen
MYROBALANS—823 bgs, Hammond & Carpenter, Vizagapatam
4,413 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Vizagapatam
NAPHTHALENE—1,728 bgs, Koppers Co, London
2,095 bgs, Koppers Co, Rotterdam
1,945 bgs, Rotterdam
NAPHTHENIC ACID—2,974 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Aruba
NAPHTHOL—11 dms, Heemsoth Kerner, Rotterdam
2 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
5 dms, Heemsoth Kerner, Rotterdam
NICKEL SULFATE—15 cks, A V Berner, Bremen
7 bbls, Brandeis Goldschmidt, Stavanger
NUTMEG—634 bgs, Catz American Co, Rotterdam
49 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Rotterdam
339 bgs, George Lueders & Co, Padang
67 bgs, Rotterdam
OITICICA OIL—300 tons, Brazilian Industrial Oils, Fortaleza
150 dms, Brazilian Industrial Oils, Fortaleza
OLIVE OIL—50 dms, National Shawmut Bank Boston, Malaga
50 dms, Credit Suisse, Malaga
158 dms, Chase National Bank, Malaga
141 dms, Credit Suisse, Algiers
50 dms, Chase National Bank, Seville
200 dms, Marine Midland Trust Co, Seville
78 dms, National City Bank, Malaga
250 dms, National City Bank, Barcelona
75 dms, Manufacturers Trust Co, Barcelona
15 dms, Chemical Bank, Barcelona
30 dms, American Trust Co, Barcelona
25 dms, N Y Trust Co, Cadiz
100 dms, Chase National Bank, Cadiz
99 dms, Cadiz
OPIUM—200 cs, Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, Calcutta
OURICURY WAX—63 bgs, Strahl & Pitsch, Salvador
PALM OIL—761 tons, Balfour Guthrie, Matadi
KERNEL OIL—100 cs, B M T Commodity Corp, Rotterdam
PAPAIN—153 cs, Chas L Huisking & Co, Colombo
PATCHOULI OIL—4 cs, Givaudan Corp, Penang
1 cs, Antoine Chiris Co, Penang
PEATMOSS—450 bls, Bruco Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
2,000 bls, E J Lang, Bremen
1,500 bls, E Dunwoody, Bremen
2,355 bls, Lewis International Co, Bremen
400 bls, J E Bernard, Hamburg
2,200 bls, J E Bernard, Bremen
5,410 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
1,500 bls, E J Lang, Hamburg
2,500 bls, Geilco Inc, Bremen
1,000 bls, Lion Trading Co, Bremen
1,338 bls, C Gastmeyer, Rotterdam
PEPPER BLACK—48 bgs, J H Elton, Djakarta
70 bgs, C Czarinkow, Singapore
130 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Singapore
160 bgs, M Golodetz, Singapore
69 bgs, I H Diamond, Rotterdam
28 bgs, Holland Colombo Trading Society, Rotterdam
112 bgs, R Badenhop Corp, Colombo
28 bgs, Ayron Metal Co, London
90 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Singapore
112 bgs, A C Israel, Singapore
70 bgs, J Berlage, Singapore
70 bgs, R Badenhop Corp, Singapore
240 bgs, Ludwig Mueller, Cochin
120 bgs, East Asiatic Co, Cochin
160 bgs, A G Dunn, Cochin
80 bgs, C M Loeb Rhoades, Cochin

PEPPER, BLACK—35 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Singapore
70 bgs, East Asiatic Co, Singapore
160 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Cochin
120 bgs, D Hecht & Co, Cochin
80 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Cochin
80 bgs, R Badenhop Corp, Cochin
160 bgs, Dalamal & Sons, Cochin
280 bgs, G H Winram, Singapore
440 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Singapore
230 bgs, Dalamal & Sons, Singapore
70 bgs, Chemical Bank, Cochin
100 bgs, Bank of N Y, Cochin
28 bgs, Superintendence Co, London
200 bgs, Volkart Bros, Cochin
160 bgs, Bankers Trust Co, Bombay
240 bgs, Brown Bros, Cochin
40 bgs, Joennson & Cross, Colombo
1,840 bgs, Cochin
210 bgs, Singapore
120 bgs, Bombay
RED—162 bgs, John Holt & Co, Liverpool
WHITE—190 bgs, A C Israel, Pangkalpinang
100 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Pangkalpinang
160 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Pangkalpinang
40 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Pangkalpinang
PETTIGRAIN OIL—22 dms, Wessel Duval & Co, Buenos Aires
8 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Buenos Aires
8 dms, Superintendence Co, Buenos Aires
PETROLEUM, CRUDE — 197,029 bbls, Phillips Petroleum Co, Fuelro La Cruz
514,152 bbls, California Oil Co, Sidon
200,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
113,418 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Puerto La Cruz
146,243 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co., Puerto La Cruz
PIMENTO LEAF OIL—13 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Kingston
2 dms, W J Bush & Co, Kingston
PITCH, COALTAR—63 dms, C A Redden, London
POLLACKLIVER OIL—100 dms, E F Drew & Co, Yokohama
50 dms, Consumers Import Co, Yokohama
POLYISOBUTYLENE—34 dms, Nova Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
7 dms, Nova Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
POLYVINYL ACETATE—20 bbls, Bremen
12 bbls, Terra Chemicals Inc, Hamburg
14 dms, Terra Chemicals Inc, Hamburg
CHLORIDE—6,000 bgs, Naples
POPPY SEED—200 bgs, Louis Furth, Rotterdam
85 bgs, H J Spitz, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Rotterdam
POTASSIUM FERROCYANIDE—400 bgs, Haras Co, Rotterdam
SILICATE—726 bgs, Sylvania Electric Products, Rotterdam
PSYLLIUMSEED HUSKS—40 bgs, Brown Bros, Bombay
827 bgs, Chase National Bank, Bombay
124 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Bombay
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—691 bgs, international Products Corp, Buenos Aires
542 bgs, Tanimex Corp, Buenos Aires
RAPESEED—1,100 bgs, Hartz Mountain Products, Rotterdam
430 bgs, Catz American Co, Rotterdam
RED IRON OXIDE—700 bgs, C J Osborn Co, Malaga
50 bbls, Reichard Coulston, Malaga
890 bgs, Naftone Inc, Hamburg
RHUBARB ROOT—56 bgs, Mombay
RICE STARCH—100 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Alexandria
SANDALWOOD OIL—9 cs, George Lueders & Co, Madras
SARSAPARILLA ROOT—7 bls, S B Penick & Co, Kingston
8 bls, Kellys America Ltd, Kingston
SEEDLAC—300 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Calcutta
600 bgs, C H Timm, Calcutta
900 bgs, Lind Mayer & Co, Calcutta
100 bgs, Haeuser Shellac Co, Calcutta
50 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Bangkok
250 bgs, Mac Lac Co, Bangkok
315 bgs, Commercial Alcohols Ltd, Bangkok
500 bgs, Mac Lac Co, Calcutta
1,350 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
1,000 Gillespie Rogers Pyatt, Calcutta
300 bgs, Ralli Bros, Calcutta
400 bgs, Mantrose Corp, Calcutta
100 bgs, Schwab Bros, Calcutta
100 bgs, Capitol Snellac Corp, Calcutta
800 bgs, Calcutta
SERPENTINA ROOT—1,111 bgs, Ciba Pharmaceutical Products, Matadi
30 bgs, Brown Bros, Calcutta
60 bgs, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Colombo
200 bgs, Meer Corp, Colombo
SESAME SEED—1,052 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Corinto
250 bgs, Louis Furth, Corinto
100 bgs, Sokol & Co, Corinto
250 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Corinto
HULLED—400 bgs, Archibald & Kendall, Corinto
SHELLAC—200 bgs, Schwab Bros, Calcutta
100 bgs, Haeuser Shellac Co, Calcutta
400 bgs, C H Timm, Calcutta
100 bgs, P N Rowe, Calcutta
50 bgs, Flora Lac Co, Calcutta
100 bgs, Mantrose Corp, Calcutta
800 bgs, Mac Lac Co, Calcutta
675 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt, Calcutta
505 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
110 cs, Overseas Discount Corp, Calcutta
14 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Hamburg
95 bgs, Dings & Schuster, Bremen
SIENNA—200 bgs, Smith Chemical & Color Co, Genoa
SODIUM ALUMINATE—59 dms, Terramarine Trading Corp, Rotterdam
BICARBONATE—499 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
BICHROMATE—1,000 bgs, Durban
90 dms, Durban
CYANIDE—546 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
400 dms, American Cyanamid Co, Liverpool
PERBORATE TETRAHYDRATE — 50 dms, Hamburg
STARCH—2,000 bgs, Alltransport Inc, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Bank of Manhattan Co, Rotterdam
114 bgs, Arabol Manufacturing Co, Rotterdam
SUMAC EXTRACT—140 bgs, River Plate Corp, Palermo
TALC—400 bgs, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Marseille
7,913 bgs, Charles Mathieu, Genoa
TAPIOCA FLOUR—1,100 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bangkok
9,616 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Kohsichang
4 bgs, East Asiatic Co, Bangkok
TARA POWDERR—1,381 bgs, Salaverry
TARRAGON—36 bgs, Norwalk Mills, Hamburg
TARTAR—793 bgs, Tartaric Raw Materials, La Coulette
TOLU BALSAM—10 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, London
TRAGACANTH GUM—15 bgs, J J Duffy Co, Khorramshahr
19 cs, J J Duffy Co, Khorramshahr
77 gs, Thurston & Braidich, Khorramshahr
50 cs, Rohner Gehrig, Khorramshahr
2 cs, J J Duffy Co, London
85 bgs, Rotterdam
56 cs, Khorramshahr
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—100 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
TUNU GUM—266 cs, L A Dreyfus, Corinto
TURMERIC—6 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Madras
UREA—273 bgs, Terra Chemicals Inc, Rotterdam
400 bgs, Genoa
SYNTHETIC—6,000 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
VANILLA BEANS—90 cs, Gillespie & Co, Antalaha
48 cs, J Manheimer, Antalaha
27 cs, R L Oppenheimer, Marseille
11 cs, Kian Gwan Co, Semarang
13 cs, Gillespie & Co, Vohemar
65 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Antalaha
88 cs, Thurston & Braidich, Antalaha
22 cs, George Lueders & Co, Antalaha
29 cs, Vohemar
VETIVER OIL—1 dm, Port au Prince
WATTLE BARK—2,771 bls, Hammond & Carpenter, Durban
WHITING—800 bgs, Pluess Staufer, Antwerp
600 bgs, Antwerp
WOOL GREASE—150 dms, Hummel Chemical Co, Bremen
100 dms, N I Malmstrom, Manchester

Baltimore

FERTILIZER, NITROGENOUS—500 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Manchester
FISHMEAL—4,955 bgs, Albumina Supply Co, Safi
LEATHERMEAL—1,001 bgs, H J Baker & Bro, 1,000 bgs, Lindfors Chemical Co, Casablanca
GLUESTOCK—281 bgs, E Butterworth & Co, Manchester
Liverpool
TANKAGE, NITROGENOUS—1,102 bgs, H J Baker & Bro, Hamburg
UREA, SYNTHETIC—2,500 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool

Boston

ARABIC GUM—150 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Port Sudan
100 bgs, Brown Bros, Port Sudan
p-CHLORO-m-CRESOL—5 kgs, Dolliff & McGrath, Liverpool
RED IRON OXIDE—400 bgs, Reichard Coulston, Liverpool
TALC—910 bgs, Charles Mathieu, Genoa

Los Angeles

COPAL GUM—83 bskts, Henry W Peabody Co, Djakarta
66 bskts, O G Innes Co, Djakarta
71 bskts, Internatio Rotterdam, Djakarta
COPRA—623 long tons, Procter & Gamble, Jolo
500 long tons, Procter & Gamble, Medina
500 long tons, Copra Oil & Meal Co, Dumaguete
MEAL—4,600 bgs, Snow & Co, Manila
CREOSOTE OIL—386 long tons, Bernuth Lembeke Co, Yokohama
FISHLIVER OIL—2 dms, Albumina Supply Co, Yokohama
PALM OIL—300 long tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Columbo
PEATMOSS—2,000 bls, A W Horton & Co, Bremen
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—17,939 tons, Texas Co, Sungai Pakning
POLLACKLIVER OIL—200 dms, Albumina Supply Co, Yokohama
100 dms, Interocean Chemicals & Minerals Corp, Yokohama
SEEDLAC—228 dbl bgs, East Asiatic Co, Bangkok
TAPIOCA FLOUR—4 bgs, East Asiatic Co, Bangkok
UREA—1,000 bgs, C M C Chemicals, Liverpool

Norfolk

BONEMEAL—550 bgs, E J Lang, Alexandria
CHESTNUT EXTRACT—398 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Genoa
LEATHERMEAL—2,466 bgs, Jos C Jett, Manchester
SODIUM BICARBONATE—995 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
UREA, SYNTHETIC—2,200 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool

Philadelphia

ALUMINUM SILICATE—9,357 bgs, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Bremen
ANTIMONY—15 cks, Intercontinental Corp, Rotterdam
OXIDE—260 bgs, Harshaw Chemical Co, Manchester
AMMONIUM CHLORIDE—1,000 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Manchester
ASBESTOS FIBER—200 bls, Union Fiber Co, Rijeka
4,640 bgs, Keasby & Mattison, Beira
1,000 bgs, Chas Kurz Co, Lourenco Marques
400 bgs, Beira
CARAWAY SEED—100 bgs, Quaker City Products, Rotterdam
CHESTNUT EXTRACT—244 bgs, American Dyewood Co, Marseille
330 bgs, Chase National Bank, Genoa
CODLIVER MEAL—400 bgs, Chase National Bank, Bergen
CRYOLITE—1,000 tons, Penna Salt Co, Ivigtut
FUEL OIL—182,362 bbls, Patterson Oil Co, Curacao
GYPSUM—5,768 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
HOOF & HORNMEAL—1,662 bgs, Buenos Aires
LICORICE ROOT—8,277 bls, McAndrews & Forbes, izmir
LIVERMEAL—600 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Kristiansund
MAGNESITE—813 tons, Split
NAPHTHALENE—3,789 bgs, Rotterdam
NICKEL SULFATE — 13 bbls, Brandeis Goldschmidt, Larvik
OLIVE OIL—150 dms, Philadelphia National Bank, Seville
30 dms, Chase National Bank, Seville
PEATMOSS—1,000 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
309 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Hamburg
1,000 bls, Lion Trading Co, Bremen
1,000 bls, E Dunwoody, Bremen
2,000 bls, Bank of Manhattan Co, Bremerhaven
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—229,525 bbls, The Texas Co, Las Piedras
117,959 bls, The Texas Co, Pamatacual
254,337 bbls, The Texas Co, Sidon
111,245 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Mena Al Ahmadi
119,097 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Pamatacual
317,641 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Amuay Bay
198,460 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Mena Al Ahmadi
650,738 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto La Cruz
176,684 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Banias
186,938 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Mena Al Ahmadi
119,541 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Covenas
POTASSIUM NITRATE—330 bgs, Bremen
SODIUM BICARBONATE—498 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Manchester
TALC—1,000 bgs, Moore & Munger, Bordeaux
TANNING EXTRACT—300 bgs, Tanimex Corp, Manchester
UREA—500 bgs, Rohm & Haas Co, Larvik
VANILLA BEANS—10 cs, Newhall Corp, Marseille
WATTLE EXTRACT—687 bgs, Olson Sales Agency, Durban
WHITING—2,400 bgs, Antwerp

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ALUMINA, CALCINED—100 bgs, Berry & McCarthy, Marseille
CASEIN—500 bgs, Tupman Thurlow, Buenos Aires
1,000 bgs, Borden Co, Buenos Aires
CASSIA—88 bls, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Rotterdam
788 bls, Rotterdam
CLOVE—200 bgs, Marseille
COPAL GUM—14 bkts, D Hecht & Co, Hong Kong
COPRA—781 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Cebu
500 tons, Cargill Inc, Cebu
900 tons, American Trust Co, Cebu
200 tons, Cargill Inc, Zamboanga
500 tons, Cebu
500 tons, Jolo
300 tons, Zamboanga
CAKE—7,120 bgs, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Manila
2,000 bgs, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Cebu
2,600 bgs, Cebu
MEAL—2,000 bgs, Manila
LOCUST BEAN GUM—35 kgs, T M Duche & Sons, Genoa
MACE—27 cs, Catz American Co, Singapore
OLIVE OIL—50 dms, D F De Bernardi & Co, Marseille

—Continued on page 74

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Essential Oils, Aromatics, Flavorings

The market was less active, pricewise, than it has been in recent weeks. Dealers in the trade were generally beginning to note a seasonal pickup in demand for essential oils and aromatic chemicals. Soap plants have resumed full time operations following Summer shutdowns for vacation. Approaching weeks should see pharmaceutical and proprietary manufacturers anticipating fall requirements. The success of aerosol containers has increased the amount of essential oils and other scenting materials used in the production of many items suitable for use in these containers. Manufacture of holiday items should also boost overall consumption in coming weeks, it was noted.

Price changes among essential oils last week included 25 cents per pound advance in bois de rose oil which was a result of the continually strengthening market in Brazil. Ginger oil was also higher as producers were increasingly forced to advance their quotations to cover higher raw material costs. Prices may go higher on this item in view of the short supply of ginger said to be forthcoming this year.

Peppermint oil continued to firm with a 25 cents increase in the natural oil price and a similar advance in the redistilled oil. The recent Department of Agriculture crop report on mint oils indicated a yield about on par with last year. The market has responded accordingly with a show of strength. The sole essential oil to decline was celery seed which was reduced $1 per pound.

Remaining price changes in this market were grouped in the seeds and spices section. Spanish anise seed was up sharply, advancing 5 cents per pound. Other grades were ½ cent higher. Cassias firmed slightly with Batavia cracked cassias 1 cent higher on longstick and ½ cent, on shortstick quality. Indian celery seed was off ½ cent, while No. 2 Ceylon cinnamon was advanced 2 cents per pound. Pepper was was slightly stronger, increasing 3 cents by late in the week while white pepper dropped 6 cents to a level just above the black. Sage leaves were off ½ cent and 1 cent on Cretan and Italian varieties, respectively.

Jamaica pimento continued unavailable for spot sale in New York. The Jamaican government was reported to have set a floor price on the new crop and were determined to break the speculative price spiral, according to trade reports.

Price Trends

Advanced

Anise seed, Mexican, ½c. per lb.
Spanish, 5c. per lb.
Syrian, ½c. per lb.
Cassia, Batavia, longstick, cracked, 1c. per lb.
shortstick, ½c. per lb.
Cinnamon, Ceylon #2, 2c. per lb.
Oil, bois de rose, 25c. per lb.
peppermint, 25c. per lb.
Pepper, black, 3c. per lb.

Reduced

Caraway seed, ¾c. per lb.
Celery seed, Indian, ½c. per lb.
Cumin seed, Turkish, ¼c. per lb.
Oil, celery seed, $1 per lb.
Pepper, white, 6c. per lb.
Sage leaves, Cretan, ½c. per lb.
Italian, 1c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Sept. 25, 1953
138.10	138.15	137.92	144.61

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

Essential Oils

Bois de Rose—Spot prices advanced 25c. per pound last week reflecting a stronger market in Brazil. The current range on bois de rose oil was $4.50 to $6.00 per pound.

Camphor—No offers have been received recently from origin, according to trade reports. Spot prices continued very firm in view of the tight supply situation which does not appear to be improving to any significant extent.

Celery Seed—The market was down $1, on spot, last week with the new range at $13 to $21 per pound.

Citronella—There was little perceptible change from the previous week. Supplies continue very tight with little improvement expected in view of the tense military situation in Formosa and throughout the Far East, as a whole. There was noted to be some easing, pricewise, in some directions which was thought to be the result of consumer reluctance to pay the high prices asked. Whether this will develop into any sort of trend remained conjectural, at this time, however.

Geranium—The market on geranium oil, Bourbon, has been quite active up until a few weeks ago. Information from origin indicated that it was extremely difficult to buy any oil in Reunion because of a scarcity of stocks. If it were not for the fact that the market has been quiet for several weeks, the market would have easily reached $25 to $30 per kilo within a short period of time, it was said. It is the consensus of opinion in Reunion that there will not be enough merchandise to last until the next crop and when the next crop begins there will be absolutely no carry-over left from previous crop.

Ginger—The high levels to which ginger root prices have soared in recent weeks has been reflected in advanced prices on ginger oil. The current range was from $12.75 to $17 per pound.

Lemon—The market was steady with no price changes reported. Supplies were ample to meet consumer requirements and expected to continue so, it was said.

Orange—The market continued easy with prices holding unchanged. Supplies were more than adequate for inquiry.

Peppermint—The spot market continued to manifest strength in wake of the latest government crop report. Peppermint oil production is now estimated by the government at 1,424,000 pounds, based on conditions of the crop as of September 1. This is about equal to 1953 production but 15 percent below the average, due to a reduction in acreage below the 1949-52 average.

It was noted that yields in Indiana exceeded earlier expectations largely as a result of timely rains. Production prospects remain unchanged in Michigan. Unfavorable weather, winter injury and insect damage held yields in Washington below last year's level.

The development of plant disease in Oregon and the cutting of young fields to avoid rust losses reduced yields below those anticipated a month ago. In Washington, the development of peppermint was slowed by cool weather. Yields in western Washington have again been cut by rust, it was said.

This year's peppermint production of 1,424,000 pounds compared favorably with the 1,426,000 pounds in 1953 although it was under the 1,668,000 pound annual average.

Petitgrain—The spot market continued very strong last week. Current prices were unchanged from the preceding week and it appeared that the market would be quite firm for some time into the future in view of reports received from origin. It was reported that costs in production zones in South America have increased about double in comparison with prices in effect in January this year.

Miscellaneous

Anise Seed—Spot prices advanced sharply on Spanish anise seed, last week, according to trade reports. The increase amounted to 5c. per pound and was indicative of the small stocks of this material which are being strongly held. The current price on Spanish anise seed was 33c. per pound, on spot. Mexican and Syrian anise seed advanced ½c. per pound and were quoted at 22c, and 21½c. per pound, respectively.

Caraway Seed—An increase in the volume of arrivals of caraway seed from the Netherlands was reportedly behind the reduction in spot prices last week. The current price was 17¾c. per pound, a decline of ¾c. per pound from the preceding week. The overall outlook remains unchanged, however, and observers foresee stocks running on the tight side this year unless demand falls below earlier estimates for the year.

Cassia—Batavia prices hardened slightly. The quantities available at competitive levels are not large. Stocks are generally ample but the feeling persists, among the major holders, that levels of the past year have not provided a sufficient margin to cover the expenses involved in recleaning.

Current spot prices were up 1c. on longstick, cracked while shortstick, cracked were ½c. advanced. The current schedule was as follows: Batavia cuttings, 16-16½c.; longstick, cracked, 19c., and shortstick, cracked, 17½-18½c.

Celery Seed—There was no French celery seed reported available for spot sale last week but prices for shipment were heard at 50c. per pound. Indian

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

celery seed was off ½c., on spot, and was offered at 14c.

Cinnamon—Ceylon No. 2 cinnamon was advanced 2c. per pound last week to 64c.-66c. per pound. "0000" grade was still nominal with no prices reported for spot sale.

Cumin Seed—Turkish cumin seed declined ¼c., on spot, and was quoted at 13¾c. per pound while Iranian seed was similarly quoted.

Laurel Leaves — Portuguese laurel leaves were reportedly available for spot sale at 16c. per pound while Greek laurel leaves were quoted at 14c., afloat.

Mace—Little interest was noted for this spice. Prices were stable with West Indian grades reportedly more plentiful.

Nutmeg—East Indian grades were reported to be firming somewhat. Stocks on spot and afloat were said to be small for this time of the year but adequate to meet immediate customer needs.

Pepper—Black pepper recovered slightly last week by advancing 3c. over the preceding week's closing price. White pepper was 6c. lower, however, at 74c. while black was quoted at 73c. per pound.

The spot decline seemed to be tapering off, and prices began to display some strength. It appeared late in the week that the heavy arrivals had been discounted by the market and sufficient consumer demand was present to absorb those lots pressed for sale. Probably the most important factor in stabilizing the market was the strength of prices from origin. India appeared a consistent buyer of September shipments and only a seller at full levels. Sarawak prices have been too high to be competitive for the last two weeks. However, the lack of business has not brought any particular selling pressure. Indonesia has been the one reasonably priced seller, but September shipments of Lampong will be little assistance to this market prior to December.

It was not likely that the firmness abroad would provide more than a basis for stability here. Heavy importation on a number of steamers must be digested by the trade. This can not occur over night. It may be accomplished faster if the market maintains a semblance of strength and rigidity, however.

Pimento—The latest crop reports received from Jamaica have indicated a higher yield of new crop pimento than estimated earlier. The newest estimate of the crop was 35,000 bags or 2,200 tons. The average crop over the last ten years has been reported at 2,413 tons, annually.

There were no spot prices reported in New York for Jamaica pimento since there is none available for sale, as far as could

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be determined. A floor price on Jamaica pimento has been set by the government there and efforts were being stringently carried forward to break the speculative price spiral in major markets. Allocations have been made by the Jamaican government but the market remains confused, it was said. Bullishness in the market is reportedly based upon the assumption that Russia will again be in this market this year. Early in 1954 Russia purchased over 1,500 tons of the marketable surplus and this action was credited with fostering the speculative market of the present.

Mexican pimento was steady at 75c. per pound, for spot sale.

Sage Leaves—Cretan and Italian prices declined ½c. to 1c. per pound, respectively, last week. Current quotations were 11c. for the former and 13c. on the latter. Dalmatian sage was steady at 42c. to 44c.

Paint Survey for '54 Issued By American Zinc Sales Co.

American Zinc Sales Company, a subsidiary of American Zinc, Lead & Smelting Company, Columbus, Ohio, has published the 1954 Azo survey of outside white house paints, while tinting-base paints and white one-coat paints produced by sixty paint manufacturers. The current survey has been expanded from the 1952 Azo survey, which covered paints made by a total of thirty manufacturers. Copies of the survey are available from the company's sales office in St. Louis, Mo.; Chicago, and New York.

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Protective Coatings Materials

According to figures compiled by the Bureau of Census, factory shipments of paint, varnish and lacquer for the period January-July, 1954, totaled $819,850,000, while shipments for the same period of 1953 amounted to $853,554,000. Although 1954 figures were running behind those for 1953, most sources in the trade felt that the protective coatings industry was destined to enjoy another billion-dollar year.

Lead pigments moved in moderate quantity at recently raised prices. Sales of zinc oxide to the rubber industry improved, due to the settlement of various labor disputes in the consuming plants. Chrome colors were firm, primarily due to the firmness of lead chromate. Lead metallic paste was up due to the accumulation of increases in pig lead. Earth colors were unchanged in price, and industrial demand was said to have strengthened over the past few weeks.

Polyvinyl acetate-chloride copolymer films were reduced by a major producer last week. Polyvinyl acetate emulsion sales to the paint industry continued at high levels. Industrial consumption of alkyds was slow, partly due to shutdowns for retooling in the automotive industry. Competition was keen, but pressure was somewhat alleviated by declines in soybean oil. Petroleum hydrocarbon resins sold well to wire coaters, with a pickup in consumption for fall manufacture reported.

Lacquer materials were about unchanged. There were still scattered reports of unsettled conditions in the diiso-octyl phthalate market, although most producers felt that prices had firmed considerably after recent reductions. Demand for copal and dammar gums was spotty in this country, but strong at foreign markets. Shellac was strong and unchanged, with orange grades remaining nominal. Casein was lower, as the market eased in Argentina. There was conspicuous absence of demand in this country.

Price Trends

Advanced

Gum, copal, Philippine, pale, chips, 1c. per lb.
Lead, metallic paste, ½c. per lb.

Reduced

Casein, Argentine, ¼c. per lb.
Gum, dammar, Singapore, No. 2, 2c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Sept. 25, 1953
97.05	97.05	96.62	90.22

(For Current Prices see page 9)

Prime Pigments

Acetylene Black — The overall market showed a slight decline, primarily due to cutbacks in government consumption. However, it was expected that business would pick up soon, as more dry batteries would be manufactured for use after the end of daylight saving time. Quotations were unchanged, and supplies were available for prompt shipment.

Chrome Colors—A slight pickup in buying was noted during the past few weeks. Although lead prices edged upward over the period, it was generally felt that they would have to go considerably higher to affect prices of the various lead chromates used in yellows and greens. Quotations were firm and unchanged.

Earth Colors—There were no reports of price revisions for any of these colors last week. Industrial demand was said to have strengthened, particularly in the midwest. The paint trade was also thought to have entered the market for fair amounts. Generally, orders from consumers were said to be increasing in quantity and frequency, following the summer slowdown.

Iron Blues—Supplies were plentiful last week, and available at unchanged prices. Demand was on the increase following the summer slump.

Lead Pigments—The pig lead market continued very firm, particularly in London. Dry red leads were unchanged from previous increases, as were litharge, orange mineral, and monosilicate. Blue lead sulfate and white lead basic silicate were unchanged, as was basic sulfate. White lead basic carbonate was steady at prices of long standing. Lead metallic paste was increased due to the cumulative effect of price boosts for pig lead. Consumers made purchases for fill-in needs. It was said that litharge was moving to the battery industry at about the same rate as last year.

Lithopone—Material moved out well to the paint trade. Prices were unrevised. There was plenty of material on hand to fill customer needs.

Nickel Oxide—The government continued to stockpile nickel chemicals, resulting in short shrift for civilian consumers. Prices held the same as previously.

Synthetic Iron Oxides—Industrial demand took an upturn over the period. Material was quotably unchanged, with supplies readily available.

Titanium Dioxide—Demand was well sustained, and it was said that material had moved well to consumers all year. Price schedules continued unchanged, with supplies adequate to meet current needs.

Zinc Pigments—The slab zinc market was quiet last week, and this situation was fully reflected in unchanged prices for zinc dust. The rubber industry was becoming a stronger market factor, as more zinc oxide was ordered from that direction following settlements of various labor disputes. Prices for all types of oxides were unchanged. The paint trade showed good interest in most zinc pigments.

Zirconium Oxide—Demand continued restricted to limited use. Prices were without alteration. Supplies were available for present consumer requirements.

Protective Coatings Shipments

The following table from the Bureau of Census indicates total factory shipments of paint, varnish, and lacquer in July compared with June:—

	July	*June
Trade sales of paint, varnish and lacquer	$76,693,000	$85,395,000
Industrial sales, total	41,078,000	46,531,000
Paint and varnish	31,251,000	35,372,000
Lacquer	9,827,000	11,159,000
Total sales	$117,771,000	$131,926,000

*Revised.

Total sales, Jan.-July $819,850,000

Synthetic Resins

Alkyds—Industrial consumption was slow, due to shutdowns for changeovers in the automotive industry. Demand for paint trade uses was good, with a slight pickup in sales noted. Soybean oil dropped considerably, taking some pressure off producers of long and short oil base alkyds. Competition remained keen, due to the large number of producers.

Epoxys—Business was said to have been good last week, recovering from lower levels in August. July was also said to have been a good sales month. Demand from various consuming industries was well held, with material moving well for glass-reinforced tanks. Prices held the same after recent reductions. Plenty of material was on hand to fill customer requirements.

Petroleum Hydrocarbons—A very good fall pickup in consumption was noted, and it was expected that business would remain good through the end of the year. Rubber compounders were said to be showing strong interest. Prices held steady and unrevised.

Polyvinyl Acetate—One manufacturer reported that his sales of polyvinyl acetate for paint emulsions had set new records for August. Furthermore, it was felt that the outlook for the fourth quarter was very good. Prices were unchanged following recent adjustments.

Polyvinyl Chloride—Polyvinyl chloride-acetate copolymer films were reduced from 2c. to 10c. per pound by one producer, effective September 21. According to the maker, new prices ranged from 92c. to $1.10 per pound, according to quantity and grade. It was said that the decline was brought about by increased efficiency in production and revisions in raw material costs.

Urea-Formaldehydes—Demand in August was considered good by most sources. Water-soluble resins were said to have moved particularly well during that period. Prices were unaltered.

Lacquer Materials

Dibutyl Phthalate—Sales were judged moderate, with consumers buying only for actual needs. Prices were unchanged at 30c. per pound, tankcars, delivered, 32c. per pound, drums, carlots, same basis, and 33c. per pound, less carlots, same basis.

Di-iso-octyl Phthalate—Listings contin-

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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The softer grades, likewise, are useful in types of dark coatings based on stearine pitch, cottonseed pitch, and the like.

Piccoumaron Resins vary from liquids through viscous liquids, and tacky solids to high melting point brittle solids, and in color from a deep reddish brown to a pale yellow shade. They are thermoplastic and do not become infusable on heating. Weights average 8.5 to 9.2 lbs. per gallon.

NUMBERING SCHEDULE PICCOUMARON RESINS

	COLOR	Light 1½-3½	Medium 4-6	Reddish 6-9	Dark 9-12	Extra Dark 12-16	Extra Dark 12-16
MELTING POINT	Liquid Resin	459	429	449	469	439	
	10°C— 15°C	458	428	448	468	438	XX-10
	30°C— 35°C	457	427	447	467	437	XX-25
	40°C— 45°C	456	426	446	466	436	XX-40
	50°C— 55°C	455	425	445	465	435	XX-55
	65°C— 70°C	453	423	443	463	433	XX-70
	80°C— 90°C	452	422	442	462	432	
	95°C—105°C	450	420	440	460	430	XX-100
	110°C—120°C	450H	420H	440H	460H	430H	XX-115
	120°C plus	450EH	420EH	440EH	460EH	430EH	

SPECIAL GRADES—Special grades of Piccoumaron Resins can be made when required. The colors shown are on the Coal Tar Resin Color Scale. The melting points are by the ball and ring method.

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ued unchanged from recent downward revisions at 30½c. per pound, tankcars, delivered, 32½c. per pound, drums, carlots, same basis, and 33½c. per pound, less carlots, same basis. The market was considered fairly firm by most sources, who felt that by early October, price schedules would strengthen considerably, due in part to increased consumer demand expected for the fourth quarter. However, there were still scattered reports of shading for large quantity delivery.

Dioctyl Phthalate—The market was slightly stronger last week at prices of 30½c. per pound, tankcars, delivered, 32½c. per pound, drums, carlots, same basis, and 33½c. per pound, less carlots, same basis. Sales to consumers took an upswing last week, and were expected to improve as the fall progressed.

Petroleum Hydrocarbon Plasticizers—August sales were reported very good following a slack period in July. One source felt that the outlook for September, as well as the final quarter, was very good for sales. Material moved strongly to wire coaters. Prices held unaltered.

Natural Resins

Copal Gum—In this country, the spot market continued about unchanged, with consumers purchasing against actual needs. Manila DBB gum continued in strong demand, with very few stocks available either here or at producing markets. Philippine pale chips were also scarce, and higher at 24c. to 25c. per pound, spot, as to quantity.

Dammar Gum—Nearly every type was firm in price both at primary sources and on spot here, although Singapore No. 2 was easier, at 27c. to 29c. per pound. Germany and Japan continued to show strong interest abroad, resulting in strong pricing at sources of supply.

Shellac—Calcutta was strong at the beginning of the week, then eased slightly. However, the market remained firm in India. Prices of bleached bonedry grades in this country kept to high levels. Orange grades were entirely nominal, with lemon No. 1 offered at 52c. per pound; No. 2, 50c. per pound; superfine, 48c. per pound, and TN, 47c.

Miscellaneous Materials

Casein—The Argentine market eased sharply last week, as IAPI lowered the floor price in the face of slow demand from the United States and England. Shipment prices were lower, at 23¼c. to 23½c. per pound, duty paid. Spot offerings in this country were very limited, ranging at from 24c. to 24½c. per pound, as to quantity. One factor in lack of consuming demand here was increased use of soybean protein, it was felt.

Naval Stores

Rosin, Gum

(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

	Fri.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.
Drums—					
I	...		$7.60	...	...
K	...	$7.73	7.63	...	...
M	...	...	7.70	...	...
N	...	...	7.70	$7.70	...
WG	$7.78	...	7.80	7.80§	...
WW	7.96§	...	8.01§	7.975§	$7.95
Bags—					
K	...	...		7.60	
N	...	...	7.70	...	7.65
WG	7.53	...	7.65	...	7.80
WW	7.73	...	7.75	...	...

Tankcars (for week ended September 17)—WG $7.25, K or better, $7.20, 505*

Sales, USDA

613* 1,048* 1,802* 1,002* 1,602*

New York

(per 100 lbs., c.l., Friday)

WW $8.80, WG $8.65, N $8.60, B through M $8.53

Turpentine, Gum

(USDA., per gal., 7.2 lbs.)

Price	.513§	...	.513§	.5175	.5123
Sales	26,000*†	...	16,000*†	6,000*†	8,000

New York, Friday, per gal. 7 lbs., tankcars, 61c., l.c.l. 73c.

*Drums. †Tankcars. §Gallons. §Average price.

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National Petroleum Council To Hold Meeting October 19

A meeting of the National Petroleum Council will be held October 19 in the Department of Interior building in Washington, D. C., it was announced last week by Chairman Walter S. Hallinan. The council will receive reports from the committee on government personnel, the committee on oil and gas emergency defense organization, the committee on petroleum productive capacity and other sub-groups appointed during the past year.

In the meantime, Dr. Robert E. Wilson, chairman of the council's committee on oil and gas emergency defense organization, has announced the appointment of two subcommittees. One is on continuity of company operations and is headed by H. G. Mangelsdorf, of Esso Standard Oil Company. The other is on advance preparations and plans and is headed by R. G. Arner, of Sinclair Oil Corporation.

Packaging Symposium Set For Oct. 7 in Los Angeles

The Society of Automotive Engineers has announced plans for a symposium on "Compatible Design of Equipment and its Packaging" to be held October 7 at the Statler hotel, Los Angeles. The symposium will be under the chairmanship of W. L. Hardy, director of the engineering division of Foster D. Snell, Inc., New York.

Phosphate Rock Sought

The Foreign Operations Administration has announced that the Hellenic Company of Chemical Products & Fertilizers is inviting bids for supplying 100,000 tons of phosphate rock to Greece. The bids will be received until October 11. Full details are contained in FRA's small business circular number 54-487.

Chicago Cosmetic Chemists to Hear Dr. Rostenberg at Oct. 12 Meeting

The Chicago chapter of the Society of Cosmetic Chemists will hear Dr. Adolph Rostenberg, professor of dermatology at the University of Illinois, at its next meeting October 12. Dr. Rostenberg's subject will be "Sensitivity to Simple Chemicals as Used in Cosmetics." Dinner is scheduled for 6:30 p.m. in Henrici's Restaurant in the Merchandise Mart.

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COLD CUT

Gallons	Pounds	
17.3	143	Neville LX-685, 70% Solution
20	162	Bodied Linseed Oil (Z-5 visc.)
18.6	119	Mineral Spirits
	1.33	6% Cobalt Naphthenate
56	425.33	

Method of Preparation: Blend together with good agitation.

COOK

Gallons	Pounds	
	100	Neville LX-685,135
10	78	China Wood Oil
15	116	Alkali Refined Linseed Oil
40	255	Mineral Spirits
	1.6	6% Cobalt Naphthenate
	2.4	24% Lead Naphthenate
	0.4	6% Manganese Naphthenate
74	553.4	

Method of Preparation: Body combined oils at 585°F., check with LX-685, 135 Resin, reduce, and add driers.

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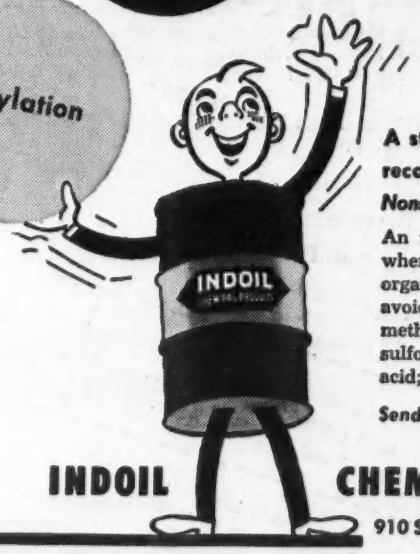

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Ohopex Q-10 with its lower specific gravity and lower cost, as compared with DOP, is a convenient means of obtaining improved properties in vinyls.

Send for the Supplement to Our Technical Catalog Concerning OHOPEX Q-10

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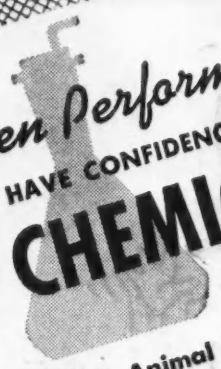

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Packaging Machinery Group Elects Officers for 1954-55

The Packaging Machinery Manufacturers Institute has elected Tom Miller, vice-president of Package Machinery Company, Springfield, Mass., president of the organization. John B. Wilson, president of Wright Machinery Division, of Sperry Corporation, Durham, N. C., and Mills W. Waggoner, general sales manager of Better Packages, Shelton, Conn., have been elected vice-presidents.

Newly-elected as directors are:—W. E. Huegenin, president of Stokes & Smith, Philadelphia, a division of Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation, Philadelphia; O. W. Wikstrom, jr., treasurer of U. S. Automatic Box Company, Boston; E. J. Abendschein, president of Chisholm-Ryer Company of Pennsylvania, Hanover, Pa., and C. A. Wetli, vice-president of Hudson Sharp Machine Company, Green Bay, Wis.

Naval Stores Breakfast Slated for November 17

The 1954 naval stores breakfast, a traditional part of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association convention, will be held November 17 in the Palmer House, Chicago. The breakfast is being sponsored by the Chicago club.

A survey of conditions in the wood, gum and sulfate industries will be given by Dr. W. David Stallcup, of the naval stores division of Glidden Company; H. L. Meyer, of International Naval Stores Company; A. E. Griffin, of Camp Manufacturing Company; E. E. Holdman, of Newport Industries, and G. A. Wharry, of G. A. Wharry & Co.

Obituaries

James B. Day

James B. Day, chairman of the board of James B. Day & Co., Chicago, died September 14 in that city. He was eighty-two years old. Mr. Day founded the company in 1906. In 1942 he entered semi-retirement.

Charles Soutter Campbell, former president, treasurer and director of J. B. Williams Company, Glastonbury, Conn., died September 21 in New Haven, Conn. He was sixty-seven years old. Mr. Campbell was president of the Association of American Soap and Glycerine Producers for the 1953-54 term.

Charles H. Cooper, a partner in the firm of Cooper & Shuesler, Chicago, died August 6 in that city.

Alfred G. Gifford, former superintendent of Warner Quinlan Refinery, now affiliated with Cities Service Oil Company, died September 16 in Bradentown, Fla. He was seventy years old.

Philip C. Kidd, formerly assistant to the vice-president of Arabian American Oil Company, died September 18 in New Canaan, Conn. He was forty-eight years old.

Maximilian H. Leister, retired general manager of the motor products department of Sun Oil Company, Philadelphia, died September 19. He was sixty-three years old.

Hayward S. Thompson, treasurer of Eastern Magnesia Talc Company, died September 19 in Charlotte, Vt. He was fifty-two years old.

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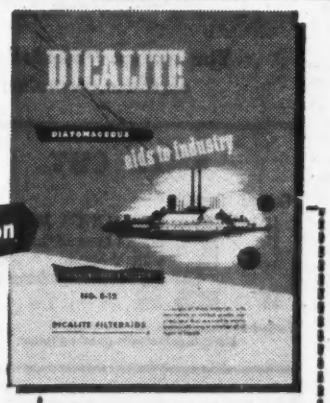

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Feature of the oils and fats market last week was the firmness of tallow and greases which was reflected in other animal oils, while vegetable oils were lower.

Tallow and greases were stronger and all grades were fractionally higher. Trading was moderate and about divided between domestic and export delivery. Oleo oil was firmer and up ½ cent per pound and oleo stearine 1 cent per pound. Animal fatty acids also reflected the higher cost of tallow and oleic, stearic and tallow fatty acids were raised 1 cent per pound. Coconut fatty and capric acids were off 1 cent per pound, while caprylic was cut 2 cents.

In the edible vegetable oil group, soybean oil for prompt delivery was sharply lower, while futures were quite steady. Corn oil was fractionally lower, as was cottonseed oil. Peanut oil was scarce and firm. Crude coconut oil was stronger, reflecting the advance of copra shipments.

Among drying oils, linseed was lifted fractionally for prompt and forward delivery due to the stronger flaxseed market. Offerings of new crop seed continued light. Tung oil also was steadier, following some improvement in consuming demand, while oiticica continued weak with another cut in quotations.

Lower cost of soybean meal affected trading in cottonseed and other proteins. Soybean meal was steadier last week, advancing about $3 per ton, while cottonseed meal was inactive but firmer up $1 per ton. Peanut meal was scarce and nominal. Linseed meal demand improved and prices also were slightly higher.

Lower floor prices for carnauba wax shipments announced by the Brazilian government has not improved business either for shipment or in the local market. Consuming demand continued limited to small lots for spot delivery. Prices were still unsettled, on spot declining 1 cent to 2 cents per pound, as to grade. Ouricury was firm and well held on spot. Japan wax also was in limited supply and replacements were above the cost of spot stocks.

Price Trends

Advanced

Acid, oleic, 1c. per lb.
Stearic, 1c. per lb.
Tallow, fatty, 1c. per lb.
Copra, $7.50 per ton.
Cottonseed meal, $1 per ton.
Greases, ¼c. per lb.
Linseed meal, $1 per ton.
Oil, coconut, crude, ⅛c. to ¼c. per lb.
Linseed, ½c. per lb.
Oleo, ½c. per lb.
Olive, 5c. per gal.
Tung, ½c. per lb.
Oleo stearine, 1c. per lb.
Soybean meal, $3 per ton.
Tallow, edible, ¼c. per lb.
inedible, ¼c. per lb.

Reduced

Acid, capric, 1c. per lb.
Caprylic, 2c. per lb.
Coconut, fatty, 1c. per lb.
Cocoa butter, 3c. per lb.
Lard, ⅜c. per lb.
Oil, corn, crude, ½c. per lb.
refd., ½c. per lb.
Cottonseed, crude, ¼c. to ½c. per lb.
refd., ¼c. to ½c. per lb.
Oiticica, ½c. per lb.
Soybean, crude, ⅜c. per lb.
refd., ⅜c. per lb.
Wax, No. 3, crude, Ceara, 1c. per lb.
Parnahyba, 2c. per lb.
Yellow, No. 1, Parnahyba, 2c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Sept. 25, 1953
98.76	97.87	109.94	92.68

(*For Current Prices see page* 9)

Vegetable Oils

Castor—Buying interest continued restricted to prompt requirements. All grades were maintained at former levels. No. 1 Brazilian oil ranged from 15½c. to 15¾c. per pound, New York, prompt delivery.

Coconut—Shipments were steadier and fractionally higher. Crude was held at 11⅞c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast, prompt delivery. At New York tankcars were higher at 12¾c. per pound, prompt delivery.

Corn—Crude was unsettled and fractionally lower. Light sales were reported at 13¼c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Refined oil was lower at 16½c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis.

Cottonseed—Market for bleachable cottonseed oil futures was dull and featureless last week. Trading was mixed chiefly professional, with trade interests on the sidelines. Prices were steady, fluctuating narrowly, closing slightly higher. There was a noticeable decline in hedging transactions. Tenders of September oil to date amounted to 20 contracts, with 49 still open. Cash demand was reported slow. Refined salad oil was lower at 16¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Crude cottonseed oil was quiet and lower. Tankcars were quoted at 12¾c. per pound, nominal, f.o.b. mills, southeast, nearby and 12½c. first half October; in the Valley, 12½c. sales, nearby and 12⅜c., first half October. In Texas, September sold at 12¼c., and quoted 12c., first half October.

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended September 24 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
October	21	14.80	14.62	14.66@14.69
December	92	14.70	14.64	14.66S
1955				
March	32	14.90	14.74	14.73@14.82
May	48	15.00	14.74	14.83S
July	2	14.80	14.80	14.75@14.95

Total sales, 122 contracts.

Linseed—Firmness of flaxseed as a result of light seed offers; combined with reports of low oil content seed stiffened the oil market. Quotations were lifted ½c. per pound for prompt and forward delivery. Raw oil was quoted at 15½c. per pound, tankcars, Minneapolis, for September delivery; 15c. first half October; 14c. second half October; 13.3c. November-December and 13.4c., January-March. Trading was still reported limited to immediate needs. Deliveries were in steady request against former contracts.

Minneapolis.—Stagnant was word for activity in the linseed oil market, area crushers reported last week. Buyers resisted an advance in prices (which reflected higher flaxseed costs) and there was little doing in the market. The pricing schedule most of the week was:—15.5c. a pound for balance of September, 15c. on first-half October, 14c. last-half October, 13.3c. November - December, 13.4c. January-March, 13.5c. April-June and 13.6c. on July-August. Shipping directions against old contracts were steady.

Shipments of linseed oil, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1954-55	1953-54
Past week	8,640,000	7,800,000
Since Sept. 1	27,500,000	21,720,000

Flaxseed—Light seed offers restricted trading. Market steady.

Minneapolis.—Spot and to-arrive cash flaxseed sold generally around $3.45 a bushel, delivered Minneapolis price, the past week. There were a few lots moved at $3.50, but these were reported to be for seed purposes. Offerings were not very heavy. Spot cash purchases amounted to 55 cars and 17,000 bushels in trucklots. To-arrive bookings totaled 137 cars and 85,000 bushels in trucklots. Actual receipts of flaxseed at Minneapolis for all accounts (spot sale, to-arrive accounts and for the Commodity Credit Corp.) amounted to 408 cars, compared with 620 cars the previous week and 890 cars in the like week last year. CCC got only 28 cars the past week. Shipments from Minneapolis totaled 189 cars as against 170 cars the previous week and 194 cars a year ago. Resumption of flaxseed harvesting in northern Minnesota and North Dakota was slow following a week and one-half of rain. Temperatures dropped sharply the past week, nearing the frost stage at points.

Receipts and shipments of flaxseed, in bushels, were as follows:—

	Receipts 1954-55	Receipts 1953-54	Shipments 1954-55	Shipments 1953-54
Past week	714,000	1,062,500	330,750	134,750
Since Sept. 1	3,625,750	2,554,750	1,120,000	194,250

Oiticica—This market continued unsettled and quotations were cut ½c. per pound. Trading was limited and spotty. Tankcars were quoted at 15c. per pound, prompt delivery. Drums also were lower at 16¼c. per pound, carlots and 16¾c. for lesser quantities.

Olive—Business was reported moderate for prompt delivery. Prices were steadier ranging from $2.30 to $2.35 per gallon, drums, duty paid according to quantity.

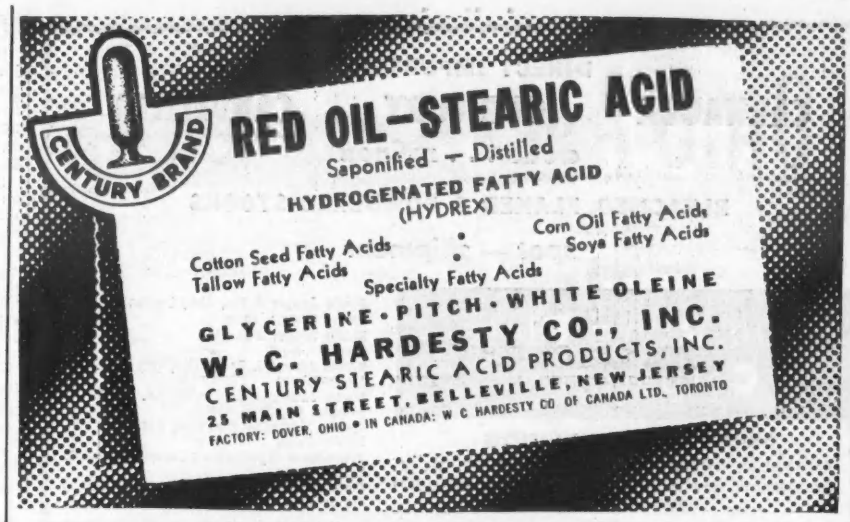
Palm—Market remained unchanged and steady, despite limited trading. Drums were quoted at 12.4c. to 12½c. per pound, as to quantity and tankcars, 11.15c. per pound, prompt delivery.

Palm Kernel—Market continued inactive. Denatured was quoted nominally at 12c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Peanut—Trading continued light. Scarcity of stocks made the market a nominal affair. An occasional tankcar of crude was sold at 18⅝c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Refined oil was nominal at 21¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis.

Rapeseed—Offers for nearby delivery was scarce and tankcars were firmly held at 17c. per pound, New York basis. Futures

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4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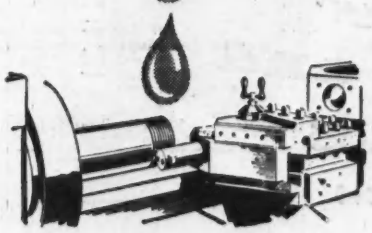

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were higher and November forward was quoted at 16½c. per pound, same basis.

Soybean—Market was irregular and lower. Crude was nominal at 12½c. per pound, tankcars, Decatur, nearby; 12¼c. first week October; 12c., straight October and 11⅜c. October-December. Refined salad oil was lower at 15⅜c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis.

Sales and prices of crude soybean oil futures on the N. Y. Produce Exchange in tankcars (60,000 pounds) for the week ended September 24 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
September	158	12.80	12.70	Expired
October	11	11.67	11.45	11.44@11.47
December	31	11.40	11.11	11.12@11.22
1955				
March	6	11.45	11.35	11.15@11.25
May	7	11.55	11.30	11.30S

Total sales, 213 contracts.

Tung—Improved consuming inquiry and trading created a steadier tone. Tankcars were generally quoted at 21½c. per pound, New York, nearby delivery, following sales at ⅛c. less for consumer account. Drums were unchanged at 23c. per pound, carlots and up to 23½c. for smaller lots.

Miscellaneous

Castor Beans—Shipments were quotably unchanged and nominal at $90 per ton, f.o.b. Brazalian ports.

Imports of castor beans and castor oil at New York and Philadelphia last week were as follows:—

	Pounds Beans	Oil
Last week	159,900	2,034,800
Previous week	2,645,400	1,786,000
Corresponding week, 1953	357,750	1,796,000
Total this year	77,265,450	31,300,800
Corresponding period, 1953	*78,563,100	98,658,300

*Corrected.

Cocoa Butter—Trend of market was still downward, declining to 88c. per pound spot. Buying interest continued slow.

Copra—This market was stronger and shipments were lifted to $162.50 per ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast.

Fats and Greases

Greases—Stronger tone featured the market. Prices were firmer, advancing ¼c. per pound for all grades. Trading was reported fair, with immediate delivery commanding premiums. Yellow grease was higher at 6c. per pound, tankcars, delivered; house was nominal at 5⅞c. and brown, at 5¼c. All hog choice white was boosted to 9¼c. to 9½c. per pound and not all hog to 8¼c., same basis.

Lard—Market was unsettled and lower. Cash lard declined to 16¾c. per pound, drums, Chicago.

Oleo Oil—Prices were lifted ½c. per pound, due improved buying interest. Carlots were held at 18½c. per pound, drums and smaller lots at 19c. Oleo stearine advanced 1c. to 12½c. to 13c. per pound, barrels, depending upon quantity and seller.

Tallow—Demand for domestic delivery improved and a fair volume of business also was reported for export. Prices were lifted ¼c. for all grades. Soapmakers took moderate lots before the advance, but showed little interest at the higher levels. Bleachable fancy was higher 7c. per pound, tankcars, delivered; extra, 6¾c.; special, 6½c.; No. 1, 5⅞c., and edible, 11¼c. same basis.

Fish Oils

Cod—Consuming demand was restricted to immediate shipment. Offers of tanked oil for shipment were unchanged at 8¾c. per pound, drums, ex-dock. Demand for spot stocks was light. Quotations were unchanged at 9½c. to 10c. per pound, drums, as to quantity.

Refined Fish—Buying interest continued restricted to actual needs. Light pressed oil was offered at 10½c. per pound, tankcars, New York and was shadeable. Crude menhaden was unchanged and maintained at 7¼c. per pound, tankcars, works, Atlantic coast and 7¾c. Gulf ports.

Los Angeles.—Market witnessed first trading of the season for new crop sardine oil. Some 15 cars sold at 8c. per pound, f.o.b. San Pedro. Offerings for future delivery were at the same level. Supplies of crude tuna oil were smaller. Trading quiet, with 5½c. per pound bid, f.o.b. production plants. Alaskan herring oil offered at 8¼c. per pound, f.o.b. Seattle.

Fatty Acids

Animal fatty acids were higher, reflecting recent price advances of tallow and greases. Oleic, stearic and tallow fatty acids were lifted 1c. per pound. Oleic single distilled was advanced to 14c. per pound, tankcars and double, 16½c. Drums commanded the usual differential. Stearic acid single pressed was higher at 12¼c. per pound, carlots; double, 12¾c. and triple, 15c. Tallow fatty acid, distilled was advanced to 12½c. per pound, drums, carlots, while hydrogenated ranged from 10¼c. to 11¾c. bags, carlots, as to grade. In the vegetable group, coconut fatty acid was dropped 1c. per pound; capric, 1c. and caprylic 2c. per pound. Other varieties were quotably unchanged. Consuming demand showed moderate improvement during the past fortnight for immediate and later requirements.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—Trading slackened due to comparatively low prices for soybean meal. Mills have had a fairly good demand and are not having to cut prices too much as yet, but sellers are putting out feelers to see just what prices it will take to move additional supplies. Meal, forty-one percent was offered at $69 per ton basis Memphis, $70 basis Georgia, Alabama and South Carolina mills for immediate through October shipment.

Linseed Meal—Market firmer and slightly higher. Business continued spotty.

Minneapolis.—Trade was light in the linseed meal market. Prices were higher. Crushers quoted extracted linseed meal, 36 percent protein, $60 to $60.50 per ton, bulk, f.o.b.., Minneapolis, for September-October delivery. Resale activity in extracted meal was believed to have died down. In the previous week, some of this meal moved at $58 to $59 a ton, bulk, trade observers said. Expeller (new process) meal, around 32 percent protein, had an asking price of $68 a ton, bulk, Minneapolis. Shipments continued at a brisk rate.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1954-55	1953-54
Past week	13,440,000	11,700,000
Since Sept. 1	41,760,000	30,520,000

Peanut Feed Meal—Only small quantities were available and market was nominal at $78 per ton sacked f.o.b. Georgia mills. Prices are too high compared with cottonseed and soybean meals. Mills have hardly enough supplies to take care of the local bag-lot buyers. There were no offers of peanuts for crushing last week.

Soybean Meal—Trading was fairly active at prices ranging from $61 to $61.50 bulk Decatur, for spot shipment with market closing higher at $62. Buying interest was fairly active for October through September (round-the-clock) bookings at $60 bulk Decatur although sellers have been unwilling to offer as yet. Exporters showed fairly good interest and the last sales were made on the basis of $64.50 per ton sacked, Decatur.

Waxes

Beeswax—While trading was light and spotty, firmness of crude replacements was reflected in the local market. Prices were without change and steady for all grades. African crude was maintained at 55c. to 56c. per pound, prompt delivery.

Carnauba—This market continued unsettled and quotations were easier for most grades. Trading continued slow as consumers limited purchases to actual needs. No. 3 Ceara crude was lower at 71c. to 73c. per pound spot, as to quantity and Parnahyba, 73c. to 75c. No. 1 yellow Ceara was offered at $1.02 to $1.04 per pound and Parnahyba $1.07 to $1.09 per pound, spot delivery. The Brazilian government officially announced new floor prices for shipment as follows:—Prime No. 1 yellow, 97c. per pound, f.o.b. Brazilian port; No. 3 North Country, 65c. per pound and No. 3 chalky, 61c., same basis. New prices did not improve buying interest.

Japan—Higher cost of replacements kept the local market strong. Stocks on spot were reported scarce and maintained at 45c. to 46c. per pound, as to seller.

Lead Producing Facility On Rapid Write-Off List

Thirty new or expanded facilities valued at $19,753,614 were awarded certificates of necessity for accelerated tax amortization by the Office of Defense Mobilization during the two-week period August 26 through September 8, it was announced last week.

Included among the certificates was one issued to Water Gremlin Company, White Bear Lake, Minn., for production of lead. The facilities involved $19,500 and 60 percent was allowed for rapid amortization.

The three largest certificates announced were:—The Great Northern Railway Company, passenger cars, $4,530,000, with 80 percent allowed for accelerated tax amortization; Shell Pipe Line Corporation, Norco, La., petroleum pipe line, $3,320,000 with 40 percent allowed on $100,000 and 25 percent allowed on $3,220,000; and Esso Standard Oil Company, Baltimore, Md., petroleum storage facilities, $1,770,390, with 40 percent allowed.

With the certificates just announced, accelerated tax amortization amounting to $29,200,841,000 has now been granted for 19,063 new or expanded facilities. The amount authorized to be amortized at the accelerated rate is 60 percent or $17,524,623,000.

US Stragetic Materials

—Continued from page 3

refining of materials in order that they may be more readily useful in the event of emergency.

Achievement of Long-Term Goals

It was explained that domestic open market procurement toward these long-term objectives is to be accomplished generally over a considerable period of time and at favorable prices and when such procurement will assist in maintaining the domestic mobilization base. The long-term objectives also will be achieved through transfer to the stockpile of government-owned surplus materials and through acquisition by barter of foreign produced materials, as authorized under the new agricultural and trade development assistance act of 1954.

Purchases, Transfers Included

The procurement toward long-term objectives authorized in the revised directive includes open market purchases from domestic producers and transfers to the stockpile of materials acquired under the defense production act expansion program as follows:—

Domestic open market purchases—antimony, chromite (metallurgical) (upgrading), lead, manganese (metallurgical) and zinc.

Transfer from expansion programs—lead, manganese (metallurgical), tin and zinc.

The procurement of manganese is in addition to the purchase of the metal under the domestic purchase program authorized by the defense production act and public law 206.

Under a provision of the directive, the GSA will inform the Department of Agriculture of the kinds and quantities of materials which may be acquired through barter for the long-term objectives. These materials are:—

Aluminum, asbestos (amosite and chrysotile), bauxite (metalluragical), beryl, chromite (chemical, metallurgical and refractory), copper, diamonds (industrial bort and industrial stones), graphite (amorphous lump and lubricant flake), manganese ore (chemical, mica block and film), platinum, selenium, talc (steatite block), and titanium.

ODM officials said that in no event will barter be used to acquire materials of foreign origin for either minimum or long-term objectives if the same amounts of such materials are available from domestic production. This restriction is included to assure that there will be no impairment of the long-term stockpile program as a means of maintaining the domestic mobilization base.

The supplemental stockpile authorized under the agricultural trade development and assistance act of 1954 provides for the purchase of strategic and critical materials with foreign currencies that may be acquired from the sale of surplus agricultural commodities. This stockpile is in addition to the minimum and long-term objectives established for the national stockpile. It is subject to the same provisions with respect to disposal of materials as is the national stockpile. The purchase directive includes a list of materials which, if acquired, for the supplemental stockpile would provide additional security. This list also is intended as a guide in bartering for strategic and critical materials. The list of materials suggested for the supplemental stockpile follows:—

Antimony, bauxite (metallurgical), bauxite (refractory grade), beryl, bismuth, cadmium, chromite (metallurgical), chromite (refractory), cobalt, feathers and down, fluorspar (acid grade), iodine, lead, magnesium, manganese ore (battery), manganese ore (chemical), manganese ore (metallurgical), mercury, mica (splittings), nickel, opium, platinum, palladium, selenium, silk (waste and noils), tantalite, titanium, tin and zinc.

Plant Nutrient Supply

—Continued from page 3

with 57 percent and 43 percent, respectively, for the previous year.

Phosphates (P_2O_5)—The 1954-55 supply of available phosphoric oxide is forecast at 2,350,000 tons, or about the 1953-54 level. This estimate is based on present production, trends in consumption in recent years, and an assumption that import-export relationships will be about the same as in 1953-54. The industry has the capacity to produce a considerably larger tonnage in 1954-55 if demand warrants.

The 1953-54 deliveries of available phosphoric oxide was approximately 2,364,000 tons or 4 percent above the 1952-53 reported consumption of 2,271,000 tons.

Potash (K_2O)—The 1954-55 supply of potash available for fertilizer in terms of potassium oxide is estimated at 1,970,000 tons. This represents an increase of approximately 7. percent over the 1,831,000 tons available in 1953-54. This forecast reflects the present rate of production, trends in use, and the probable demands in 1954-55 rather than the capacity of the industry to produce.

California Forgets Its Plans

—Continued from page 3

Manufacturers Association read at the hearing. Stating the association's opposition to the intended rules change, Robert A. Hardt, APMA president, wrote the board as follows:—

"Under the Durham-Humphrey amendment to the federal food, drug and cosmetic act, certain forms of these preparations may not legally bear a prescription label where the medical facts justify their sale as over-the-counter drugs instead. A rule abolishing that distinction would conflict with the federal law and that of other states; would impose upon local consumers a disadvantage not suffered elsewhere in the nation; and would require labels for California which violate federal specifications, contrary to the uniformity implied by section 29001 (k) of the health and safety code."

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Britain Relaxes Policy On Imports of Chemicals

The import licensing branch of the British Board of Trade has been authorized to give more favorable consideration to applications for import into the United Kingdom of dollar chemicals not available from domestic production, according to the Bureau of Foreign Commerce.

Applications for import of chemicals will continue to be considered individually, but the general attitude in dealing with such applications will be more favorable if the board is convinced that no similar material is or will shortly be available from domestic sources.

The new criterion is to apply to a number of chemicals, including plastics materials, paint and printing ink materials, disinfectants, insecticides, pesticides, and weed killers, as well as some other organic and inorganic chemicals.

GATT Hearings Set

—Continued from page 3

ing the United States, to enter into negotiation of a trade agreement with Japan starting next February, but before the United States can participate it must draw up a list of commodities that might be involved in the talks and give industry an opportunity to testify on them. The Tariff Commission must also establish the peril points below which no tariff should be reduced if injury to the domestic industry is to be avoided.

The contracting parties to GATT will consider plans for the Japanese agreement at a meeting scheduled for October 28 at Geneva. An intersessional committee of the contracting members have given approval to a request of Japan to become a party to GATT and to negotiate an agreement with the GATT members, and the report of the committee will be taken up at the October 28 meeting for approval, which is expected.

Article XXVIII originally provided that any country could withdraw tariff commitments with regard to any particular product after January 1, 1951, but this date has been twice postponed because of concern that extensive use of the unilateral procedure might lead to a rather rapid increase in world tariffs. Proposals to modify the application of Article XXVIII will be made at the October 28 meeting in Geneva.

The hearings before the reciprocity information committee October 18 are for the purpose of advising the United States delegates to the Geneva meetings on the position that they should take on this question. Interested persons may express views with regard to any aspect to the matter, including the general question of modification of the article, as well as possible changes in individual concessions. Some industry views on this subject were submitted at the hearings on the GATT review of September 13-17, and these will be made available to the US delegation.

The October 18 hearings will be held in the auditorium of the National Archives Building, Washington, D. C., and any person intending to testify should notify the committee by October 6 and submit a brief or a preliminary outline indicating as specifically as possible the subject on which he wishes to be heard. A written brief must in all cases be submitted before the individual makes his oral appearance. Applications to be heard should be made to the chairman, Committee for Reciprocity Information, Tariff Commission Building, Washington 25, D. C.

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107 EIGHTH ST., BROOKLYN 15, N. Y.
STERLING 8-1944

MEMO: Re; EQUIPMENT

Good rebuilt equipment is ALWAYS a BARGAIN when you find the unit you need. You save not only time and money but also design engineering, testing and all the headaches of experimentation. Check the list of fine machines below. Which one will serve in YOUR process?

★ SPERRY ALUMINUM Filter Presses; 18"; 30"; 36".
★ Shriver STAINLESS Filter Press; 18"; 20 chamber; cl. del.
★ 2 Enzinger Leaf Type Pressure Filters; DS 48/360; ASME.
★ Mojonnier Stainless Vacuum Pan; 3' x 10' with Calandria Section.
★ Copper 2000 gal. Vacuum Pan; manhole type; coil heated.
★ Zaremba INCONEL Double Effect Evaporator; 60" x 17' and 84" x 15'6".
★ Swenson Quadruple Effect Evaporator: Long Tube Vert. Film Type.
★ Stainless Steel Bubble Cap Column; 16 sec.; 8⅝" x 19'; complete.
★ Aluminum Column; Bubble Cap; 60 plates; 27½" dia. x 36' high.
★ Vertical Stainless Steel Condenser; 13' high; 231 S.S. Tubes; 220 sq. ft.
★ Pfaudler Glass Lined Jacketed Reactors; 150 gal., 400 gal., 1000 gal.
★ Lancaster Stainless Lined Rotary Reactor; 300 PSI; Int. 50" x 17'.
★ Dopp Cast Iron Jacketed and Agitated Kettles; 650 gal.; 61" x 68".
★ Bethlehem Cast Iron Sulphonator; 79" x 74½"; with Coils in Jacket.
★ Readco 210 gal. Jacketed Heavy Duty Double Ribbon Mixer.
★ Robinson Unique Stainless Steel Mixer with Sifter; 17" x 30" x 20".
★ Stainless Steel 40 cu. ft. Double Ribbon Jacketed Mixer; 32" x 96".
★ Sprout Waldron Stainless Ribbon Mixer; Continuous Cylinder; 28" x 12'.
★ Baker Perkins 200 gal. Jacketed Double Arm Mixer; size 17; BB/V11.
★ Baker Perkins 2500 gal. Stainless Double Arm MIXERS
★ Stainless Tumbling Barrel Mixer 5' x 5'; baffled interior; 3 HP.
★ Lancaster Mix Mullers; Type EAG3 and EAG4 with accessories.
★ FITZPATRICK STAINLESS COMMINUTATORS Model "D" and Model "K"—20 H.P.
★ Mikro No. 4 F Pulverizer; requires 40 HP motor.
★ American Ring Roll Pulverizer with 50 HP 3/60/220-440 V motor.
★ Abbe Jacketed Ball Mill 30" x 44"—Direct to 7½ H.P.
★ International Type X24 Pebble Mill 8' x 8' with 50 HP gearmotor.
★ Patterson Buhrstone Lined Pebble Mills; 5' x 8'; 6' x 6' and 6' x 8'.
★ Hardinge Conical Ball Mill 10' diameter x 48" face.
★ A. T. & M. 42" Type 316 Stainless Suspended Centrifugal; 30/15HP.
★ Sharples Super-D-Hydrators; Models C20 and C27 in Stainless.
★ Sharples Super-D-Canter Type 316 SS; Model PN 14.
★ Bird 36" x 50" Centrifugal Filter; Rubber Cov. & S.S.; 40HP.
★ Horizontal Vulcanizer 6' x 10'; Simplex Door; ASME-U69; at 125#PSI.
★ Buflovak Stainless Clad Vac. Filter-Dryer; Jktd; 78" x 58" complete.
★ Stokes Rotary Jacketed Vacuum Dryer; 30" x 10' complete.
★ Devine Vacuum Shelf Dryer No. 12; shelves 40" x 42".
★ Squier Stainless Clad Rotary Atmospheric Dryer; 30" x 20'.
★ Bagley & Sewell Double Drum Dryer; 28" x 60" with Accessories.
★ C.E. Two Stage S.S. Flash Drying System; 1000 lbs. evap. per hour.
★ Louisville Steam Tube Dryer; 54" x 40' with Cooler 38" x 20'.
★ Rotary Jacketed Vacuum Dryer; 52" x 102"; Dust Collector & access.

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PHONE: STerling 8-4672

EQUIPMENT
for CHEMICAL AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES

1—Stainless Steel Jacketed Kettle, 2800 gal.

3—Type 316 Stainless Steel Jacketed Kettles, 700 gal. ea.

20—Stainless Steel Jacketed Kettles, 600 gal. ea.

1—Combustion Engineers Type 347 Stainless Steel Jacketed Autoclave, 500 gal., 300 psi. NEW.

5—Koven Stainless Steel Jacketed Kettles, 380 gal. ea.

1—150 gal. Steel Jacketed Reactor, 75 psi.

1—Pfaudler Glass Lined Jacketed Vacuum Reactor, Series R, 500 gal. with impeller type agitator and drive.

1—Patterson 200 gal. Everdur Jacketed, agitated Reactor with motor and drive.

1—Patterson 100 gal. Everdur Jacketed, agitated Reactor with motor and drive.

2—Nickel Jacketed Vacuum Reactors, 500 gal. and 300 gal.

5—Aluminum Vertical Storage Tanks, 4000 gal. ea.

3—Type 316 Stainless Steel Storage Tanks, 5000 gal. ea.

1—Type 316 Stainless Steel 2800 gal. Storage Tank, w/coil.

1—Type 316 Stainless Steel Storage Tank, 1500 gal.

1—Type 347 Stainless Steel Storage Tank, 1500 gal.

8—Pfaudler Glass Lined Vacuum Receivers, 50 gal. ea., NEW.

1—Type 316 Stainless Steel Storage Tank, 2500 gal.

2—Feinc Type 316 Stainless Steel String Filters, 6'6" x 6', NEW.

1—Sparkler Model 33-D-7 Steel Jacketed Filter.

1—Sperry 42" x 42" Aluminum Plate & Frame Filter Press with 35 chambers, 3" frames. NEW.

1—Shriver 36" x 36" Filter Thickener, Heresite lined, 15 chambers complete.

1—Sparkler Model 33-D-17 type 316 Stainless Steel Jacketed Filter.

2—Shriver 24" x 24" cast iron Plate & Frame Filter Presses, 22 chambers ea.

1—Sharples Type 316 Stainless Steel Super-D-Hydrator, Model C-20.

1—Delaval Type 316 Stainless Steel Multi-Matic Centrifuge.

1—Fletcher 40" Stainless Steel suspended-type Centrifuge with perforated basket.

1—Lummus Steel Bubble Cap Column, 4' x 37' with 35 trays.

1—Colonial Iron Works Monel Bubble Cap Column, 2' x 5', with 5 trays.

1—Type 304 Stainless Steel Bubble Cap Column, 6' x 18' with 7 trays.

1—Dry Dock Monel Bubble Cap Column with 13 trays.

4—Alco Steel Heat Exchanger, 450 sq. ft. ea.

1—Patterson Kelly Stainless Steel Condenser, 30 sq. ft.

2—Colonial Iron Works Monel Heat Exchangers, 350 sq. ft. and 150 sq. ft.

1—Lummus Type 316 Stainless Steel Heat Exchanger, 360 sq. ft.

1—Baker Perkins Double Arm Sigma Blade Jacketed Mixer with hydraulic tilting device, 100 gal.

1—Day 50 gal. Double Arm Sigma Blade Mixer.

1—Readco Double Arm Sigma Blade Jacketed Mixer, 100 gal.

R. GELB & SONS, INC.
UNION, NEW JERSEY Est. 1886 UNionville 2-4900

EQUIPONOMICS

BIRD CONT. CENTRIFUGE. NEW. 18"x28" S.S. 316

NICKEL CLAD KETTLE, ASME Jack. Agit. 750 Gal.

CENTRIFUGE—TOLHURST 30" underdriven type 316 S.S. with 2 speed 3 HP XP Motor; NEW.
COLLOID MILLS—All S.S. Construction, 3", 6", & 10" With Motors.
KETTLES—STEEL AND S.S. 35 to 250 Gal. 100 PSI JKT.
MIXERS—D. A. SIGMA. Jktd. STEEL AND S.S. 50, 60, & 200 Gal.

MIXER—DAY 2½ Gal., Jktd. Vac., Double Sigma Blade

PFAUDLER G/L. CONDENSER, 30 Sq. Ft.
ROTEX SIFTER — 40"x84" — 2 SCREEN 3 H.P.
SPARKLER—FILTER—S. S. 316 MODEL, 33 Dg. NEW.
SHRIVER 30" P&F—42 ch. 4 EYE NICKEL PLATED FRAMES.

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SIFTERS, DRYERS, ETC.

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COLLOID MILLS
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NEW AND GOOD-AS-NEW EQUIPMENT

#316 Stainless Steel Tanks, new 100, 200 & 250 gal.
1—Stainless Tank #430 Chrome, vert. 2'x10' deep.
20—Jacketed Kettles—Stainless, Copper, Aluminum.
1—Day Mixer, steam jacketed, 50 gal. Sigma Blade.
1—Robbins Vibrex 3x5 Vibrating Screen, single deck.
1—Copper Evaporator, steam jacketed, 9'1"x3'9".
60—New Pressure Cookers, 18"x18" & 24"x28".
150—Pumps—steam and electric.
1—New Glass Nash Centrifugal Pump, 160 gpm.
1—Jeffrey Vibrating Conveyor 15' lg. 12" wide.
1—Buflovak Jacketed Impregnating Tank 42"x52".
1—4x8 Sturtevant Jaw Crusher.
1—Ribbon type Mixer, steam jacketed.
2—Ransome Rotating Drum Mixers 9' dia. x 11'6".
1—Abbe Ball Mill, 140 gal., Buhrstone lined.
2—Hardinge Conical Ball Mills, 6'x22".
2—Nash Air Compressors, Type AL-823.
1—Manton Gaulin Stainless Homogenizer, 125 gph.
2—I&R Vacuum Pumps, 5 H.P., 60' & 100'.
1—Shriver 18" Aluminum Filter 9-plates 9-frames.
15—Heat Exchangers (some stainless steel).
1—Kennedy-Van Saun Rotary Dryer, 4'x40'.
Davenport Rotary Steam Tube Dryer, 6'x36'.
1—Gruendler Hammer Mill, 10 H.P.—New.
2—Stainless Steel Steam Jacketed Readco Mixers.
1—#316 Stainless Reactor, 265 gals. cap., jacketed.
Abbe Pebble & Tube Mill, 5'x22"—Buhrstone Lined.
1—Patterson Ball Mill, porcelain lined, 17"x22".
1—Patterson Ball Mill, 42x36, jacketed.
5—Dopp Kettles with agitators, 600 gal. cap.
45—Steel Tanks from 100 to 100,000 gals.
2—Large Steam Jacketed Horizontal Mixers.
Robinson Pulverizer #20, with 2 motors 10 HP each.
Robinson Ribbon Type Mixer, 38"x10'—like new.
2—Buflovak Double Drum Dryers, 32"x90".
2—Crystallizers—10' long.
1—Sparkler S.S. Filter 10-D-6.
8—3,000 gal. Jacketed Kettles with Turbo Agitators.
1—#10 J. H. Day 800 gal. Sigma Blade Mixer, Jacketed.

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Pfaudler King C9, Horix 14HE, Elgin S. S. Rotary Fillers.

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Mikro 4TH, 2TH, 1SH, Bantam Pulverizers; Schutz O'Neill Mills.

Lehman High-Speed 3-Roll Mill.

Fitzpatrick S.S. "D" Comminuter.

Koven 20,000 lb. Jacketed Mixer.

Baker Perkins, Day, Readco, New Era, Hottman Double Arm Mixers, from 1 to 450 gal. caps.

Day 650 gal. S.J. Jumbo Mixer.

Day and Robinson 15 to 10,000 lbs. Dry Powder Mixers.

Stokes RB, RD, Eureka Tablet Machines.

Colton 3RP, 2RP Tablet Machines.

Gemco 56 Cu. Ft., 66" Diam. Double Cone Blender.

Rotex, Robinson, Tyler Hum-mer, Selectro, Gayco, Raymond Sifters.

Copper, Aluminum and S.S. Jacketed and Mixing Kettles.

S. & S. A, B Transwraps.

Filler, Hope, Elgin; 1, 4, 5, 6-Head S.S. Piston Fillers.

Stokes and Smith G1, G2, and HG88 Auger Powder Fillers.

Ceco and Jones Auto. Cartoners.

Knapp No. 429 Carton Sealer.

Pony M and MX; Ermold, World Semi and Pneumatic Auto. Labelers.

Sperry 12" S. S. Filter Press.

Package Machy. FA, CA2, Universal U4, and FAQ Automatic Wrappers.

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If you have a business proposition which you think can be developed with cooperation of gentleman having an old established, well financed, chemical, import and export concern, let me hear from you. OPD 483.

EQUIPMENT OFFERED

Laboratory Equipment — Analytical Balances, Scales, Ovens, Centrifuges, Separators, Hydrogenizers, Kettles, Optical Pyrometers, Vacuum Pumps, Instruments and Supplies used and new. Scientific & Industrial Sales Co., 810 Broadway, New York 3, N. Y.

High Speed Roller Mills, Medium Speed Roller Mills, Pebble Mills, Pony Mixers, Change Can Mixers. We carry a complete line of rebuilt and guaranteed machinery. Write for list. Irving Barcan Co. 249 Orient Avenue, Jersey City 5, N. J.

Filters, Dryers. Kettles, Grinders, Mixers, all sizes and types. A complete line of machinery for the Chemical and Allied Industries. Let us know about your Idle Machinery. Wolf-Perry Machinery Company, 293 Frelinghuysen Ave., Newark, N.J.

For Sale—Tolhurst 26" Sus. Style Centrifuge type 304 Stainless Steel Perforate Basket D.M.D.—The Machinery & Equipment Corp., 533 West Broadway, New York 12, N. Y., GRamercy 5-6680.

EQUIPMENT OFFERED

For Sale—Complete Epsom Salt Plant—Cap. 1670# per hr., w/Swenson continuous vacuum cooling crystalizer, rubber lined; Feinc 6' dia. Horiz. Filter S.S. Screen; S.S. Lined 4'x30' direct. Heat Rotary Dryer; Shriver 30" C. I. Filter Press & 2100 gal. S.S. Tank; Agitators; Pumps; Kettles, etc. The Machinery & Equipment Corp., 533 West Broadway, New York 12, N. Y. GRamercy 5-6680.

For Sale—One used New Jersey "Pony Labelrite" with attachments for wrap-around labels on bottles from 8 to 32-oz.; as well as spot labels, immediate delivery, subject prior sale, details upon request. OPD 488.

Glass-Lined Tanks—8—A. O. Smith one-piece, horizontal, glass-lined tanks, 9' O.D. x 40' lg.; approx., 17,800 gal. cap. ea.; 3—Same as above except 7' O.D. x 20' long.; approx. cap. 5,400 gal. ea.; still erected as last used in New England, available for immediate inspection & delivery; also 16—one-piece lastiglass-lined steel tanks, 10' dia. x 23'6" high, approx. 12,600 gal. ea., with partitions so tanks can be used in two separate sections, still erected in Mich. as last used; all tanks available, immediate delivery. Details upon request; options granted, subject to prior sale. OPD 487.

Ermold Automatic Labeling Machine in excellent condition. Suitable for vials, ampuls and bottles. C. F. Kirk Company, 521 W. 23 Street, New York City, Att: Mr. H. Erdreich.

EQUIPMENT OFFERED

Filler—One used Pneumatic Scale Samco Jr. 10-head straight line vacuum filler, will handle pt., qt., half-gal. rectangular cans and pt. & qt. round bottles, with Nash water seal vacuum pump, speed 5-40 per minute, with ¾ HP motor, all contact points of stainless steel and with separate CAPEM screwcapper. OPD 486.

Enzinger Powder filter—One stainless steel Enzinger diatomaceous earth filter, measuring 36" dia. x 48" high tank, 17 leaves on 1—⅞" centers, having total area of approx. 250 sq. ft., with separate Enzinger stainless steel open type slurry feeder, portable clamp-on type agitator, Shriver slurry pump, etc. Subject to prior sale at attractive price. OPD 485.

EQUIPMENT WANTED

Chemical Equipment wanted for defense plant work including autoclave centrifuges, dryers, filters, kettles, mixers, pulverizers and tanks. Also interested in set-up plants, now operating or idle. Give full particulars in first letter for consideration. OPD 462.

Pilot Plant and full scale chemical plant equipment required for large expansion program. Kettles, columns, heat exchangers, tanks, mixers, dryers, centrifuges, pumps, filters, screens, pulverizers, etc. Stainless Steel alloy equipment preferred. Complete plants given immediate study. OPD 463.

Wanted: Single punch tablet machine. Advise type and other details and price. P.O. Box 997, New York 8, N.Y.

Alkyd kettle wanted, new or used, approximately 3,000 gallon capacity. Must be in excellent condition. Write, giving full description and price. OPD 484.

Ointment Tubing—semi-automatic equipment for filling, closing, folding and crimping ointment tubes. C. F. Kirk Company, 521 West 23 Street, New York City, Att: Mr. H. Erdreich.

MATERIALS OFFERED

Ammonium Carbonate Powder, prime quality fresh stock, attractively priced. Shamrock Chemicals Corporation, 420 Lexington Ave., New York 17.

MATERIALS WANTED

Acetic Acid—wanted. Byproduct acetic acid 98-100%. Spot purchases or contract. OPD 481.

POSITIONS OFFERED

Oil Chemist: Must have experience in production and chemistry of edible oil and fat products. Location: Large City, Eastern United States. Send complete resume of education, experience and initial salary requirements. OPD 482.

POSITIONS WANTED

Chemist, M.S., with background as chief chemist, plant manager, purchasing, marketing, engineering, and sales. Wide experience and top know-how in organics, pharmaceutical intermediates, aromatics, and analytical. Presently employed in dead-end research position. Seeks change for position of responsibility. OPD 489.

PROCESS EQUIPMENT
CONTACT E. C. H.

PARTIAL LIST
Ball Mill, 6'x8', chrome manganese lined, Jacketed, 50 HP.
Tube Mill, 4'x16', silex lined, 40 HP mtr.
Filter, Oliver 3'x2' steel, & 8'x8'.
B&P Mixer, 200 gal. Dbl. arm, single shell.
Lancaster Mixer, EB4½, 25 HP.
Day Mixers, 50 to 1,000 lbs.
S&S Powder Fillers.
Filterpresses, C.I. & skeletons.
New Comb. Dbl. & Twin Drum Dryers, chromed, 32x72.

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Steel storage tanks and complete tank cars, 6,500 to 12,000 gallons capacities, coiled and non-coiled.
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• Extractions • Fractionations
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Wax mixed with small percentage of wood flour. • Wax easily separated.
INQUIRIES INVITED
Box 486—Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, 30 Church Street, New York 7, New York

Current Prices

—Continued from page 35

Zinc borate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E . . . . lb. .192 - —
l.c.l., dlvd E . . lb. .202 - —
Chloride, NF, gran., dms . . . . . lb. .42 - —
precipitated powd., dms lb. .26 - —
solution 50% dms. c.l. works. 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l., works . . . . . 100 lbs. 6.10 - —
tanks, works . . . . . 100 lbs. 4.85 - —
tech., fused, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 10.10 - —
l.c.l., works, dms . . . 100 lbs. 10.60 - —
gran., fib., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 10.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.00 - —
Chromate (see Yellow, zinc)
Cyanide, kgs., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .523 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .543 - —
Dust, pigment, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .14¾ - —
l.c.l., works . . . . . lb. .15¾ - —
Fluoride bbls., works . . . . . lb. .49 - .50
Hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .21½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .22 - .37½
Metal, prime western slabs, E. St. Louis lb. .11½ - —
Naphthenate, liq., 8% Zn., dms., frt. alld lb. .24½ - —
10% Zn. dms. frt alld lb. .30 - —
Oxide, pigment, American process, lead-free, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .13½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14½ - —
leaded 35%, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd . . . . . lb. .14½ - —
50%, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .14¼ - —
l.c.l., dlvd . . . . . lb. .15½ - —
French process, coml., green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .15¼ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. 16¼ - —
red seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .14¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15¾ - —
white seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15¾ - —
USP, ctns., c.l., dlvd . . . . . lb. .16¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd . . . lb. .17¾ - —
Zinc oxide Pac. coast prices 1c. higher.
Phenolsulfonate, NF, gran., dms., lb. .39 - —
powd., dms lb. .42 - .49
Resinate, precip., 7.2-7.6% Zn, dms., frt. alld. lb. .29 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., works . . . lb. .12 - .13
Stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l., lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., ... lb. .38 - .42
Sulfate cryst., 22% Zn, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld 100 lbs. 8.05 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.60 - —
flake, 25½% Zn., bgs., works 36% Zn., bgs., c.l., frt. alld. 100 lbs. 7.90 - 8.05
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.65 - 8.80
powd., monohydrate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E . . 100 lbs. 7.90 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E . . . 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Zinc sulphate in bbls. 40c nigher
USP. gran dms lb. .26 —
Sulfide, pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd . lb. .2530 - —
Undecylenate, dms. . . . . lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc).

Continued on page 79

Zinc-ammonium chloride ogs., c.l., works . . 100 lbs. 9.63 - —
bbls., c.l., works . . . . 100 lbs. 10.25 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works 100 lbs. 10.75 - —
Zinc-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, basic, dms., c.l. lb. .25½ - —
l.c.l. lb. .26 - .41½
normal dms. l.c.l. works lb. .52 —
Zircon (G), gran., bgs., c.l., works. lb. .03½ - —
5 tons to c.l., works . . . lb. .03⅜ - —
1 ton to 9.999-lb. lots, works. lb. .04 - —
smaller lots, works . . . . . lb. .06½ - —
milled, bgs., c.l., works . . . . . lb. .04½ - —
5 tons to c.l., works . . . lb. .04⅜ - —
1 ton to 9.999-lb. lots, works. lb. .04¼ - —
500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works. lb. .07½ - —
Zircon (G) in barrels, 1c. higher.
Zirconium acetate, 13% soln. ZrO_2, c.l., 30,000 lbs. minimum, works lb. .23 - —
Hydride, cns., works . . . . . lb. 7.00 - 8.45
Nitrate, dms., ex whse . . . . . lb. 4.50 - 7.00
Oxide, 92½%-99% white, grd., bbls., or bgs., works lb. 1.50 - —
lump, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works lb. .44 - —
5-ton lots, works. lb. .44¼ - —
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, lbs., works lb. .45 - —
CP, white, grd., bbls., or bgs., works lb. 1.50 - —
lump, electric fused, bags, 500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works lb. .45½ - —
smaller lots, works. lb. .46 - —
milled, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works lb. .59 - —
5-ton lots, works lb. .59½ - —
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works lb. .60 - —
500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works lb. .60½ - —
smaller lots, works. lb. .63 - —
Oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5-ton lots, works lb. .35½ - —

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PEATMOSS—250 bls, Trans Sphere Trading Corp, Bremen
650 bls, Lastreto Phillips, Rotterdam
PEPPER, BLACK—96 bgs, R Badenhop Corp, Singapore
320 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Singapore
WHITE—16 bgs, V Ireland, Singapore
40 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Singapore
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—236,599 bbls, Tide Water Associated Oil Co, Sungai Pakning
POLLACKLIVER OIL—50 dms, Interocean Chemical & Minerals Corp, Yokohama
100 dms, Wheeler & Miller, Yokohama
POPPY SEED—100 bgs, D Hecht & Co, Buenos Aires
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—104 bgs, River Plate Corp, Buenos Aires
RAPESEED—330 bgs, Catz American Co, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Rotterdam
SODIUM ALUMINATE—100 dms, C M C Chemicals, Liverpool
BICARBONATE—599 bgs, C M C Chemicals, Liverpool
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—100 dms, C M C Chemicals, Liverpool
WOOL GREASE—15 dms, Antwerp
ZIRCON SAND—2,007 bgs, N Derby & Co, Brisbane

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Heyden Chemical Picks Two New Plant Managers

Robert M. Aude has been appointed plant manager of Heyden Chemical Corporation's Garfield, N. J., plant and Edward Trio has been appointed manager of the Fords, N. J. plant.

Mr. Aude had been manager of Heyden's Fords plant since 1953. Prior to joining Heyden, Mr. Aude served in various production and supervising capacities with Monsanto Chemical Company, from 1939 to 1953. Mr. Trio had been operating superintendant of Heyden's Fords plant since 1952. He joined Heyden in 1942 as a member of the chemical engineering staff.

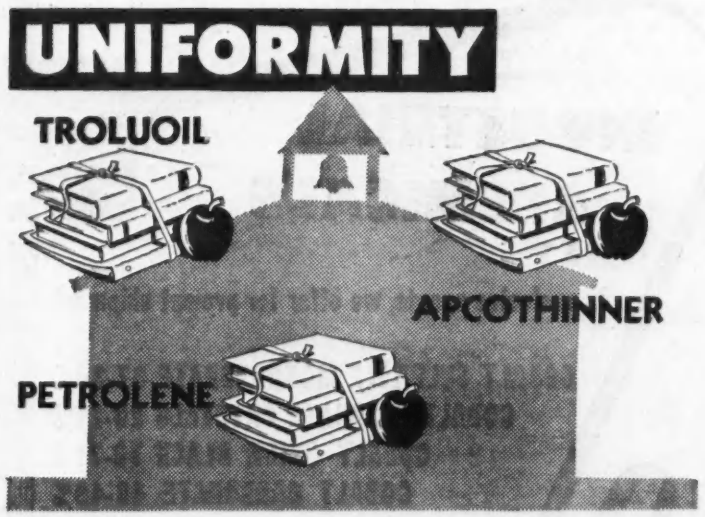
Cosmetic Chemists Hear

—*Continued from page 7*

acteristics of ortho-para behavior, but does not appear to have the same distribution of cortical matter as that of the finer, more highly crimped, apparel, wools.

Dr. Harold L. Greenwald, of Rohm & Haas Company, Philadelphia, spoke on "Emulsions and Foams." He pointed out that the spontaneous formation of drops from bulk liquid phase depends on the nature of the accompanying changes of both surface tension (surface free energy) and surface area. Calculations of simple geometrical models can be used to illustrate some of the phenomena that occur during emulsion formation, Dr. Greenwald pointed out. He added that some bulk properties of emulsions reflect only changes in the concentration of the two liquid constituents while other properties reflect changes in the degree of dispersion of the inner phase of constant concentration.

Sydney Ross, of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y., spoke on "Theory of Emulsions." He defined a stable emulsion as one which exhibits no sedimentation or creaming, aggregation or flocculation, or coalescence of the emulsion droplets.



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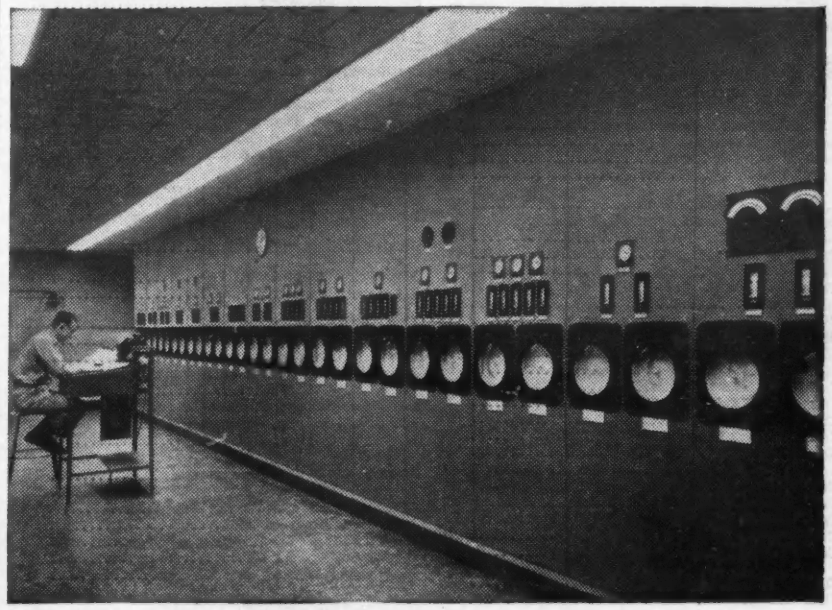

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